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The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LX.—NO. 205. WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1901—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEW PORTRAIT OF A NOTED ENGLISHWOMAN.

THE DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND

Although she is scarcely over 30 years old, the Duchess of Sutherland has secured a position of influence in England equaled by few of her countrywomen and by none of her years. She holds a high place as an author and philanthropist, and is a recognized leader in movements of a charitable nature. The recent fête at her home, the historic Stafford House, illustrates her methods where charity is concerned. By charging $15 admission fee and $250 for the use of a table at supper she raised a small fortune for the English lifeboat fund. The accompanying picture, taken a few weeks ago, is said to be a better likeness than any heretofore published.

NEWS—Summarized and Indexed.

THE WEATHER— WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1901.

Partly cloudy Wednesday, with possibly a thunder-storm in the afternoon or night; warmer; possibly followed by cooler by Thursday night; southerly winds.

Sun rises at 4:45; sets at 7:27. Moon sets at 11:53 p. m.

LOCAL:—

Plan of the Latrobe Steel company of Melrose Park to import negro workmen from Alabama causing indignation among the residents of the suburb. Trouble expected.

Siegfried Lazarus by mistake took a bottle of poison across the lake, thinking it medicine put up for his wife, but was informed of his error by St. Joseph police.

Corporation Counsel Walker, in opinion on telephone charges, declared the present rates illegal. Mandamus suit the proper redress of patrons.

Chicago Presbytery found the Rev. E. T. Fleming guilty of lying, but acquitted him of improper conduct toward Mrs. F. S. Dvorak.

Ceremony of consecrating Father Muldoon tomorrow will be one of the most elaborate in the history of the church in this country.

Hetty Green's tax assessment on 495 acres of Town of Lake land increased $236,550 by the Board of Review despite her protest.

Justice Duggan in Englewood case decided that landlords and property-owners must furnish tenants with garbage cans.

Health department took charge of King family diphtheria cases, overcoming opposition of Dowieite mother.

Soldiers at Fort Sheridan to be paid today and the officers are expecting a wild time.

Vintines Strsyzenski killed himself after sweetheart of his youth rejected his suit.

Twelve indicted for bookmaking at the Washington Park races.

Local ice dealers getting heavy orders from drought-stricken cities.

Four persons died yesterday as result of the heat.

DOMESTIC:—

Admiral Schley to ask for a court of inquiry to consider charges and insults concerning battle of Santiago contained in Maclay's history. Libel suit against the historian to follow.

Four persons, believed to be members of notorious Bender family of Kansas, located near Fort Collins, Colo. Frank Ayres declares one of them Kate Bender, his former wife.

Representatives of three New York papers barred from Fosburgh trial for printing stories calculated to prejudice the jury.

Slight showers in several places in the corn belt gave promise of relief, but proved of little value.

Younger brothers to work as salesmen for a Minnesota gravestone manufacturer.

C. E. Pickett of Waterloo, Ia., elected Grand Exalted Ruler of the Elks.

Suit began at Butte to have the copper trust declared illegal.

FOREIGN:—

Dr. Koch in an address before the London tuberculosis congress declared the transmission of tuberculosis through milk was inconsiderable and heredity had little to do in its spread.

Lord Milner honored by the officials of London, the freedom of the city being conferred upon him at the Guildhall.

Explosion on American schooner Louise Adelaide at Stockholm resulted in fifteen deaths.

American woman charged with instigating theft of valuable painting from church in Rome.

Lord Salisbury in speech supporting finance bill asserted British people favor war.

Russia demanded of Turkey two coaling stations on Persian Gulf.

General Gomez declared for Palma for President of Cuba.

WASHINGTON:—

Department of Agriculture getting accurate information of the drought damage in the West. Secretary Wilson says his reports show grain has not been injured to extent indicated in dispatches.

Governor Allen of Porto Rico is to retire on Sept. 1, and he will be succeeded by William H. Hunt, Secretary of the Island.

Government may send exhibit to Russian Fisheries Exposition at St. Petersburg.

POLITICAL:—

Alderman Brennan declared against selection of constables by committee at future West Town Democratic conventions. Plans to get better officials.

Governor Yates reported to be incensed at Lincoln Park board for abolishing office of secretary. May demand resignation of President Tracy.

Rule debarring men over 40 from serving in West Park police force set aside in favor of old soldiers

PAGES.

1 Koch's New Consumption Theory. Garbage Cans at Landlords' Cost. Protest Against Negro Labor. Poison Vial Alarms a Town. Schley Turns on His Assailants.

2 Little Change in Strike Status. Benders Said to Be Located.

3 Slight Rains in Corn Belt. West Buying Chicago Ice. Hetty Green's Taxes Raised. Attack on Copper Combine. Kills Himself for Old Sweetheart. Martinelli Returns to Chicago.

4 General News of New York. State Rests in Fosburgh Case.

5 London Honors Lord Milner. Lord Salisbury Is Pessimistic. American Ship Blown Up. Palma for President of Cuba.

6 Remnants Challenge White Sox. White Sox Defeat Athletics 10 to 6. Milwaukee Wins Third Trial Race.

7 Trinity Bell Easily Beats Canmore. Grand Circuit Drivers Fined. Chosen Ruler of the Elks. Lake Marine. Record of the Courts.

8 Works of Art at Buffalo. Baptists to Arrive Today. In the Insurance Field.

9 Loss to All in Corn Shortage. Antitoxin Injected in Zion. Opinion on Telephone Rates. Indict Twelve Alleged Bookmakers. Open Pay Roll to Veterans. Constables Buy Nominations.

10 In the Commercial Markets.

11 Financial News of the World.

12 Editorial Comment.

13 Government Crop Report. News of the Railroads.

16 Among the New Books. Short Story. Fontenoy Letter. Convict Fleming of Falsehood.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY:—

Steel combine preparing to ask Federal Court to enjoin strikers from interfering with plants of the trust or their workmen.

Fifteen national banks of Chicago in reports to Controller of Currency show increased deposits of $15,932,146.

Annual meeting of the Union Traction company held. Company earned last year only a little more than expenses.

Northern Pacific directory reorganized in accordance with recommendation of J. Pierpont Morgan.

NEW YORK:—

Former Police Commissioner Frank Moss addressed a most turbulent audience of East Side Hebrews, who were disposed to jeer and hoot him. With the aid of police he got a hearing and calmed the crowd.

Harry Lehr, returning from Europe, with his bride, compelled to await his turn for inspection by a custom house officer.

Mysterious disappearance of a man and a woman on Lake Queechy puzzling the authorities of the town of Chatham.

Unknown man jumped from the Brooklyn bridge and was killed.

SPORTING:—

National league: Chicago, 6; St. Louis, 5. Philadelphia, 2; Boston, 1. Brooklyn, 8; New York, 3. Pittsburg, 9; Cincinnati, 2.

President Hart of the Chicago National league club challenged Comiskey's team to play a series of seven games.

American league: Chicago, 10; Philadelphia, 6. Cleveland, 9; Washington, 0. Boston, 9; Milwaukee, 7.

Sixth annual golf tournament of the Onwentsia club opens today.

Milwaukee won third race of Canada Cup defenders.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
BOSTON	Peruvian	
BROWHEAD	Waesland	
BOULOGNE	Potsdam	
HAMBURG		Belgravia.
LIVERPOOL		Ivernia.
MOVILLE	Anchoria	
NEW YORK	K. W. der Grosse	
NEW YORK	Southwark	
NEW YORK	Ethiopia	
PORTLAND	Ottoman	
PLYMOUTH		Pennsylvania.
SYDNEY	Miowera	
SAN FRANCISCO		Thomas.
YOKOHAMA	Victoria	Queen Adelaide.
YOKOHAMA	Emp. of China	

SEES NEW CURES OF CONSUMPTION.

Dr. Koch, the German Scientist, Says the Disease Is Transmitted by Patient's Sputum.

REASON FOR HIS BELIEF.

In Speech Before the Tuberculosis Congress in London He Gives Result of Many Experiments.

ISOLATION A PREVENTIVE.

Many Experts in Gathering Take Issue with the Famous Bacteriologist as to Immunity from Bovine Germs.

UPSETS LONG TAUGHT IDEAS.

[Copyright: 1901: By the New York Tribune.]
[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, July 24, 3 a. m.—Dr. Robert Koch's address on Tuesday at St. James' Hall before the Tuberculosis congress was extraordinary in many respects, but chiefly in the hopeful view he took of the curative possibilities achieved by science. In elaborating this idea he pointed out that, according to his experiments and observation, the chief source of contagion was from human sputum. This was brought out when he made the declaration that the transmission of tuberculosis through milk was inconsiderable, and that heredity had little to do with the spread of the disease.

The chief source of human tuberculosis, he said, was the diffusion of sputum, and the natural preventive measures were to remove patients from the small, overcrowded dwellings, the establishment of special hospitals for them, the compulsory notification to the health authorities of all cases of tubercular disease, a systematic disinfection of sick rooms, and the founding of sanitariums where cures could be effected.

The hall was crowded with medical men, and there was a group of scientific experts around Lord Lister on the platform when Dr. Koch was introduced by Lord Lister with the simplicity becoming such a great man of science. He was welcomed with British heartiness, and his address, which occupied about eighty minutes, and was followed with intense interest. Dr. Koch read it in English with deliberate and painstaking effort to repress the marked German accent, but with no lack of emphasis when the controversial passages were reached. He is a tall, full-habited man with a high forehead, large spectacles, and stooping shoulders—the embodiment of German scholarship and thoroughness in scientific investigation.

New Theories on Tuberculosis.

Dr. Koch's main theme was the best method for fighting tuberculosis in the light of his experience gained in combating the bubonic plague, cholera, hydrophobia, and especially leprosy, which he described as caused by a parasite closely resembling the tubercle bacillus.

He pronounced hereditary consumption to be extremely rare, and considered the sputum of a consumptive patient the chief source of infection. He gave an account of recent experiments in Berlin, which served to prove that human tuberculosis could not be transferred to animals. Lord Lister subsequently admitted that the evidence seemed satisfactory, and Dr. Koch had also satisfied himself that the converse proposition was also true and that human beings were not susceptible to bovine tuberculosis communicated through milk, butter, and meat. This conclusion Lord Lister was unwilling to accept on the evidence cited by Dr. Koch, and several experts from the continent talked over the matter with various results.

Bovine Infection Slight.

Dr. Koch himself declared that infection by milk and the flesh of tubercular cattle was hardly greater than by hereditary transmission, and that measures against it were inadvisable.

Dr. Koch took a hopeful view, both of preventive and curative measures, and explained how much good work had been done by the consumptive hospitals in England. He also highly praised Dr. Briggs' system and organization in New York as worthy of study and imitation by all municipal and sanitary authorities. I. N. F.

Dr. Koch the Central Figure.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LONDON, July 23.—A feature of today's session of the British Congress on Tuberculosis was Dr. Robert Koch's paper, which was listened to with the deepest interest by a big gathering in St. James' Hall.

Lord Lister, professor of surgery in the Glasgow and Edinburgh Universities and one of the British Vice Presidents of the congress, introduced the noted German professor.

Conclusions from Tests.

During his address to the congress Dr. Koch said his experiments had satisfied him that human tuberculosis and bovine tuberculosis were radically different diseases, and that he had amply demonstrated cattle could not be infected with human tuberculosis. The counter proposition that human beings were not liable to infection from bovine tuberculosis was hard to prove, the doctor said, owing to the difficulty of experimenting upon human subjects, but that personally he was satisfied such was the case, and he recited at length post-mortem evidence supporting this belief.

Dr. Koch said if this point were conceded it remained to determine the chief source of contagion. Continuing, the doctor said that human immunity to bovine infection disposed of the belief of infection through dairy products, and he considered this source of danger so slight as to be unworthy of precautionary measures.

Heredity was also an unimportant factor in the transmission of tuberculosis, though the contrary had long been believed.

Points Out Chief Danger.

Dr. Koch said the chief danger of contagion lay in the sputum of consumptive patients and that a remedy was to be found in a law preventing the consumptive from strewing contagion about him. Several methods to this end were available, said the doctor, the surest of which being isola-

(Continued on fifth page.)

SHIFTS A GARBAGE BURDEN

JUSTICE DUGGAN RULES THAT LANDLORDS MUST BUY CANS.

Property-Owners Will Be Put to Heavy Expense if the Decision of the Englewood Magistrate Is Accepted as Final—Tells Tenant to Buy Receptacle for Refuse and to Deduct the Cost from the Rent—Realty Men Give Their Views.

If a ruling by Justice Duggan in the Englewood police court is sustained the landlords and property-owners of Chicago will be obliged to invest thousands of dollars in garbage receptacles for the use of their tenants.

W. M. Emmart of 7235 Stewart avenue had himself arrested and arraigned to get a decision on the matter for the benefit of himself and his neighbors. Justice Duggan told Mr. Emamrt to buy a garbage can and withhold the amount it cost from the rent.

"If a suit is brought for expulsion when this deduction is made from the rent," said Justice Duggan, "I will issue no writ."

Justice Duggan held in his decision that the ordinance intended to place the responsibility of providing garbage cans on the landlord. The agent and tenant are included, he says, as indorsers are on a note, so that the city may have a recourse in case the principal is not found. The city cannot look up the property-owner in each instance, but must hold the tenant responsible. The tenant in turn, however, should place the burden upon the landlord.

Means Big Expenditure.

To owners of a large number of buildings and to real estate agents Justice Duggan's decision means a great deal. If some of them were to provide garbage cans on all their property it would mean the outlay of thousands of dollars. Mr. Emmart is interested on the side of the people.

"I have taken up the matter," said Mr. Emmart, "not because I thought it worth while to go to law rather than provide a garbage can, but because I knew it was a question that should be settled for the benefit of the people. There are a great many tenants to whom it is a positive hardship to provide garbage cans. It is the duty of the landlord to provide garbage cans just as much as to provide a bin for coal."

Mr. Emmart said he would buy a garbage can today. When the next month's rent, payable to Chandler & Co., falls due, he will hold back enough to pay for the can. Then he says if the company refuses to accept he will be willing to have them bring suit against him and carry the question to a higher court. In the meantime all Englewood, he thinks, will be buying garbage cans and charging them to the landlords.

May Comply, with Restrictions.

Edgar M. Snow says the justice court decision will have little weight. The Real Estate board, he says, has taken the matter up and probably will decide that landlords should provide the cans. They would have strict limitations, however, to protect themselves.

"I think," said Mr. Snow, "that the real estate men are about agreed they should pay the cost of a can for each tenant. It [illegible] criminafely, as they cost from 34 to 37 each. The plan hit upon was to ask the tenant to pay for his can with the promise that at the end of his occupancy of the premises the price would be refunded to him, provided the can were turned over to his successor in good condition."

William D. Kerfoot said he thought the landlords and property-owners would hardly accept the ruling of Justice Duggan as authority in the matter.

"It might even mean," said Mr. Kerfoot, "that a landlord would be called upon every two or three months to furnish a $7 garbage can for a flat or cottage that rented for only $14 a month. It is easy to see that would soon raise the rent and the people would pay for it just the same. It seems to me a reasonable solution that tenant and landlord should divide the burden in some way."

FINDS THAT SISTER HE HAS SEARCHED FOR IS A SUICIDE.

Richard Cischek of Milwaukee Prepares to Exhume Body of Girl Who Took Her Life in Waukegan.

When Bertha Cischek killed herself in Waukegan last Friday the newspapers carried the tidings to a brother who had been searching for her for ten years. The brother, Richard L. Cischek, now is Waukegan making arrangements for having the girl's body exhumed. He will rebury it in the cemetery at Oconomowoc, Wis., where the parents are interred. Richard Cischek is assistent superintendent of the Prudential Insurance company at Milwaukee. Mrs. H. L. Trensdorf of Oak Park is a sister.

Cischek is bitter against Mr. and Mrs. John Riley, who, he says, adopted Bertha and another of the Cischek children, a boy, years ago. Harsh treatment, he believes, drove the girl to suicide and caused the boy to run away.

Cischek denies the story of the Rileys that his mother was accidentally killed by his father. He says that soon after the birth of Bertha his mother died and that his father survived only a short time. Then, he declares, the Rileys adopted the two younger children.

Ten years ago, says Cischek, the Rileys moved away from Wisconsin without notice, and he since had been unable to locate them.

LEMONADE BARRED; MEN STRIKE

Workers on New Building in Pittsburg Drop Tools When They Are Forced to Drink Water.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 23.—[Special.]—Because the George A. Fuller company would not permit them to drink lemonade instead of common ice water, fifty carpenters and others employed on the new $2,000,000 twenty-two-story H. C. Frick office building struck work today. The company furnished filtered water, in which oatmeal was placed. The meal prevents cramps in the stomach. The men wanted lemonade, and formed a pool to get it. Each was to "chip in" 10 cents a week. Yesterday was the first day lemonade was served. Every man wanted to get his money's worth, and drank so much that Superintendent Clark thought they would make themselves ill. He shut off their drinks and a strike resulted. Work was stopped today, and as this is a "rush" contract the odd strike is costing the company considerable money. Superintendent Clark said:

"This strike is about the limit. Lemonade is injurious and will knock a man out quicker than anything else. About an hour and a half after they quit some of them came to me and said that they would go to work if I paid them for the hour and a half they loafed. What do you think of that?

"If I had given in I might as well have a caterer at the building and have ice cream, ices, and lady fingers served at regular intervals."

NEGROES COMING; WORKMEN ANGRY

Meeting at Melrose Park Protests Against Latrobe Company's Importation.

OPEN TALK OF VIOLENCE.

Party of 300 Expected Today for Employment in Steel Plant and More to Follow.

PANA STRIFE IS RECALLED.

A big meeting was held in front of Melrose Park Village Hall last evening to protest against the expected importation of negro labor by the Latrobe Steel and Coupler company. Governor Yates will be appealed to to prevent the colored men from remaining here, on the ground that their presence is likely to lead to bloodshed, as was the case when colored miners were imported into the State a few years ago.

Three hundred negro workingmen from Alabama are expected today, and more later in the week.

Dispatches from Birmingham, Ala., say the agents who are engaging men to go North have been arrested and the movement checked temporarily under an Alabama law.

The party of 300 expected today will be accompanied by twenty-five women and three preachers. It was prophesied at the meeting that they would not be allowed to remain. The meeting was attended by 3,000 residents of Maywood, Melrose Park, and Bellwood. Attorney W. F. Shockey of Melrose Park presided. Many speakers declared that the blacks would not be allowed to remain in the village.

Committee of Seven Appointed.

A committee of seven was appointed to confer with officials of the Latrobe company, and an effort was made to confer with Governor Yates by telephone to see if he could not take some immediate action to prevent the importation of the negroes. The committee appointed consists of A. J. Gallagher, trustee of Maywood Village; Peter Bohlander, trustee of Melrose Park; Henry Beling, trustee of Melrose Park; the Rev. Mr. Cookingham of the Methodist Church of Melrose Park; the Rev. Father Brumbelbach of the Catholic Church of Melrose Park; Attorney Shockey, and W. Lee of the Molders' union, employed at the Latrobe works. The committee will confer with the [illegible] company this morning.

Denounce the Company.

"The entire community is against the coming of these negroes," said Trustee Gallagher, "and it is hard to say what the result will be if they are put to work. Governor Tanner interfered with the importation of negroes during the trouble with the miners some years ago and why should not Governor Yates take action now? We will confer with the officials of the company tomorrow and hope for good results."

Henry Beling was even more severe in his denunciation of the company.

"The negroes will be lynched if they stay here long," he said. "It is an insult to this community to force these negroes into our midst in this way and we are not to be blamed if we resent it."

The 600 workmen now employed in the plant think their repeated threats to strike led to the importation. This is denied by the officials of the company. They declare that the only reason the negroes are brought is that it has been impossible to secure sufficient white help to do the work demanded from the Latrobe company by the United States Steel company.

To the men in the factory this reason is significant. All afternoon a parallel was drawn between the state of affairs in Melrose Park and the rumors of the importation of colored men to the Pennsylvania works of the steel trust. "They are going to try it on the dog out here first," was the remark made by one of the workmen.

Barracks for the Negroes.

For the accommodation of the new men long wooden sheds have been erected in the company's yards. There, it is said, the new men will sleep and be protected. Directly outside the gate an enormous tent has been erected by George Sagstetter, a saloonkeeper of Melrose Park. Sagstetter has a contract with the Latrobe company to feed the negroes.

Employés of the works declare that a number of extra guards have been employed by the company and they assert this is an indication that trouble is expected.

The steel workers have been grumbling about their wages. The day laborers receive 14 cents an hour and the mill men 17 cents an hour.

Thirty-one molders of the Latrobe works are now on strike.

Authorities Fear Trouble.

"It is a shame that these negroes are being brought here," said President Dougherty of Bellwood. "We do not want them. Nor is there any need for them, for the company can get plenty of white help. I am afraid that we will have a race war, and a serious one, before many weeks pass. The young men of Bellwood say they will not submit to the negroes taking their positions. You can see what this will lead to."

On the other hand, an official of the company declared that the men now employed in the works need have no fear of losing their places.

"This is simply a case of there being more work than we can do with the present force, and it has become impossible to get sufficient help," said he. "The present laborers need have no fear of losing their positions."

Employing Agents Arrested.

Birmingham, Ala., July 23.—The exportation of 400 negro laborers to Chicago and other Northern cities to work in steel mills was stopped here tonight by the arrest of H. R. Bell and D. M. Ryan, two negro labor agents. The arrests were made on warrants sworn out by an attorney of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and railroad company, charging the defendants with enticing servants of that company to leave its service. This is a misdemeanor in Alabama.

These two men have been in the Birmingham district for several days organizing a crowd of negroes to go North, and as a result of their work one furnace of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and railway company was banked last night.

Four hundred negroes were to have left on a late train tonight, but when the organizers were arrested their ranks were broken, and only a few of them left for the Northwest.

EXTRA.

4:30 A. M.

WOMAN KILLED BY FALL.

MRS. B. DE GRAFF'S FATAL DROP AT HOTEL MORRISON.

Visitor from Racine, Wis., Plunges from Window on Sixth Story to Clark Street Sidewalk—Strikes Awning and Is Alive When Picked Up, but Dies on Reaching County Hospital—Was in Her Night Clothes When Found.

Mrs. B. De Graff of Racine, Wis., was killed by a fall from the sixth-story of the Hotel Morrison early this morning.

The woman was picked up unconscious on the Clark Street sidewalk and was hurried to the County Hospital, where she died a few minutes after her arrival.

The woman was undressed and had struck an awning in her fall, which was the only thing that saved her from instant death.

The clerk of the hotel at first refused to give any information concerning the woman, so that the police were disposed to suspect that the woman's fall was not entirely accidental.

The clerk asserted that the woman had arrived there the day before with her husband and had been out with him during the afternoon.

The man, who had registered as her husband, could not be found this morning, and the hotel people declare that she was alone when she retired to her room. A man's shirt, however, was found in the room from which the woman fell. Occupants of the adjoining rooms in the hotel assert that they heard sounds of quarreling just before the accident happened and believe that the woman ran to the window to escape from the man, who was quarreling with her.

The young woman appeared to be about 24 years of age, with black hair and eyes, and quite handsome.

The police are making further investigations.

MYSTERIOUS DARK BOTTLE ALARMS TOWN OF ST. JOE.

Population of Michigan Gretna Green Rises to Destroy Supposed Vial of Poison Which Is Harmless Liniment.

A small bottle of medicine wrapped in a sheet of pink paper was the cause of a riotous commotion on the wharf at St. Joseph, Mich., when the Chicago boat arrived.

The bottle was carried by Siegfried Lazarus, a jeweler whose shop is on the fourth floor of the Masonic Temple. He was on his way to see his wife, who is ill at Paw Paw, Mich. In the morning Mr. Lazarus went to a drug store and handed the druggist a prescription to be filled. He said he was going to see his wife and it was necessary to take her some more medicine.

At the same time there appeared in the drug store a man who desired a strong liniment to relieve a sprain. The druggist filled the two prescriptions, wrapped up the bottles in pink paper, and laid them side by side on the counter to await the return of his customers.

Takes the Wrong Bottle.

When Lazarus came in he stopped to chat with the druggist, with whom he was well acquainted. As he started to go the druggist said:

"Don't forget your medicine. You will find it there on the showcase."

Lazarus took one of the bottles, thrust it in his coat pocket, and hastened to catch the boat.

In the meantime the other customer returned for his liniment. Being a cautious man, he unwrapped the bottle to make sure of his purchase. He looked at the label a minute and was puzzled.

"What's this?" he said. "Six drops in a half glass of warm water. Two teaspoonfuls every hour. I don't see how that's going to help my sprained ankle."

"Great Scott," said the druggist. "You've got the wrong bottle. And there's poison in the other!"

Police Force Turns Out.

The druggist rushed to the telephone, called up Lazarus' bookkeeper, and explained the situation. The bookkeeper at once called up St. Joseph and told the Chief of Police to watch out for Lazarus at the wharf and warn him not to use the medicine in his pocket. Chief Morton jumped into his buggy and drove rapidly to the dock. He summoned his aids and the entire police department lined up on the dock to greet the incoming steamer.

"Lazarus!" they yelled with one voice, and "Lazarus!" reverberated again and again across the river and out to the lake. As the boat drew nearer the passengers crowded into the bow to ascertain the cause of the commotion.

Finally a short, slender man, with a curled up mustache and a pompadour, elbowed through the crowd and faced the police.

"I am Lazarus," he said. "What is it?"

Chief Morton explained the danger that lurked in the bottle and Lazarus took it from his pocket and unwrapped it. On the label was a skull and crossbones.

Lazarus turned pale. He hurled the bottle savagely into the river and the police, their duty done, retired in good order.

BIG TEXAS LAND HOLDINGS IN HANDS OF RECEIVER.

Capital Syndicate Company, in Which J. V. and C. B. Farwell Are Interested, Subject of a Legal Fight.

Fort Worth, Tex., July 23.—[Special.]—The Capital Freehold Land and Investment company, better known as the Capital Syndicate company, was turned over to a receiver today by Judge Wallace in the Forty-seventh Judicial District at Amarello. J. V. Goode is made receiver and W. H. Fuqua is co-receiver for the property, which comprises about 3,000,000 acres and is valued at $8,000,000.

The suit was brought in the name of Mrs. Margaret A. Babcock and others. The petition recites that J. V. Farwell and C. B. Farwell of Chicago and Asa Taylor as majority stockholders in the company had leased to themselves the property of the company and that the lease is not the proper one for the best interests of the company and the minority stockholders thereof.

One issue is that the minority stockholders cannot get a statement of the condition of affairs and another is that the majority stockholders are selling off the lands of the company

SCHLEY TO SEEK TRIAL BY COURT.

Full Inquiry Into Details of Santiago Battle Will Be Demanded by Rear Admiral.

LIBEL SUIT TO FOLLOW.

Unless Historian Maclay Proves His Charges the Naval Officer Will Insist That He Be Punished.

SAMPSON FORCES ACTION.

Commander's Indorsement of the Report of the Engagement and His Other Accusations Bring Affair to a Crisis.

SECRETARY LONG TO NAME JUDGES

Washington, D. C., July 23.—[Special.]—Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley has decided to ask for a court of inquiry into the charges and insults heaped upon him by Historian Maclay in his book on the United States navy, which deals particularly with the Sampson-Schley Santiago harbor controversy.

Later he intends bringing civil action for damages against the writer.

Rear Admiral Sampson has been quoted as saying that he knew what Maclay was going to say about Schley before the book was issued, and that the statements made by Maclay were substantially true, as they appeared to be taken from official reports.

Friends Urge Prompt Action.

The efforts of Historian Maclay to offend and defame Rear Admiral Schley are so obvious that the friends of the Admiral have been expecting him to act in the matter. Today the Washington Post telegraphed to Admiral Schley that in an editorial it insisted that he owed it to himself as well as to his friends to begin proceedings against Mr. Maclay, the author of the "History of the United States Navy," to disprove the latter's charge, adding: "Will you do this? Please wire statement."

It received the following telegram today:

"Great Neck, L. I., July 23.—I believe the first step should be investigation of all matter by a court, then a civil action afterwards. I am preparing to take this course.

"W. S. SCHLEY."

Will Demand Court of Inquiry.

As a result of inquiries based upon the Admiral's dispatch, it may be said that Admiral Schley proposes to ask an investigation at the hands of a naval court of inquiry, and then sue Historian Maclay for libel.

His action is the sequel to the developments during the last week, when the entire country has been stirred by the publication of the unexampled abuse poured out upon him in the third volume of E. S. Maclay's history of the United States navy, in which publication Schley is said to have run away "in caitiff flight," and is in addition denounced as a coward, a cur, and a traitor.

Public Interest Is Aroused.

The Schley court of inquiry will undoubtedly be one of the most celebrated cases in the naval or military history of the country. The high rank of the officers involved in the controversy and the intense public feeling which has been aroused will combine to give to the investigation a dramatic interest. Nothing has occurred in Washington for many years that will compare with it.

The appointment of the court of inquiry is expected to be made by Secretary Long, though it would be in the power of the President to make the selections if he chose. This is hardly likely to occur, however.

Will Address Secretary Long.

Admiral Schley's letter asking for the appointment of the court will be addressed to Secretary Long, who is his immediate chief. To address the communication to the President, ignoring Secretary Long, would not only be a breach of naval etiquette but would be totally at variance with Schley's careful observance of punctilious procedure. The court, therefore, will be named by Secretary Long, unless he shall prefer to refer the matter to the President.

Schley's Views on Case.

With respect to the matters to be inquired into by the court of inquiry it would be difficult to state briefly the exact questions which will arise, but Admiral Schley condensed them in a letter written to Senator Hale, chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, on Feb. 18, 1899. This letter divided the criticisms of himself into four heads as follows:

First—The alleged delay of Cienfuegos, Cuba.

Second—The alleged slow progress toward Santiago de Cuba from Cienfuegos.

Third—The retrogade movements on the 26th and 27th of May (this refers to the turning of the fleet from Santiago toward Key West).

Fourth—The battle of Santiago and the destruction of Cervera's fleet.

It is to be expected that Schley in his letter to the Secretary requesting a court of inquiry will specify these grounds of criticism and that Secretary Long will, in turn, repeat them in his orders assembling the court.

Offensive Parts of Book.

That part of the Maclay history which has precipitated the prevailing tempest is full of criticism of Schley couched in language seldom seen in such a book dealing with men yet alive.

"In his report about the coal supply of the vessels under his command," the historian says, "Schley exhibited either a timidity amounting to absolute cowardice or a prevarication of facts that were intrinsically falsehoods. The coal supply of his squadron, so far from being 'meager,' as Schley reported, is shown by the respective logs of those ships—as indicated at noon May 27—to have been most satisfactory. . . . Here, then, we have the humiliating spectacle of an American naval officer of high rank, having each and every one of his fighting ships with more than three days' coal supply aboard, with a collier laden with more than 4,000 tons of coal, reporting, at a moment when the greatest crisis of the war was at hand, that 'as the prospect did not seem favorable for replenishing the meager coal

supply of the larger vessels, the squadron stood to the westward,' or away from the point, the whole United States was most fervently praying and urging him to reach."

Strives to Offend Schley.

At another point in the historical narative Mr. Maclay says:

"On May 28, Schley cabled to the department, 'Much to be regreted, cannot obey orders of the department. Have striven earnestly; forced to proceed for coal to Key West, by way of Yucatan channel. Cannot ascertain anything respecting enemy positive,' and turned in caitiff flight from the danger spot toward which duty, honor, and the whole American people were most earnestly urging him. Viewed in whatever light it may be, the foregoing dispatch cannot be characterized otherwise than as being, without exception, the most humiliating, cowardly, and lamentable report ever penned by an American naval officer."

Calls Schley Craven.

After much description and comment of this general character, the Santiago fight is closed by the historian with these words: "As we have previously noted, in Cervera's plan of sortie, the gallant Spanish Admiral had determined to sacrifice himself and ship in an action, single-handed, with the speediest American warship in order that the remaining part of his squadron might escape. Cervera nobly threw down the gauntlet. Schley cravenly declined to pick it up."

Long's Views as to Inquiry.

Mr. Long has already stated that if Admiral Schley requested a court of inquiry he would grant the request, and has also expressed his willingness to select the court personally. While he has not made any statement as to its personnel, there is every reason to believe that he favors Admiral Dewey and Rear Admirals Ramsay and Benham, the two latter being now upon the retired list. The name of Rear Admiral Walker has been suggested, but it is known that he has expressed views upon the Sampson-Schley controversy in antagonism to Schley, and his appointment would, therefore, be seriously questioned. It is said that Dewey, Ramsey, and Benham have always carefully avoided giving an opinion as to the merits of the controversy. All these officers are residents of Washington, although temporarily out of the city to escape the summer heat, and could be quickly summoned to take their places around the table of the court.

Three names are mentioned because that number is specified in the naval regulations for courts of inquiry. There is a possibility that Admiral Dewey might ask to be excused, as he would have a right to do, but it is also morally certain that in this event he would be specifically detailed by the Secretary for service on the board. This would make his attendance imperative. Secretary Long has, from the moment that a court of inquiry was suggested, favored the appointment of Admiral Dewey, believing that his appointment would give the highest character to the court, and that any decision which it might reach would be accepted by the American people.

Who Possible Officers Are.

Admiral Ramsey was for eight years at the head of the Bureau of Navigation.

Admiral Benham came into prominence in 1894 during the brief revolution against President Fonseca of Brazil. The Brazilian navy, under Admirals Mello and Da Gama, had revolted, and Da Gama, in command of the Brazilian ships in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro, had declared a blockade. Admiral Benham was in the harbor with an American fleet, consisting of the New York, Charleston, Detroit, Newark, and San Francisco. All the European naval commanders had quietly submitted to Da Gama's offensive orders, the German commander even failing to resent the deliberate firing upon the German flag. But Admiral Benham sent word to Da Gama that the American flag must be respected, and that any merchantman flying the Stars and Stripes would land when and where its Captain pleased.

The Brazilian Admiral defied the American. Thereupon Benham notified him that American ships would be conveyed into the harbor, and then he ordered his fleet cleared for action, while the Detroit, with shotted guns, conveyed the bark Amy to the wharf. Da Gama fired upon the bark, and the next moment a solid shot was put into the Trajanao, Da Gama's flagship. That ended the controversy, and thereafter every American ship entered the harbor at will.

Will Involve Much Work.

It is expected that as soon as Secretary Long receives the request for a court of inquiry from Admiral Schley he will name its personnel and issue an order for its assembling. It may be some time, however, before the court can get squarely down to work. A host of naval officers will have to be summoned, and these officers are now scattered over a wide area.

Admiral Sampson, who will, next to Admiral Schley, be the principal figure at the inquiry, is stationed at the Boston navy yards. The Captains of the vessels participating in the Santiago battle are at various stations. Captain Cook of the Brooklyn is at Annapolis, Captain Clark of the Oregon is at League Island, Captain Chadwick of Admiral Sampson's flagship, the New York, is at Newport; Captain (now Rear Admiral) Taylor of the Indiana is at the Brooklyn navy yard, Captain (now Rear Admiral) Evans is detailed as a member of the Board of Inspection and Survey in this city, but is now off on a yachting trip. Captain Higginson of the Massachusetts is commander of the North Atlantic squadron, Lieutenant Commander Wainwright of the Gloucester is Superintendent of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Lieutenant Sharp of the Vixen is executive officer of the Hartford, which is now off the coast of Sweden; Captain Philip of the Texas is dead.

Minor Witnesses Far Away.

There are other officers who occupied subordinate positions, but whose testimony will be important, who will have to be summoned to Washington to give evidence before the court. Lieutenant Staunton, who was Sampson's flag lieutenant, is now commanding the Yankton in Porto Rican waters. Lieutenant Commander Sears, who was Schley's flag lieutenant, is at the hydrographic office in New York. Lieutenant Wells, Schley's secretary, is on the Kearsarge, while Lieutenant Marsh, Sampson's secretary, is on the Mayflower. Lieutenant A. C. Hodgson, who was the navigator of the Brooklyn, is now at Newport.

Of the various executive officers of the vessels, Lieutenant Commander Seaton Schroeder, who occupied that position on the Massachusetts, is at Guam, while Executive Officer Harber of the Texas is naval attaché at Paris and St. Petersburg.

Function of the Court.

A court of inquiry differs from a court-martial in that it has no power to inflict a sentence. It is organized simply for the purpose of investigating questions of fact, but it has ample authority to make the inquiry complete and exhaustive. The naval regulations say courts of inquiry "shall have power to summon witnesses, administer oaths, and punish contempts in the same manner as courts-martial; but they shall only state facts and shall not give their opinion unless expressly required so to do in the order for convening."

Recent Congressional enactment conferred upon these courts ample authority to compel witnesses to testify, including civilians.

Rights of Officers in Case.

An important officer of the court will be the judge advocate and recorder, who interrogates the witnesses. Secretary Long will undoubtedly take unusual care in the selection of this officer, who may be chosen from the list of Captains who participated with Dewey in the Manila battle. Under the naval regulations Admiral Schley will be allowed the attendance of counsel, who will have the right to suggest questions to the judge advocate. It is not known whether Admiral Sampson will ask the privilege of being also represented by counsel.

The sessions of the court undoubtedly will be open, although its members have the right to prevent this. There is no appeal from the decision of the court as to the exclusion or admission of testimony, questions arising as to the relevancy or propriety of which are invariably decided behind closed doors.

Schley for Action and Little Talk.

New York, July 23.—[Special.]—Admiral Schley, when seen today at the home of his son-in-law, R. M. Stewart Wortley, at Great Neck, L. I., in regard to the new phase of the Schley-Sampson controversy, said:

"I really think that as this matter is liable to take the form of a judicial investigation, I ought not to be subject to interviews.

"I think that action is preferable to words, and I have decided to act. More than this I ought not to be expected to say, but I will add that it is a great pity that there should be any controversy over matters where everybody did his best."

Backs Up Admiral Evans.

Admiral Schley when shown the published statement of Admiral Evans said:

"It is the first I have seen or heard of it."

After reading the article he said:

"It is true. Neither Captain Cook nor myself had any knowledge of the code of signals used between the Cuban insurgents and the squadron under my command. These signals were a system of lights along the Cuban shore."

Did Not Have Cuban Code.

The article by Admiral Evans referred to had been printed in a Baltimore paper which has championed Schley from the beginning. In the article Rear Admiral Evans was quoted as saying that every Captain of the flying squadron, except Cook, the commander of Schley's flagship, had been notified of an arrangement of signals to be exchanged with Cuban insurgents ashore, through which knowledge of the enemy's movements could be obtained, and that Schley did not know what these signals meant when they were displayed by the insurgents near Cienfuegos until Commander McCalla arrived in the Marblehead and told him of them and received permission to communicate.

McCalla found out from the Cubans that Cervera was not at Cienfuegos and Schley then started for Santiago.

Admiral Evans left Washington three days ago on a yachting trip.

Mails Letter to J. D. Long.

The Admiral drove from Elm Point, where the Wortley cottage is situated, to the Great Neck postoffice Tuesday afternon, and a few minutes before 3 o'clock mailed a letter which was addressed to John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy at Washington. Though the Admiral would not talk of this letter, the nature of its contents was known to others in Great Neck, and there is no doubt that Secretary Long when he opens it will find in it a request for a formal and official inquiry.

Maryland Wants the Facts.

Baltimore, Md., July 23.—[Special.]—All the members of the Maryland delegation in Congress, Republicans and Democrats, will favor Congressional investigation of the Schley-Sampson controversy. Senator Wellington says he will stand by Schley in the future, as in the past. Congressmen Schirm, Jackson, and Pearre, Republicans, are determined that the matter shall come before Congress. Congressman Pearre, representing the Sixth District, from which Admiral Schley entered the Naval Academy, is taking the initiative in the Maryland delegation.

Views of Congressman Pearre.

He says:

"Admiral Schley either behaved with valor and skill, or, if the accusations against him have any foundation, he should be court-martialed and cashiered. It is unfair and unjust to make these constant charges against an officer who, through a long career, has met the best standards in the naval service, unless some foundation for them can be shown. The people of Maryland have heard these charges with impatience and have exhausted their patience in hearing a reiteration of them. The time has now come when Maryland's representatives will demand a Congressional investigation of these charges.

"The honor of the American navy and the sacred truthfulness of history require it. If Schley be guilty, he should be dismissed from the service. If he be innocent his accusers should be silenced forever and their venom turned upon themselves."

Thinks Schley Ill-Treated.

Congressman Jackson of the First District says that it looks to him as though Admiral Schley has been unjustly treated. He would support any movement in Congress that would bring to light all the true facts of the naval campaign and end the whole controversy. "It seems to me," continued he, "that if the charges against the bureau clique are not disposed of a gross danger confronts the navy."

LOVES WIFE: SLAYS HUSBAND.

Iowa Man Kills Former Friend, Who Attempts to Drive Him from the City.

Clarinda, Ia., July 23.—John Hagey, a member of the Town Council and School board at Braddyville, Ia., died at noon today at his home as a result of a wound received on Saturday night by a bullet from a revolver in the hands of John Russell. Russell and Hagey's wife had become infatuated with one another while the former lived in Hagey's home. Recently, when the husband was about to make Russell some trouble, he promised to leave the country. However, on Saturday night, about 9 o'clock, he approached the rear of Hagey's house and induced Mrs. Hagey to go to him. Her husband fired at him. Russell waited until Hagey was only twenty-five feet away and then shot him. Russell is still a fugitive.

BUYS ISLAND IN LAKE HURON.

Des Moines, Ia., Man Will Raise Timber and Wheat—Price Is Kept Secret.

Des Moines, Ia., July 23.—[Special.]—Calvin Jordan, assistant clerk of the City of Des Moines, has just returned from Toronto, Canada, where he has been negotiating for the purchase of Clapperton Island in north Lake Huron, between Grand Manitou Island and the main land. There are 16,000 acres in the island, partially timbered. Jordan plans to devote the island to timber and wheat growing. He declines to state the price at which the purchase is being negotiated.

PLAN SHIPBUILDING PLANT.

Syndicate of Which Chicago Men Are Members Said to Figure on Extensive Yards.

Cleveland, O., July 23.—It is reported that the syndicate headed by Captain W. W. Beann of Cleveland and W. H. Prime and Charles Counselman of Chicago, who are talking of building ten freight steamers, is figuring on starting a steel shipbuilding plant. The Vessel Owners' Drydock of Chicago will be ready to take orders for steel boats next season, and it is said has already been promised an order.

YOUNGERS SELL TOMBSTONES.

Famous Convicts Will Work as Salesmen for a Dealer in Monuments in St. Paul, Minn.

Stillwater, Minn., July 23.—Coleman and James Younger, after their twenty-five years in the State prison, will begin work as salesmen for a St. Paul dealer in gravestones and monuments. Warden Wolfer today signed the contract for their new work, and they will leave for St. Paul to begin their new duties tomorrow.

STEEL MEN SEEK AN INJUNCTION.

New Tack by the Combine Likely to Cause a Crisis in the Big Strike.

TO TRY IMPORTING MEN.

Workers to Be Rushed to Wellsville in the Hope Unionists Will Make Trouble.

COURTS THEN TO BE SOUGHT.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 23.—The combine forces have decided to carry the strike into the courts. It was learned today that Judge P. M. Smith of Wellsville, O., has been retained by Persifer F. Smith, district manager of the American Sheet Steel company, to prepare papers for presentation within a few days to a federal court asking for a restraining order to stop strikers from accosting or molesting in any way non-union men on the highway.

The move promises a crisis in the strike. Judge Smith spent the day here with Manager Smith and the starting of the Wellsville and McKeesport plants was discussed in detail.

The application for an injunction may be made in the United States District Court and at first will apply only to Wellsville, but it is believed the plan is to pursue similar tactics at McKeesport and other places where necessary.

Following this the rumor is in circulation that a carload of men will run into Wellsville tomorrow to supplement the force now at work. This story has not been verified.

According to strike leaders, the officials of the Wellsville mill apparently are seeking to bring on an open conflict in order to invoke the aid of the Sheriff's deputies and if possible the militia. Earnest and renewed warnings have been sent to the strikers to remain cool and keep within the law.

Indignant at Mayor.

There was much indignation among the strikers today over a report that Mayor A. P. Dennis had called two strikers, Patrick O'Connor and Daniel Rumbaugh, before him and forbidden them to talk to men on the way to the mill in the effort to keep them from going to work. Vice President Chappell of the Amalgamated association immediately sought the Mayor and asked him what he meant by trying to abridge the right of free speech. Mayor Dennis denied that he had forbidden the strikers to talk, and said:

"What I did say to the men was that members of the association must not take hold of any man's coat and hold him while talking to him. I told them it was better to go to a man's house and talk to him than to gather a crowd on the street."

The Mayor said neither Manager Brookman nor any one else had put him up to advising the men not to talk, though Mr. Brookman had telephoned him that Rumbaugh had interferred with a man who was on his way to work. The Amalgamated men say that the Mayor has no authority to forbid free speech, and that if he orders men not to talk to non-unionists on the street the order will not be obeyed.

The reports from McKeesport tonight are of a quieting nature, and no exciting incidents are looked for at present at that point.

Anxious Eye on Monessen.

Much interest is centering in the situation at Monessen. It is reported that today twelve men were discharged because of their too close friendship with the Amalgamated people. A report that the miners were planning a march to Monessen to try and draw out the workers of that plant is denied here. The miners, it is said, are not taking an active part in the strike yet, and the Amalgamated officials are opposed to harsh measures at this time.

Among the many peculiar conditions found at the Monessen mill is the fact that the men are paid on a tonnage basis and the company has by contract with the men offered a bonus on all tonnage over a certain limit, this bonus to be paid at the end of the year. Some of the workers have as high as $500 thus far coming to them, and they realize that in case of a strike they will lose all of this. The effect of this is to hold the men to their places.

From Sharon a telegram was received tonight saying: "A bill for a preliminary injunction has been granted by Judge Miller, restraining the strikers at the American Steel Casting company works from entering the grounds of the company. A hearing will be held on July 25."

Grants a Permanent Injunction.

Charleston, W. Va., July 23.—Judge Jackson of the United States Court today made perpetual the injunction against the miners at Thacker and the men were put under bond to answer any indictment that may be found by the grand jury at Huntington for the shooting that occurred during the trouble at the mines.

RUSSIAN CROPS ARE FAILING.

Reports to the Department of Agriculture from St. Petersburg Give Discouraging Accounts.

Washington, D. C., July 23.—A St. Petersburg dispatch to the United States Department of Agriculture, dated July 21, states that a temperature of 103° was reached that day in Odessa, and that phenomenal heat was prevailing through all of northern Russia. A cablegram to the department from London, dated July 20, mentioned reports that the crops in Siberia appear to be nearly a total failure, adding that in the districts of Minusinsk and Krasnoyarsk almost the entire growth of cereals has perished as the result of a two months' drought and that in the trans-Baikal country the condition of the crops was almost equally bad.

Minusinsk and Krasnoyarsk are two of the five districts composing the Siberian province of Yeniseisk, which occupies the greater part of the country drained by the Yenisei River. In 1899, when the Siberian crops was above an average, these two districts produced about 7½ per cent of the wheat and rye grown in the four Siberian provinces for which crop reports are published.

The same dispatch mentions seven of the twelve districts composing the province of Perm, in the eastern port of European Russia, stating that in these districts the condition of affairs is almost as deplorable as in the Siberian districts named above.

ATTIRES BOYS IN INDIAN GARB.

Professor Starr Employs Novel Method to Interest His Class in Anthropology at Haskell Hall.

Professor Frederick Starr entertained his class in anthropology in a novel way in Haskell Hall, at the University of Chicago last night. Three boys, dressed in the feathers and buckskin of Indian warriors, gave imitations of the social customs of native Mexicans, under Professor Starr's direction. After these illustrations of savagery, Professor Starr gave a little talk on the advantages of the study of anthropology.

"The knowledge of anthropology," said Professor Starr, "enables one to detect racial differences and to treat people accordingly. The student of physical types learns that he must handle Irishmen differently from Englishmen, because of their differences in racial characteristics. Missionaries could profit greatly by anthropology. It would certainly do them no harm and might increase the value of their work."

STEEL STRIKERS' CLAIMS FOR RECOGNITION VIEWED BY A CHICAGO UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR.

Wesley Clair Mitchell, professor of political economy in the Chicago University, presents the side of the strikers in his letter from the scene of action published this morning. It is an accurate survey of their claims for popular sympathy based on a close investigation of all the documentary and inferential data obtainable.

BY WESLEY CLAIR MITCHELL.
[Professor of Political Economy in the University of Chicago.]

Pittsburg, Pa., July 23.—[Special.]—It has been argued in this correspondence that the men engaged in the great steel strike feel that the contest is a battle for the preservation of their trade union, the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers. The existence of this union they believe to be seriously threatened by the combination under a single management of mills paying different scales of wages. The companies are credited with the intention of running the plants where union wages are not paid regularly and keeping the others idle much of the time—a policy which would necessarily sap the strength of the Amalgamated association and might result ultimately in its disintegration. To forestall this surmised attack the leaders of the men thought it necessary to require that the amalgamated scale of wages be paid in all the mills belonging to the sheet steel, steel hoop, and tinplate companies, whether the men in the mills belong to the Amalgamated association or not. The companies, however, while agreeing to sign the scale for the mills where the employés were organized in amalgamated lodges, declined to sign for the other mills. As no compromise could be arranged the men struck to enforce their demand.

Thus, to understand the fundamental cause of the strike one must inquire what the men hope for from the trade union which they feel themselves fighting to maintain. Their hopes are most authentically set forth in the preamble to the constitution of the Amalgamated association. This begins by admitting the efficiency and necessity of existing capitalistic methods of business organization.

"To attain the highest degree of success in any undertaking," runs the document, "it is necessary to have the most perfect and systematic arrangement possible; to acquire such a system it requires the management of a business to be placed as near [sic] as possible under the control of one mind; thus the concentration of wealth and business tact conduces to the most perfect working of the vast business machinery of the world."

But this industrial efficiency, the argument continues, is of little benefit to the workingman because owing to the selfishness of more forceful classes he is not given a fair share of the product. To quote the words of the preamble again:

"There is perhaps no other organization of society so well calculated to benefit the laborer and advance the moral and social condition of the mechanic of the country if those possessed of wealth were all actuated by those pure and philanthropic principles so necessary to the happiness of all. But, alas for the poor of humanity, such is not the case. 'Wealth is power,' and practical experience teaches us that it is power too often used to depress and degrade the daily laborer."

The conclusion is, then, that the laborers have but one resource—to seek in union that strength which as individuals they lack, and employ this strength to force an equitable return for their work.

". . . in the foundation of . . . a union founded upon a basis broad as the land in which we live lies our only hope. Single-handed we can accomplish nothing, but united there is no power of wrong we may not openly defy."

Thus the position of the Amalgamated association, then, cannot properly be called socialistic. It has no specific quarrel with "capitalistic production," nor does it seek to substitute a different system. Quite the contrary, it explicitly recognizes the great efficiency of existing methods and seeks merely to make the best of the situation for its members. Its object is to obtain a "fair remuneration" for labor under present conditions.

What, then, do the men consider a "fair remuneration"? Perhaps the best answer to this query is to be found in the following rhetorical question from the preamble:

"Are we to receive an equivalent for our labor sufficient to maintain us in comparative independence and respectability, to procure the means with which to educate our children and qualify them to play their part in the world's drama?"

Of course this is an indefinite statement of the wage which the steel workers strive to obtain and with which they will be content. Doubtless if they spoke from the fullness of their hearts they would avow an intention to obtain as much as they possibly can without weakening their employers so far as to cripple their ability to get contracts and so furnish work. And if such an avowal were frankly made, what man would feel himself sufficiently free from a similar reproach to cast the first stone at the association for its greed? At all events, if the men are not actuated solely by "those pure and philanthropic principles so necessary to the happiness of all" their preamble is probably correct in ascribing a like moral defect to "those possessed of wealth" with whom they are now at odds.

In practice, apparently, their attempt is less to defend a "living wage" from encoachments than it is to reckon how much wages their employers will agree to pay rather than have a strike, and to insist on receiving that amount. Their method of determining what to ask is briefly as follows: Early in March of each year every lodge of the Amalgamated association is required to discuss the existing scale of wages and to notify the national lodge in Pittsburg of desired changes. When all the suggested alterations have been received they are printed in pamphlet form and sent back to the sublodges for further consideration. The decisions of the sublodges are then given to the delegates sent to the national convention, held the third Tuesday in May. Here the alterations are referred to the Wage committee and its report forms the basis of the convention's action. The scale finally agreed upon by the convention is presented to the mill managers by the officers of the sublodges for signature. If they raise objections a conference is arranged, and in case this conference fails to reach agreement, as happened this year, a strike may be ordered.

The important point in these wage scales is that they do not fix a set sum to be paid for a specificed number of hours' labor or for the performance of a given amount of work, but provide, at least in most cases, that the wages paid shall depend upon the selling price of the product. An example selected for its brevity from the "Western scale" for the year ending June 30, 1902, is as follows:

SHEET AND TIN BAR SCALE.

Based on actual sales of sheet iron, as per conference agreement:	Rolling, finished or tin bars.	Rolling iron muck.
3 cent rate	$ .44 5-10	$ .42 9-10
3 1-10 cent rate	.45 5-10	.43 5-10
3 2-10 cent rate	.46 5-10	.43 3-10
3 3-10 cent rate	.47 5-10	.44
3 4-10 cent rate	.48 5-10	.44 6-10
3 5-10 cent rate	.49 5-10	.45 1-10
3 6-10 cent rate	.50 6-10	.45 2-10
3 7-10 cent rate	.51 7-10	.47 5-10
3 8-10 cent rate	.52 8-10	.48 4-10
3 9-10 cent rate	.53 9-10	.49 5-10

Here it will be seen the wage to be paid for, the labor rises with the price received for the product. The formation of such scales represents an attempt on the part of the men to effect what we may call "compulsory profit-sharing." They realize that the amount manufacturers are willing to pay in the last resort for labor depends upon the prospective profits to be obtained. The greater these profits the less willing are mill owners to have operations interrupted and the greater therefore the wages they will grant. As the men have no knowledge of how much money their employers are actually making, they have to take the price of their output as a rough gauge and assume that profits rise and fall with the prices. Hence these sliding scales.

Now what the strikers seem to fear is that if the Amalgamated association loses strength their power to compel manufacturers to divide their gains with them in this way would be lost. Whether this fear is altogether justified or not is a disputed matter. On the one side is the assertion of the strike leaders shown to be sincere by their willingness to undergo such sacrifices to maintain their position, and on the other side are declarations of manufacturers that those men have always prospered most in the long run who kept out of the unions, and the resolutions adopted by men in the non-union mills now at work that they have received fair treatment and are fully satisfied with their present status.

Evidence of the latter kind, however, is said by the strike leaders to be worth little. "A mill manager," says President Shaffer significantly, "can get any kind of document he wishes signed by the employés." And as to the prosperity of the non-union man, it can be said that this is, after all, due to the unions themselves—the employés who will always stand by the company are favored in order to keep them out of the Amalgamated association.

At all events, there can be little doubt concerning the honesty of the belief of the great mass of the strikers that their union has in the past enabled them to command higher pay than they could have obtained without it, and that a weakening of its power would be followed by a reduction of wages. This being the case, their present action requires no further commentary.

An additional word may be said, however, about the inclusiveness of the Amalgamated association. Many trade unions have forfeited public sympathy, at least in some degree, because they attempted to limit their benefit to a comparatively small body of highly skilled and well paid men and to keep out the great mass of laborers. On this point the position of the Amalgamated association is somewhat ambiguous. The constitution declares that the association "shall be composed of all men working in and around rolling mills, steel works, chain works, nail, tack, spike, bolt, and nut factories, pipe mills, and all mills run in connection with the same, except laborers, the latter to be admitted at the discretion of the subordinate lodge to which application is made for membership."

Inquiry from the officials of the national lodge elicits but little additional information. They say that the officials of the sublodges use their discretion, and that is all; but they add that the association is the most democratic body in the world. There is, however, another clause in the constitution that certainly seems to indicate a rather exclusive policy. It runs as follows (article XIX., section 26): "Should any member of this association undertake to instruct an unskilled workman in any of the trades represented in this association. It shall be the duty of the Mill committee to notify him that this association cannot tolerate such proceedings, and should he still persist in doing so charges shall be preferred against him and he shall be expelled as suspended, as the lodge may determine."

But, as has been already suggested, if the Amalgamated association is less generous than it is ready to believe other men ought to be, the inconsistency is not unique.

W. C. MITCHELL.

LIVES TO SEE 207 DESCENDANTS.

FIVE GENERATIONS OF WINKLER FAMILY

Mrs. Lavina Winkler of Kokomo, Ind., and four generations of her descendants.

Kokomo, Ind., July 22.—[Special correspondence.]—Mrs. Lavina Winkler of this city is believed to have the greatest number of living descendants on record. At a family reunion on her ninety-first birthday this week there were present 207 members of her descendants. There were present nine children, eighty-six grandchildren, 101 great-grandchildren, and eleven great-great-grandchildren. Mrs. Winkler lived in Madison County, Kentucky, until her home was destroyed during the civil war, the Confederates camping on their farm and devastating it. She had a husband and four sons in the Union ranks, all coming out without a scratch.

Truce in the Mangler Suit.

Pending the final hearing of the suit of John S. Butler, a stockholder in the William Mangler Catering company, for an accounting, Charles T. Church, bookkeeper of the company, will supervise the business of the company, which will be under the management of Mr. Mangler. By this agreement the necessity for the appointment of a receiver is avoided.

Lexington Hotel Bonds Retained.

C. F. S. Neal, President of the Endowment Rank of the Knights of Pythias, says that no action has been taken in the way of disposing of the Lexington Hotel bonds which are controlled by the order.

"Boro Formalin" (Elmer & Amend), antiseptic dressing for burns, sores, cuts, bruises, or any similar accident or affliction.

BENDER FAMILY MAY BE LOCATED.

Notorious Band of Kansas Murderers Now Said to Be in Colorado.

ALL WILL BE ARRESTED.

Identity Is Established by Affidavits and Requisition Issued by Governor.

THEIR CAREER OF CRIME.

Topeka, Kas., July 23.—[Special.]—Requisitions have been issued by Governor Stanley on the Governor of Colorado for the arrest of four persons at Fort Collins, Colo., who answer the descriptions of the notorious Bender family. The warrants are for John Bender, alias Charles Read, Mrs. Bender, alias Mrs. Charles Read, John Bender Jr., alias William Baker, and Kate Bender, alias May Grant, alias May Ayres.

E. L. Burton, George McFarland, G. F. Edwards, and W. A. Disch, Deputy Sheriffs of Labett County, have left for Colorado to arrest the family, and expect to return to this city by the latter part of this week.

Thinks He Married Kate Bender.

The complaint is made by Frank Ayres, a ranchman living near Fort Collins, Colo., who claims that he was married to a woman who he now thinks is Kate Bender. He claims that the woman gave him "knockout drops" some time last February in hopes of killing him to avoid suspicion. He was carried in an unconscious condition to a nearby railroad and left on the rails to be killed by passing trains He was found by friends and rescued.

Suspected His Wife.

He suspected his wife and began working up the case against her. Ayres says that the Bender family left Labett County after their series of crimes and went to the Black Hills, where they lived for seventeen years. They then moved to Colorado, where Ayres met and married Kate about two years ago. Ayres came to Kansas after he recovered from the effects of the drug. Here he met a man from Labett County who wished to trade for some Colorado land owned by Ayres' mother. The man went to Colorado and returned with a story to the effect that he had seen Kate Bender. He described Kate Baker.

Identified as Benders.

The County Commissioners of Labett County, who have never given up the search for the Benders, then sent E. M. Dack, V. A. Monahan, T. B. Smith, and M. E. Sparks, former neighbors of the Benders, to Colorado to identify the Bakers. They declared they believed the persons now in Laramie County are the members of the notorious Bender family and made affidavits to the effect, which were placed in the hands of Governor Stanley.

A family suspected as the Benders was tried in Labett County in 1889 and released for want of evidence.

History of the Family.

The Benders were squatters on land in the western part of Labett County, Kas., which was claimed by rival railway companies. The family lived apart from their neighbors, and consisted of one old man, his wife, and a son and daughter Kate. They kept a wayside inn, with a saloon attachment, ten miles west of Galesburg. Here travelers often put up for the night, and it was usually the case that they took lodgings for eternity. At any rate, the doom of travelers was sealed the moment they crossed the Benders' threshold, and so numerous became the disappearances that investigation followed, and a series of bloody crimes for gain were unearthed, which stand without a rival in criminal history.

The scheme of the family was an ingenious one. When they saw a traveler approaching some member of the family would stray out and busy himself about the roadside, and, as the traveler drew near, would accost him in a pleasant manner, and if the time was anywhere near nightfall, would assure the traveler that he could not reach his destination and had better stop and remain over night.

House Arranged for Murder.

The house was admirably and purposely arranged for the double purpose of robbery and murder. The front room was separated from the back by a thin curtain, similar to that placed over folding doors. When a man entered whom the family proposed to rob he was invited to take a seat with his back to the curtain. Sometimes several travelers arrived together at the wayside inn. Then an equal number of members of the family, eager for blood and booty, concealed themselves behind the curtain, and, each selecting a victim, would wait the given signal and opportune moment to brain the unsuspecting guest.

Eleven bodies were dug up on the place after the community became aroused and drove the Benders out. The house was equipped with a death trap which let victims fall into the cellar.

The murder which drove the Benders to flight was the killing of Dr. William York of Independence in 1873. York's brother headed a searching party, which made things so warm for the family that they left the country.

ALASKAN DISASTER REPORTED.

Steamship Humboldt Brings News of Loss of Eight Men on the Way to Dawson City.

Seattle, Wash., July 23.—The steamship Humboldt, with $100,000 in treasure and eighty passengers, arrived today from Alaska. It brings news that two river barges have been found deserted and the eight men who were in charge of them gone. Eight men started from White Horse on June 10 and 12 for Dawson in two scows, which later were found on Freeman's Point, and the police believe the men are lost.

ARIZONA'S BIG OLIVE CROP.

Greatest Gathering of Oleaginous Fruit Ever Known in the Territory About to Begin.

Phœnix, Ariz., July 23.—[Special.]—The harvest is about to commence on the largest crop of olives that has ever been known in Arizona, and in a week will begin the work upon a new and rapidly developing industry of the Southwest.

FORMING PAINT TRADE COMBINE

Company with $1,000,000 Capital Being Organized—Chicago Dealers Asked to Join It.

A paint combine with a capital of $1,000,000 is being organized in New York by Chicago promoters. Heath & Milligan have been approached by the promoters, as have several other firms in Chicago.

Absolutely Clean

In the Schlitz brewery cleanliness is carried to extremes. We do more than is necessary to be certain of doing enough.

The caldrons in which the beer is brewed are kept scrupulously clean and covered. The air in which the beer is cooled is filtered.

The barrels in which it is stored are cleaned with steam and soda, then glazed with rosin on the inside, then cleaned again. The bottles are cleaned with utmost precaution.

Still we filter the beer, then sterilize every bottle, for the slightest uncleanliness taints the whole product. It is in these ways that Schlitz beer has gained its reputation for purity, and made Milwaukee famous.

Chicago Branch, 5 West Ohio St. 'Phone Monroe 878.

SCHLITZ

Connoisseurs

who are able to judge a wine on its merits rather than on its label, attest the superiority of

KING OZARK WINE

Claret, Rhine Wine, Port and Sherry

"American Wine for American People."

It is a pleasing and pure beverage, rich and delightful, worth more than many foreign labeled wines costing twice as much.

Served at Summer Gardens, Cafes, Clubs, Restaurants and Buffets.

Sold by druggists—Quarts $1, Pints 50c, Splits 25c.

BRANDSVILLE FRUIT FARM CO. 386-388 E. Division St., Chicago. Telephone North 939.

LARGE PORES PIMPLES BLACKHEADS

AND ALL DISORDERS AFFECTING THE SKIN AND COMPLEXION.

Positively Cured.

To appear at your best all the time is a duty you owe to yourself as well as to those with whom you come in contact. You cannot afford to worry through life with blemishes and disfigurements or deformities which are repulsive alike to friends and strangers as well as a constant source of self-torture and humiliation.

Remember, with my scientific treatments specially prepared to meet the requirements of each individual case, I positively cure all affections of the skin and scalp, stop falling hair, and restore to the complexion a healthy, roseate glow.

I completely remove every line and furrow, every spot and blemish from the face or body, rendering the skin clear, smooth and healthy.

I painlessly correct all deformities and irregularities of the features and make them conform to their surroundings.

If you have written, write me again, or if you have ever called at my office, come again. You can't afford to miss this opportunity. Consultation in person or by letter is free and strictly confidential.

JOHN H. WOODBURY, D. D., 163 State-st., Chicago.

WHY NOT?

If you experience dull times—
If you have something to sell—
If you have a bargain to give—
If you have something you want to get rid of—
If you want to do something worthy of an enterprising man—

ADVERTISE IN "THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE"

SEAL GARMENTS TO ORDER FOR REMODELING AND REPAIRS SUMMER PRICES

A. BISHOP & CO. 136 State Street.

GRIP OF HEAT ON WEST STILL FIRM

Slight Showers, Giving Promise of Relief, Prove of Little Real Value.

BOARDS OF TRADE FIGHT.

Grain Pits Resorting to All Known Methods to Cause Price Changes.

MANY DEATHS REPORTED.

POINTS WHERE HEAT WAS GREATEST.

Bismarck, N. D	106	Memphis, Tenn	104
Burlington, Ia	108	Mayfield, Ky	106
Davenport, Ia	104	Omaha, Neb	102
Des Moines, Ia	100	St. Louis, Mo	106
Huron, S. D	104	Springfield, Ill	100
Kansas City, Mo	102	Springfield, Mo	106
Kewanee, Ill	106	Sioux City, Ia	100
La Crosse, Wis	100	St. Paul, Minn	100
Little Rock, Ark	102	Terre Haute, Ind	105
Louisville, Ky	100		

The real facts about the weather were made a sharp issue between the East and the West yesterday.

Early in the day a strong Eastern stock market element started the report that rain was falling all through the corn belt and that crop loss stories were highly exaggerated.

The West could not find the rain and got only remote suggestions of it, just enough to shake confidence in the truthfulness of Western information. When the interested elements had finished their quarrel it appeared from official sources that, with the exception of scattered thunder-storms, the most important precipitation, so far at least as reports to the Weather bureau show, was that at North Platte, Neb., where .08 of an inch of rain fell.

General Situation Unchanged.

The drought and intense heat continued everywhere throughout the States of the corn belt. Temperatures again averaged over 100° in that area, making the thirty-sixth consecutive day in which the thermometer had risen to 90° and higher.

Aside from North Platte a trace of rain was officially reported at Des Moines, a 2-100 of an inch at Kansas City, some rainfall in north central Texas, some in Arkansas, some in south Texas, and also some in northern Minnesota.

In other sections the official forecaster at Washington, Dr. Frankenfield, says there may have been thunder showers as reported in the press dispatches. These storms, he said, brought only temporary relief and afford little sustenance to the over-parched ground, which, after the greatly prostrated period of drought, needs a general rain.

According to present indications, there seems to be no prospect of such a downpour for the next two days at least. Beyond that time the officials will not make any predictions. Generally speaking, the temperatures in the superheated area were not so high as on Monday, but such falls as may have occurred have been due entirely to local changes and not to any general differences in atmospheric conditions.

The hot weather also continued in the Northwest, Bismarck, N. D., reporting a record-breaking temperature of 106°.

Washington Sees No Relief.

There is no prospect of any relief from prevailing conditions in the central valleys and the middle West, and Forecaster Frankenfield last night repeated his forecasts of continued warm weather with light and scattered thunder-storms for that section. The only rains indicated are local thunder showers in the Southern States and Rocky Mountain section.

Deaths and Prostrations Increase.

Deaths and prostrations are becoming more numerous. The deaths reported yesterday are: Pittsburg, Pa., 5; Burlington, Ia., 1; Sioux City, Ia., 7; Kewanee, Ill., 2; Kansas City, Mo., 1; Terre Haute, Ind., 3.

The prostrations reported are: Pittsburg, 6; Homestead, Pa., 4; Kansas City, Mo., 6; Louisville, Ky., 1; La Crosse, Wis., 2; and Cincinnati, 4.

Sixty-Cent Corn a Vision.

Sixty-cent corn, a glittering dream on Monday, and only ⅛ cent out of reach, became an evanescent memory yesterday with a break of nearly five cents in the local market.

It was not any sudden improvement in crop prospects which caused the sensational change in the speculative attitude towards corn, nor any hopeful promise of a change in the conditions which are driving farmers to prayers for rain in half a dozen States.

But there were reported showers in southeastern Iowa and southeastern Missouri, and this was enough to make the average speculator with long corn to his credit on his commission man's books conclude that the drought might be broken.

This opinion was reached with such remarkable unanimity by pretty nearly every one in the trade that few profits were taken.

Charge New York Jobbery.

There were some claims that the break resulted from a stock jobbing raid. New York interests wired London early of "heavy rains" in the Missouri Valley, and succeeded in securing an advance in stocks and weak corn markets in England, as was desired. There was some New York selling of corn early here, and, though the West knew there had been no "heavy rains," the scheme doubtless helped in the overthrow of the bulls.

EXPECT A HOT WIND TODAY.

Weather Office Predicts Warm Day and Perhaps Showers—Deaths and Prostrations Continue.

WEATHER IN CHICAGO FOR TODAY.

Partly cloudy, with possibly a thunder-storm in the afternoon or night. Warmer, probably followed by cooler weather by Thursday night. Southerly winds.

F. J. WALZ, Official Forecaster.

Chicago will not be a summer resort today, Forecaster Walz says. The lake breeze will be overcome by a blast from the drought regions of the Southwest, and the weather will be considerably warmer than yesterday. Relief may come in the shape of a thunder-storm late in the day.

Four persons died yesterday as a result of the recent hot wave, and several were prostrated.

The Dead.

FLYNN, GEORGE, 411 West Madison street, aged 28 years; died at his home from the effects of the heat.

MORGAN, ISABELLE, colored, aged 41 years; died at her home, 2840 Dearborn street, from exhaustion following heat prostration.

PIETREKOWSKI, MATT, aged 44; died at the County Hospital; was overcome by the heat on Sunday afternoon while at home, 690 North Ashland avenue.

WILSON, SAMUEL, 3743 Cottage Grove avenue, aged 63; died suddenly of heart disease superinduced by the heat.

The Prostrated.

Berkley, Joseph, 54 years old, 6716 Calumet avenue; overcome at 4 o'clock at State and Madison streets; taken home; not serious.

Burns, John, 45 years old, 9006 Superior street; overcome at Ninety-third street and Ewing avenue; taken home; not serious.

Crimmin, James, 37 years old, 310 Center street; overcome on Garfield avenue while trimming electric lamps; taken to Alexian Brothers' Hospital; not serious.

Ellwood, Andrew, 5151 Honore street; overcome near his home; taken home; condition serious.

Grogan, Daniel, 35 years old, 41 South Water street; overcome while walking in Rush street; taken to Alexian Brothers' Hospital; not serious.

Hoff, Frits, 37 years old, 634 Sedgwick street; overcome at his home; taken to Alexian Brothers' Hospital; not serious.

Hoffmaster, H., Holland Hotel, 55 years old; overcome at Fifty-fourth street and Woodlawn avenue; taken home. Mr. Hoffmaster was formerly in the dry goods business at Janesville, Wis.

Hopsen, Mary, 125 East Superior street; overcome at 92 Gault court; taken home; condition serious.

Jordon, John, 37 years old, 1252 Thirty-second street; overcome at Hillock avenue and Lock street; taken home; not serious.

Sausen, Mrs. C., 46 years old, 1414 North Ashland avenue; overcome at 728 Clybourn avenue; taken home; not serious.

Sheridan, Philip H., 53 years old, living at 562 North Clark street; overcome by the heat at Aberdeen and Madison streets at 7:45; removed to his home.

While other cities throughout the country were suffering with a temperature of from 106° down, Chicago enjoyed almost an ideal summer day yesterday. The highest temperature recorded at the weather office was 82°.

Shirt waists are legal—at least in the City Hall—for Corporation Counsel Walker, Chicago's Acting Mayor, appeared in the City Hall in the morning wearing the cool attire.

DOCTORS ADVISE USE OF WATER

Volunteer Medical Inspectors Find a Strange Antipathy to Bathing in Crowded Tenement Districts.

The volunteer medical inspectors who have begun their work in the districts assigned to them say that in the crowded parts of the city the inspection was greatly needed. They have found many things which advice to the people or notification of the proper city authorities will remedy. It is a sufficient reason for the inspection, say the physicians, that the babies need some one to come around and see that they get bathed occasionally.

"Do you bathe your baby regularly?" asked Dr. H. A. Ware of a woman upon whom he called.

"O, yes, I do that all right," answered the woman. "The baby gets a bath all over every Saturday night."

The woman was surprised at the idea of giving the baby a bath every day. Dr. Ware's district is on the North Side, and is bounded by Oak street, Chicago avenue, Townsend and Wells streets.

Dr. Homer O. Bates has a district on the West Side bounded by Halsted street, Center avenue, Van Buren and Harrison streets. The most important duty he had to perform was to instruct parents to give their children baths.

"They are even afraid the children will take cold if bathed too much," said Dr. Bates. "Where there are large families the children are sadly neglected. One of the worst things that are done for children in this district is to give them beer to drink. It puts their stomachs out of order and makes them liable to summer sickness of all kinds."

Dr. John F. Foley has been looking into conditions in the district south of Twelfth street and west of Fortieth avenue. While he has found few serious cases so far, he says another hot wave like that of Sunday is greatly to be feared.

VIEWS OF WESTERN BANKERS.

Men in Touch with Afflicted Grain Region Believe That 50 Per Cent of Crop Is Lost.

New York, July 23.—The Journal of Commerce, which today telegraphed to a large number of Bank Presidents in Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, and Kansas, tomorrow will print a special report which will say:

"There is every reason for believing that the early reports of damage to the corn crop by the drought have not been exaggerated. On the contrary, it is quite evident that the situation is much worse than at first reported and that now much of the injury is beyond repair.

"The region of worst damage lies within an irregular circle of about 600 miles in diameter, with St. Joseph, Mo., as an approximate center."

The following question was sent to the bank presidents:

"'Kindly wire your opinion of percentage of damage to corn and live stock by drought in your vicinity.'

"The answers indicate serious losses in the region specified. In Kansas many report 75 per cent damage to corn; in Missouri the majority of reports are between 50 and 75 per cent damage; in Nebraska the reports are generally between 33 and 50 per cent damage, while in Iowa the injury is generally between 25 and 30 per cent.

"It would seem from the returns given that a loss of 50 per cent in this district would be an exceedingly moderate estimate. This would indicate a loss of at least 312,000,000 bushels in the region of greatest drought, and probably considerably more.

"The damage to live stock is considerable in Missouri and Kansas, but slight in Iowa and Nebraska."

BOY ROBBERS BREAK LAD'S ARM.

Otto Mencl, Aged 11, Held Up in West Fourteenth Street and Beaten for Having No Tobacco.

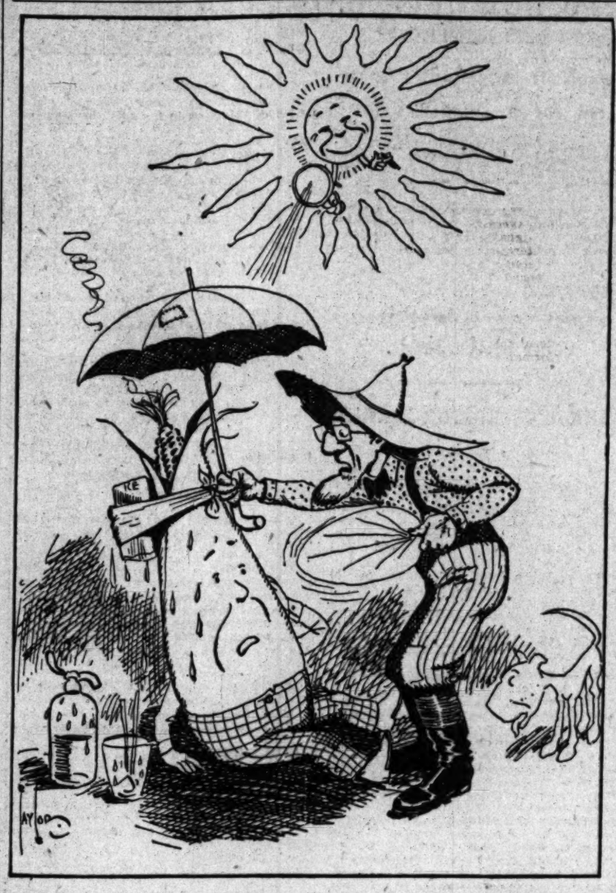
Otto Mencl, 11 years old, is at his home, 794 West Fourteenth street, suffering from a fractured arm as the result of his meeting three alleged boy robbers. Young Mencl was on his way home on Monday evening when he was stopped by three boys about his own age. Young Mencl held up his hands and the boys searched his pockets for tobacco. Finding none, they threw him to the ground, fracturing his arm. Detectives arrested Emery Tarcl, August Schalz, and William Bartels, 9, 10, and 11 years old, respectively.

Drowned in Lake While Fishing.

George Ledendorf, a 10-year-old boy living at 492 West Huron street, was drowned in the lake while fishing at the foot of Superior street shortly before noon yesterday. His younger brother, who was with him, called help, but the lad had sunk for the last time before aid could reach him.

For an economical trip to California or the Northwest, call or write Judson-Alton Excursions, 849 Marquette Building, Chicago.

A CASE OF HEAT PROSTRATION.



WEST IS CRYING FOR ICE.

ORDERS POUR IN ON CHICAGO AND PRICE IS NOT ASKED.

Burned Out Districts Place Orders for the Cooling Substance in the Local Market and Also Buy Vegetables and Milk—Charges Not Advanced So Far, but Continued Demand May Result in Higher Rates—Distress Never So Great as Now.

Chicago is being deluged with orders for ice from the drought-stricken regions of the West and Southwest. The dealers in those sections telegraph their orders without asking the price, apparently being concerned only with the time in which their demands can be satisfied.

It is estimated that from thirty to forty cars of ice are being shipped out of Chicago daily, which is a larger amount than ever before in the history of the trade. Thus far the prices have not been advanced, and the manufacturers decline to discuss the possibilities of the future.

The producing regions in the burnt-out districts continue to buy vegetables and milk in Chicago. Formerly they sold in the local market.

"I never saw such a demand for ice," said President J. S. Field of the Knickerbocker Ice company. "Here is an order from St. Louis: 'Ship four cars at once and wire us when shipped.' Not a word as to price. Here is one from Kansas City: 'Ship us three cars ice fast freight and draw on us.' The unexpected demand comes from the Southern cities which we supposed to be fully supplied by the artificial ice companies. They have found that the intense heat prevents them from turning out their full capacity."

"Heavy orders for onions, potatoes, and cabbage are being received from the West," said General Manager Dedrick of the Earl Brothers' Commission company. "The orders are coming from the districts that have in the past shipped to this market instead of buying in it. The demand is enormous and appears to be growing each day."

"Milk is getting scarcer every day," said the Manager of the Ira J. Mix company. "Prices did not advance today, but it is a game of guess at the present time. The demand from out of town is large."

FORMER POLICE SERGEANT IS OUSTED IN DISGRACE.

Thomas E. Magrane Disappears and a Wife and Four Children Are Left Behind—Another Woman in the Case.

Thomas E. Magrane, a former desk sergeant at the Cottage Grove Avenue Station, was discharged from the police force yesterday for conduct unbecoming an officer, absence from duty without leave, and making a false report. It is said that warrants are in the hands of the police for his arrest on the charge of wife abandonment.

Magrane, it is said, disappeared about a month ago with a woman known as Evangeline. He has a wife and four children living at 5477 Kimbark avenue. It is reported that Magrane was seen on Sunday in Hammond, Ind., accompanied by the woman.

Magrane had been connected with the police department for more than fifteen years, being stationed most of the time at the Hyde Park and Cottage Grove Avenue Stations.

MYSTERIOUS THEFT OF JEWELS.

Watches and Rings Worth $300 Taken from Simonsen House at Berwyn During Luncheon.

A mysterious robbery occurred in Berwyn yesterday afternoon. The home of Mrs. R. Simonsen was entered and $300 worth of jewelry taken between 1 and 2 o'clock, while the family was at luncheon. At the same time a colored woman was ironing in the kitchen. The jewelry, consisting of two diamond rings and two gold watches, was in an upper room. To reach them a thief must have passed within view of the family or of the laundress. The police are looking for John Ryan, who had been doing odd jobs for Mrs. Simonsen. They think he may furnish some clew. A man giving the name of John Ryan fell from a train at Maywood and his foot was crushed. He was taken to the County Hospital.

SAYS HUSBAND BURNED MONEY.

Mrs. Sophia Conrad Asks for Divorce After Quarter Century of Married Life.

After twenty-eight years of married life, Mrs. Sophia Conrad, 105 Augusta street, yesterday filed suit for divorce from Louis Conrad. After having trouble with the man, Mrs. Conrad declares, she became afraid for her life, and took refuge with a neighbor. Then, the woman says, she suggested that her husband provide for her support. This led to another quarrel, and the complainant declares her husband took some papers from his safe and burnt them, saying, "There goes $2,000. I will not pay a cent."

New Trial for Caleb Powers.

Frankfort, Ky., July 23.—The official mandate of the Court of Appeals ordering the Scott County Circuit Court to grant ex-Secretary of State Caleb Powers another trial was issued today. It is possible the trial will be held in October.

HETTY GREEN TO PAY MORE TAXES.

Board of Review Makes Advance of $236,550 on Value of One Tract.

RICH WOMAN PROTESTS.

Council Committee Gathers Important Information on Railroad Property.

RAISE PERSONALTY FIGURES

Hetty Green's vigorous protests against an increase of her tax assessments have availed nothing with the Board of Review, and yesterday an advance of $236,550 was spread on 495 acres of land in the Town of Lake, owned by the wealthy New York widow. Though all the surrounding property in this territory has been improved, Hetty Green has kept all improvements from her 495 acres and, it is charged, thus sought to keep her taxes all the lower.

The seven pieces of property owned by Mrs. Green in the vicinity of the Stock Yards were valued at $554,550. This property was among the first bits of real estate passed on by the reviewers, and the total valuation was sent up to $791,100. This means that Mrs. Green will pay $2,935 more taxes than she had counted on when the lower valuation was entered, and this is merely the beginning of the revision of values on her large holdings of real estate in Chicago.

"Hetty Green wanted the low valuation cut still lower," said an employe of the Board of Review. "She filed complaints, but investigation showed that we couldn't see things her way. Residents of Lake have charged the New York woman with not improving her property in order that she might evade heavy taxes. The surrounding property has been improved, has thus increased the value of her holdings, and some day, they assert, Hetty will sell out at a big figure and then laugh in her sleeve at how she kept down her taxes in Chicago."

Look Into Railroad Assessments.

Alderman Cullerton's Council committee which is looking into the assessments spread on railroads by the State Board of Equalization is preparing much important information for the Board of Review. The members of the committee found that railroad property off the rights-of-way, and hence assessable by the local taxing bodies, had been more heavily assessed than last year. Then they went to County Clerk Knopf's office and inspected the rolling stock and trackage assessments spread on the various railroads last year by the State equalizers.

Here is the list of rolling stock and office furniture they found accredited to the Chicago and Western Indiana road, which controls the valuable terminal system centering at the Polk Street Station:

Three steam engines, value $200 each.
Office furniture, value $200.
Fifteen platform cars, value $10 each.
Two wrecking cars, value $100 each.
All other kinds of cars, seven, value $10 each.

The committee found the property of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad which affords the site for the yards and the depot, extending along the river from Wells street to Market street, listed as trackage.

"Why, that property is worth at least $1,000,000," said Alderman Cullerton. "One piece cost the road $485,000 at a recent purchase. It contends, however, that the law does not require this to be listed other than as trackage. Now, in 1900 16,417 miles of railroad in Illinois was assessed at $77,878,000. In Indiana 14,918 miles were assessed at $153,693,000! Doesn't that look as if the Illinois roads were not paying near enough?"

The committee will continue its work this afternoon and will confer with Corporation Counsel Walker to see if legal proceedings cannot be taken to force the State board to increase its assessments.

Some Personalty Values.

Among the personalty values passed on by the reviewers were the following:

	Board of Assessors.	Board of Review.	Last year.
Burnham Glove company	$ 11,596	$ 16,000	Not as'd
Pass Brothers	6,000	8,000	8,000
Chicago Corset company	12,600	20,000	20,000
Vilas Bros	2,595	10,000	10,000
E. E. Strauss & Co	11,590	15,000	20,000
United States Leather company	220,000	400,000	200,000
Mead Cycle company	13,353	20,000	22,800
Washburne-Crosby company	Not as'd	40,000	40,000
Pillsbury-Washburn Flour company	37,180	50,000	50,000
Brink's City Express company	5,050	7,500	10,000
Pratt's Food company	2,000	9,000	10,000
J. C. Van Houten & Zoon	7,535	10,000	9,772
D. W. Ryan Cooperage company	10,150	20,000	22,000
John Rath & Co	4,100	7,500	11,200
Dessauer & Engle	8,000	14,500	10,160
Fred Rueping Leather company	6,656	12,500	14,330
J. H. Winterbotham	1,293	10,000	13,290
Kahn Bros	25,000	35,000	40,000
Eisenstaedt Bros	22,265	30,000	40,000
Blum Bros	12,280	15,000	20,000

Despite criticism the reviewers contend that their assessment of $3,500,000 on the property of the Chicago Edison company is as nearly proper as could be determined. Reviewer West, who was one time an attorney for teh company, asserts that he did not take part in consideration of this assessment.

Delinquent Tax Cases in Court.

Several cases involving the collection of thousands of dollars of delinquent taxes on the land occupied by the Auditorium and Auditorium Annex Hotels, the Merchants' Block, and other down-town buildings are soon to be decided in the County Court. The tax on the Auditorium property alone amounts to $40,000. The taxpayers involved contend that the description of their property on which the tax is levied is illegal and insufficient. County Attorney Sims argues that as the plats and descriptions challenged have been sufficient for years for all transactions involving the transfer of property they are valid for the purposes of levying taxes.

HIRSCH OFF CHARITY BOARD.

Governor Yates Accepts by Telegraph Resignation of Chicagoan—Views of Tanner's Friends.

Springfield, Ill., July 23.—Governor Yates tonight received a telegram from Dr. Emil G. Hirsch of Chicago, briefly tendering his resignation as a member of the State Board of Public Charities, but giving no reasons therefor. The Governor at once telegraphed his acceptance of the resignation. Rabbi Hirsch's letter explaining his action has not been received by Governor Yates. Friends of Colonel J. Mack Tanner say that the reason for Rabbi Hirsch's opposition to Tanner as secretary of the board is that Hirsch supported Captain Shaffner, whom Governor Tanner last fall removed from the command of the Naval Militia of the State. Hirsch, they say, was on Shaffner's personal staff and resigned when Shaffner was removed.

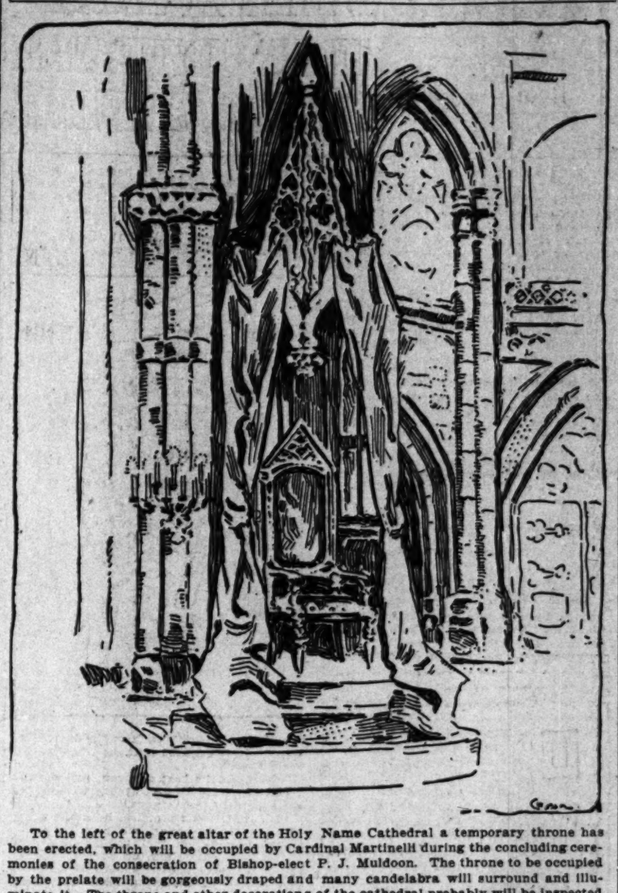
ELECTRIC FOUNTAIN SHUT DOWN

Lincoln Park's Attractive Feature Is Crippled by the Faulty Power Plant.

The electric fountain at Lincoln Park did not play last night and a large crowd that had assembled to watch the display went away disgusted. The park power plant was the cause. The plant was declared by experts recently to be unequal to the demands upon it on fountain nights. So last night it was decided to take no chances, but close down the fountain.

You can own a diamond. We make payments easy. Loftis Bros., 108 State street.

THRONE IN CATHEDRAL FOR THE CARDINAL.



To the left of the great altar of the Holy Name Cathedral a temporary throne has been erected, which will be occupied by Cardinal Martinelli during the concluding ceremonies of the consecration of Bishop-elect P. J. Muldoon. The throne to be occupied by the prelate will be gorgeously draped and many candelabra will surround and illuminate it. The throne and other decorations of the cathedral probably will be inspected today by the Cardinal.

ATTACK ON COPPER TRUST

SUIT BROUGHT TO HAVE COMBINE DECLARED ILLEGAL.

John MacGinniss, a Representative of the Heinze Interests, Begins Action Against Amalgamated Company, Charging Conspiracy Against Stockholders in Boston and Montana—Order Issued to Show Cause Why Receiver Should Not Be Appointed.

Butte, Mont., July 23.—[Special.]—An action was commenced in the District Court today by John MacGinniss, Vice President of the Montana Ore Purchasing company and representative of F. A. Heinze in the latter's fight again the copper combine, to have the Amalgamated Copper company declared a trust and a monopoly under the laws of Montana, and to drive the company from the State.

At the same time the court is asked to set aside the transfer of the stock of the Boston and Montana company to the Amalgamated company and to have a receiver appointed for the Boston and Montana, and to oust from their positions as directors A. S. Bigelow, W. J. Ladd, E. C. Perkins, E. S. Grew, J. S. Bigelow, and Leonard Lewisohn, because, it is alleged, they have been parties to a conspiracy to transfer the company to the so-called trust.

Charges a Conspiracy.

MacGinniss is the owner of 100 shares of stock in the company and claims that he and other minority stockholders who did not consent to the recent consolidation are about to suffer great damage because the parties to the conspiracy will so conduct the affairs of the company as to make their stock valueless.

In 1898 an effort was made to transfer the Montana company to a New York corporation of the same name and MacGinniss at that time secured the appointment of a receiver and in the subsequent proceedings the Supreme Court decided that the property of a Montana corporation could not be transferred to a foreign corporation without the consent of all the shareholders. MacGinniss alleges that in order to evade the decision of the court and the laws of the State the Amalgamated company was formed and the project of the trust has been attempted to be carried out.

Asks for Injunction.

It is claimed that under the laws of the State the Amalgamated company can own no property in Montana, and the court is asked to enjoin the company and all the officers from voting the stock of the Boston and Montana company or exercising any control over the affairs of the company.

The Amalgamated company now owns 137,888 shares of the Montana, and the court is asked to compel the surrender of the stock. The suit is pending in the court of Judge Clancy, who is regarded as friendly to the Heinze interests, but Judge Harney issued a temporary injunction and an order to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed, which is set for hearing on Aug. 6.

CITY PAYS $18 FOR WORK; CITIZEN GETS SAME AT $5.

No Wonder Chicago Is "Broke," Writes the Man, Telling of Experience at Repairing Sewer Catch Basins.

Question—If two men, working under a private contract, can repair a catch-basin in six hours at a cost of $5, how long and how many men will it take to do the same work when it is done by the City of Chicago?

Answer—It will take four men one and one-half days, assisted by another man, who provides a horse and wagon, and the cost will be $18.

This is the reason, according to a resident of Stewart avenue, that Chicago is now practically "broke." In a formal letter he says:

"I desire to show the public one reason why the city treasury is empty. After eighteen months' of complaints, I succeeded in getting the city to repair a catch-basin which had caved in. There were four men engaged on the job for one and one-half days, besides another man who handled a horse and wagon and worked the same time getting tools and material there. They laid seventy-five brick during that time. The job cost probably $18 or $20. Later I had a basin repaired and two men did the work in six hours, laying eighty brick."

MISS WILKINS DENIES RUMORS.

Authoress Declares That the Reported Breaking of Engagement to C. M. Freeman Is Wrong.

Randolph, Mass., July 23.—[Special.]—Miss Mary E. Wilkins authorizes the statement that there is no change in her relations with Mr. Charles Manning Freeman, her affianced, and that statements recently published by the New York and Boston press that the engagement was broken are erroneous and entirely without foundation.

DIES FOR AN OLD FLAME.

MILK DEALER KILLS HIMSELF AFTER ATTEMPTING MURDER.

Vintines Strzyzenski Meets Mrs. Mary Stephaney, Whose Sweetheart He Had Been Years Ago, and on Her Refusal to Flee with Him Shoots at Her and Then Turns the Gun on Himself—Woman, Who Is Wife of Photographer, Detained by Police.

Failing to renew the love of years ago, when a girl was fancy free, Vintines Strzyzinski yesterday attempted to murder Mrs. Mary Stephaney, wife of a prosperous West Side photographer, and, not succeeding in the effort, shot himself to death. A number of years ago it is said that Strzyzinski and the young woman were engaged.

Strzyzinski, who was 23 years old, was in the milk business, and it was while he was making a delivery at Mrs. Stephaney's house at 1137 North Leavitt street that he met and recognized the woman he had loved.

According to Mrs. Stephaney she soon was commanded by Strzyzinski to meet him. Fearing to refuse, she went to Washington and Union streets, where the man was in waiting. He demanded that they go to Wightingham's saloon, 36 Halsted street, where they might talk over the past. Once in the saloon, the woman says, the man pleaded that she leave Chicago for New York with him immediately.

"I refused and turned my back," related the woman. "At this time I was standing in front of a mirror and saw Strzyzinski's reflection in the glass. He drew a revolver and I sprang toward the door, through which I fell just as the man fired three shots at me. None of the bullets struck me, and then I ran from the building and called aid."

When Sergeant Brennan and Lieutenant Enright arrived at the saloon they found Strzyzinski lying on the floor in the wineroom with his revolver grasped in his hand and a bullet hole in his right temple. He was taken to the County Hospital, where he died. The woman was detained at the Desplaines Street Station.

Mrs. Stephaney, who is 25 years old, is the mother of two boys, 3 and 5 years old. Her husband, A. P. Stephaney, was notified of the shooting, and when he appeared at the station the woman made tearful pleas to him to forgive her. The husband abruptly left the station.

VIGILANTES IN NEW LANDS.

Law and Order League at Fort Sill Serves Notice on Crooks Operating There.

Fort Sill, O. T., July 23.—A law and order league has formed here to suppress the dozens of crooks who infested the country since the Kiowa-Comanche registration began. The organization has decided to print and distribute 1,000 handbills, bearing the following:

"Notice is hereby served on all confidence men, pickpockets, thieves, and crooks who are caught plying their vocations that they will be hanged to the nearest tree."

El Reno, O. T., July 23.—Today's registration at El Reno was 10,885. Up to date 103,929 have registered here. Lawton today registered 2,403, making the total for that place 27,946. Grand total, 131,875.

Washington, D. C., July 23.—Secretary Hitchcock said today with reference to the effort to prevent the opening of the Oklahoma Indian lands to settlement by injunction proceedings at El Reno that the preparations of the department for the opening would proceed as though no suit had been begun.

The Secretary today took cognizance of reports coming from Oklahoma that the men who are registering at Reno and Fort Sill are doing so with the intention of transferring their rights to others. "The report," he said, "is to the effect that they can and will dispose of their numbers at enormous profits. That is absurd, because it is impossible, under the regulations, for them to transfer their rights. There can be no speculation in these numbers."

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE TO SELL.

Mrs. Peter Hill Says Husband, at 4631 Paulina Street, Offers the Document and Beats Her.

Peter Hill, 4631 Paulina street, tried to sell his marriage certificate yesterday, it is said, and then threatened to burn down the house and kill his wife. For nearly a week Hill is said to have been abusing his wife. On Saturday she left, taking their six children with her. Yesterday she went back for her clothes, and says she found her husband in front of the house trying to sell the marriage certificate. When he caught sight of her, she says, he threatened to burn down the house and attacked her with a razor. She escaped and obtained a warrant for him.

$2.55 Milwaukee and Return.
Chicago and Northwestern Ry., July 23 and 24. Frequent fast trains. Lake Shore Route. Ticket offices, 212 Clark street and Wells Street Station.

PAPAL DELEGATE RETURNS TO CITY

Cardinal Martinelli Arrives from Milwaukee to Preside at Consecration.

PLANS COMPLETED TODAY

Ceremony Making Father Muldoon a Bishop to Be Most Elaborate.

PUBLIC WILL BE ADMITTED.

Cardinal Sebastian Martinelli, accompanied by the Rev. F. Z. Rooker, secretary of the Papal Legation; the Rev. F. J. Barry, Chancellor of the Archdiocese of Chicago; and Fathers Keogh, Schinner, and Ryan, arrived in the city from Milwaukee at 6:30 last evening. The prelate was driven to the residence of Archbishop Feehan, and after dinner rode about the streets under the escort of Father Barry, who had journeyed to Milwaukee to meet him.

The final preparation for the consecration of Bishop-elect Muldoon will be completed today, and the ceremony will be one of the most elaborate in the history of the Catholic Church in this country. The presence of the Papal Delegate and Archbishops Feehan and Katzer, in addition to the score of Bishops and church dignitaries who have gathered from all parts of the country, will make the occasion a notable one to the friends of the new Bishop, who claim that he has been defamed by jealous pastors of the archdiocese.

Cathedral Open to Public.

The Cathedral of the Holy Name, in which the services of consecration will begin at 9 a. m. tomorrow, will be open to the public, with the exception of several rows of seats in the front, which will be reserved for prominent clergymen and members of religious orders who will not take an active part in the ceremony.

The vestments and miter to be worn by the new prelate, were presented by the clergy of the archdiocese, and their cost approximates $10,000. The chasuble miter and vestments are elaborately embroidered, and the silk is of a special stock, imported for their making.

Special Throne for Cardinal.

Cardinal Martinelli will pontificate at the mass and conduct the examination of the candidate, afterward occupying a seat on the special throne, to the left of the altar which has been prepared for him.

Great interest has been aroused in the consecration of the new Auxiliary Bishop, and throngs greatly exceeding the seating capacity of the church are expected to seek admission. The edifice has been placed at Father Muldoon's disposal for the day, and he will make all arrangements for the accommodation of the spectators. After the ceremony a banquet will be given the Cardinal and members of the papal delegation by Bishop Muldoon.

Consul to Pay Official Visit.

Today Hans Schwegel, Consul of the Austro-Hungarian Empire for this city, will pay an official visit to Cardinal Martinelli at the residence of Archbishop Feehan. The Consul will be attired in the full uniform of his office and will convey the royal greetings of his government.

Following tomorrow's ceremony Cardinal Martinelli and his secretary will visit Detroit to attend the celebration of the anniversary of the founding of the city's first Catholic church two centuries ago, after which the party will visit many Western States.

Father Crowley Makes Denial.

Father Crowley last night denied he had sent telegrams to Archbishop Feehan expressing regret for his letter against Father Muldoon. Then he said:

"Do you think this is merely a struggle against one man on our part? It's a game for the largest stake ever played for—a stake of $50,000,000 of the Catholic money of the Diocese of Chicago. We have known it was going on for a long time, but until the move to ordain Father Muldoon as Auxiliary Bishop was published we were greatly in the dark.

"I do not feel at liberty to say what action we have resolved on for the next two days, but it will become public all in good time."

YATES SAID TO WANT TRACY'S RESIGNATION.

Report Prevails That Governor Is Angry with President of Lincoln Park Board Because He Acted Independently.

A story was in circulation yesterday to the effect that Governor Yates would soon demand the resignation of President Tracy of the Lincoln Park board and put in his place some one who would vote with Commissioners Hirsch, Gansbergen, and Lindquist instead of with Commissioners Lathrop, Kennedy, and Simmons.

It was reported that the Governor was much incensed at the action of President Tracy in joining with the last-named commissioners, and not only abolishing the office of secretary but choosing as Superintendent Mr. Warder, when he had himself already selected people for these two positions.

The only member of the majority of the board who was in the city last evening was Commissioner Kennedy. "I have heard nothing of the story," he said, "and have no means of knowing whether or not it is true. All I can say is that it would be a great surprise if any such action were taken."

"If it should occur, would there be any other surprises?"

"I am much inclined to think there would be," replied Commissioner Kennedy.

The last remark is taken as indicating the position of the majority of the board, who, when they assumed control of the park, were reported to have agreed that any interference with their free official action, especially in the matter of dictating appointments, would be followed by the resignations of all four, just as the naming of J. Mack Tanner as secretary of the State Board of Charities was followed by the resignation from the board of Julia Lathrop and Dr. Hirsch.

Cy De Vry, for many years animal-keeper at Lincoln Park, returned to that position yesterday after an absence of more than a year. De Vry was visiting among the animals yesterday, and finding out much to his satisfaction that many of them remembered him. Superintendent Warder decided to employ De Vry again as a result of the deaths of numerous animals. The mortality in the park zoo has been heavy ever since De Vry was removed.

HOTEL GUEST GETS IN TROUBLE

E. C. Wiggins Said to Have Lived Too Long at the Metropole Without Paying His Bill and Is Arrested.

Edward C. Wiggins, a young man who has been a guest of the Virginia and Metropole Hotels for the last three weeks, was locked up at the Cottage Grove Avenue Police Station last night charged with defrauding the hotels of his board. Wiggins was arrested on a warrant sworn out by the proprietor of the Metropole, who claims the prisoner owes him $25. The Virginia Hotel has Wiggins on its books as owing $50.

Mining Congress Begins Work.

Boise, Idaho, July 23.—The fourth annual session of the International Mining congress convened at the Columbia Theater this morning. President L. Bradford Prince of New Mexico in his annual address said that the principal object of the congress was to secure the establishment of a department of mines.

EAST SIDE CROWD IN UGLY HUMOR.

Frank Moss of Old Police Board Has Trouble with Indignant Hebrews.

LEHR WAITS HIS TURN.

Social Leader Compelled to Return to Place in Line at Customs Office.

GENERAL NEW YORK NEWS.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, July 23.

Ex-Commissioner Frank Moss Faces Hostile Audience.

Frank Moss, Ex-Police Commissioner, reformer and Vice President of the City Vigilance League, addressed the Hebrews of the East side in a mass meeting tonight in the interests of social purity in the city. His speech was attended by scenes of disorder never before witnessed in the vicinity of the hall, and it was due solely to the prompt and efficient action of a detail of fifty uniformed policemen and a dozen detectives, and a remarkable exhibition of courage on the part of the speaker, that a riot of serious proportions was averted.

The appearance of Mr. Moss on the speaker's platform led to pandemonium among the thousand men and women who packed the hall. There were storms of hisses, ringing cheers, hoots and cat calls, and interruptions by excited men from every part of the hall. Outside the building were gathered fully a thousand more excited men who hooted and jeered until charged by the police and scattered.

Mr. Moss at no time lost his nerve. He hurled defiance at his detractors and pointed out several who he said ought to be in prison. The trouble was stirred up by the Hebrew papers, whom Moss has prosecuted for printing lottery ads.

In the street some of the disturbers showed fight. Wardman Hayes knocked two of them down.

When Mr. Moss got a chance he said: "There are three classes of persons in this hall who are hissing. One are the disreputables of Allen street, whom I have fought since they existed, and I will fight until they are driven out of business. Another class is composed of the friends of the editors of Hebrew newspapers, whose business of printing lottery advertisements I have been instrumental in breaking up. The other class is composed of reputable citizens, who believe honestly that I am an enemy of the Hebrew race. For that class of jeerers I have nothing but respect.

"As for the first class, I would strangle every mother's son of them if I could. As for the men who print lottery advertisements to swindle you out of your money, I would drive them out of business. Men and women of the East Side, I have been fighting your battles for years. There should be no differences between us. If I have done you wrong I have done it ignorantly and innocently. I am ready to say that I am sorry. Here is my hand, and there is not an honest man or woman among you who will not accept it."

By this time Mr. Moss had all in the hall cheering. When the meeting was over the hall was cleared and Mr. Moss and his friends retired to an upper room to wait for the belligerents in the street to get away. They hung around until he appeared; however, and then there was some jostling and any quantity of hooting. Some of the crowd followed Mr. Moss to the elevated road, but did him no damage.

Following in the footsteps of the Rev. Mr. Bishop of Hackensack, the Rev. James S. Young of the Garfield Presbyterian Church has announced that during the summer the men in the congregation may remove their coats and sit in the church in shirt waists.

Harry Lehr Compelled to Keep in Line.

The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, from Bremen, Cherboung, and Southampton, reached its dock at the foot of Gansevoort street at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon. Among the 606 cabin passengers who landed were Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lehr, who were returning from their honeymoon trip to Europe. Mr. Lehr was anxious to have his baggage examined without delay. He took his position in the rear of the long line of people circled around the assigning inspector to await his turn in having an inspector assigned to him.

There were 125 people ahead of Mr. Lehr, and at the end of half an hour he found himself still far removed from the head of the line. Growing impatient, he decided to resort to a little strategy and get the best of those of his fellow-passengers who were in front of him. Accordingly, he quietly left his position, and, walking in the direction of the desk behind which stood the chief inspector, got his card ready and prepared to turn it in. But he had hardly stepped in front of the line when from the passenger just behind him came the loud statement: "This is not fair!" and the person making the protest left his position and went to the inspector's desk. There he said:

"It's not fair, I say, that this man should be allowed to take his position in advance of so many others who have waited so long. He has deliberately crossed from a position some seventy-five back, and now he tries to secure an inspection in advance of his turn."

Mr. Lehr was compelled to return to his former position in line. He did not get away from the pier until 9 o'clock, when he departed for Newport.

Will Inspect Park Avenue Tunnel.

The coal barge that was sunk about a month ago off Staten Island was raised today. In its hold was found a colony of crabs. It was estimated there were about 5,000 of them, of which number 200 were soft shell crabs.

Dr. Cyrus Edson, formerly of the Board of Health, conferred today with Assistant District Attorney Lebarbier on obnoxious conditions in the New York Central's Park avenue tunnel. Dr. Edson consented to direct the operations of some medical men who will examine the tunnel. Joseph Bushler, an electrical engineer, who is a commuter, told Mr. Lebarbier that he had often seen women faint in the tunnel, and that he did not want to permit his women folk to ride through it.

The railroad authorities have notified Mr. Lebardier that every facility for investigation will be at his disposal. Mr. Lebardier has planned to take a committee of grand jurors through the tunnel tomorrow afternoon. In addition to the medical men who will investigate the tunnel electrical ventilating and civil engineering experts will be called upon to look into the subject.

The will of Mrs. Eliza R. Potter, the wife of Bishop Potter, who died on June 29 last, was filed for probate today. The document is the shortest ever recorded in the Surrogate's office. Mrs. Potter leaves her estate of $50,000 to her husband, appoints him sole executor, and does not require him to give bond.

Blackmailers Threaten to Blow Up Mansion.

"We are badly in need of $10,000, and intend to get it from you. If you do not intend to pay the money we will blow your house and mansion to pieces. We are a desperate crowd and will stand no fooling."

So read a communication received by the Pouch family of Brooklyn today. The Pouch estate owns the Pouch gallery, in Clinton avenue. This was formerly known as the Graves mansion, and is said to have cost in the neighborhood of $100,000 to build. Some one, whether he be a joker, a discharged employé seeking some mischief, or some criminal or criminals, the Pouch family, and incidentally the police, would like to know, has threatened to blow up both the residence and the gallery. He would have a hard time of it carrying out his threat, for the house and gallery are guarded by a small detective force.

Mr. Burt Brigham Royce, a young Chicagoan who was Mr. Hackett's leading man in "The Pride of Jennico," and who last season played with William Collier, was married in Baltimore to Miss Ruth Howard Knox of this city, a young woman well known in society. Mr. Royce is a member of the Lambs and Players' clubs of this city and has his home here.

Man and Woman Disappear on Lake Queechy.

The town authorities of Chatham are unable to solve the mystery of the disappearance of two persons, a man and a woman, utter strangers in the town, on Lake Queechy, near Canaan Station, on Sunday night. The two went out in a rowboat about 10 o'clock and neither was seen afterward. Their boat was found drifting yesterday morning.

The man was about 55 years old, wore a full beard, and was well dressed. He entered the Curtis Hotel at 10 o'clock on Sunday night, in evident excitement, and demanded the use of a boat for one hour. The man in charge of the dock tried to dissuade him, telling the stranger that it was unsafe to go out on the lake at so late an hour. The man, however, insisted on having a boat.

At the landing he was met by a young woman, who also showed signs of agitation. Both entered the boat and the man rowed off. The attendant waited two hours and the boat was not returned. It was found drifting on the lake yesterday morning.

In the boat was a man's coat, which was identified as that worn by the man who hired the boat. One man's glove and a torn confectionery box were also in the boat.

There is not the slightest clew to the identity of either the man or woman.

Plague of Mosquitoes Infests the Bronx.

The floating hospital of St. John's Guild has carried during the last week 9,705 children and mothers, and the Seaside Hospital is crowded, every bed being full, and there are more cases of severe illness among the babies than ever has been known in the history of the guild. The floating hospitals are crowded daily.

A plague of mosquitoes has descended upon Westchester County and the Bronx. The pests are so numerous that screen doors and windows no longer keep them out. Thousands of summer residents say they have had no sleep for several nights because they have been obliged to keep awake and fight off the insects with both hands.

The worst sufferers are the artillery men who are garrisoned at the Sound forts. They have to cover their bunks with netting and burn brush fires to get even a wink of sleep. The Seventh Regiment men who went to Mamaroneck to camp were completely routed by mosquitoes. They had no sooner arrived than the mosquito army drew up on all sides of them and at nightfall made a charge.

The militiamen were outnumbered a thousand to one. After a brief skirmish with the enemy the soldiers broke camp the first of the week and fled back to New York, leaving the mosquitoes in complete possession of the field.

Recent sales of real estate will result in the erection of two handsome hotels, one in Madison avenue and Twenty-ninth street, the site of the old Scottish Rite Hotel, and the other, according to the plans of the buyer, further north in Madison avenue, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets.

The Brevoort House, at the northeast corner of Fifth avenue and Eighth street, will be extensively altered, and will be opened late in the fall under the name of Hotel Lafayette. The lessees were employed at the Hotel Martin, and by terms of agreement with the proprietor the hotel at Eighth street will not be opened until the Hotel Martin is removed to its new quarters in what was formerly Delmonico's, at Fifth avenue and Twenty-sixth street.

Tenement Builders in Serious Position.

By making public the fact that sixty-two tenements are now under way in this city which have not complied with the provisions of the new law the Tenement-House committee of the Charity Organization society has placed the owners and builders of these tenements in a serious position.

Under the tenement-house act a tenement which has no certificate from the Building department may collect no rent of its tenants, nor can it proceed to law to enforce payment of rent. If there are mortgages on the property the holders may declare them due at their option and proceed to foreclose, thus threatening to ruin both the owner and the builder.

The chief effect of the latter provision will be to make building and loan companies and title and trust companies wary of doing business with owners of prospective tenements. Furthermore, the Commissioner of Water Supply is directed to shut off the city water from such new buildings as hold no certificate.

The 200 probationary men recently appointed by Police Commissioner Murphy went on patrol tonight as special policemen. The law says that a man must serve ninety days' probation, but Colonel Murphy needs these in uniform, so he has put them to work as "specials" till the ninety days are up.

Decides Against Ancient Privilege of Wife.

"No woman has a right to go through her husband's pockets any more than a husband has any right to go through his wife's pockets," said Magistrate Crane in the Yorkville Court today in deciding a case in which Selma Reichert had been arrested on complaint of her husband, Ernest. Reichert is a shoemaker. He claimed she had stolen $57 and private papers from his coat in his store. She admitted taking the papers, but denied getting the money.

"Your Honor," said her lawyer, "I never heard of such a thing as a woman being arrested for going through her husband's pockets. A woman has every right to do such a thing."

"I don't agree with you," said Magistrate Crane. "No woman has that right."

Special officers of the customs service seized on the pier of the North German Lloyd Steamship company today jewelry and diamonds of an estimated value of $1,500. The jewels belonged to Moritz Klein, a second cabin passenger on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.

Jumps to Death from Brooklyn Bridge.

A man jumped to his death from the Brooklyn bridge shortly after 6 o'clock tonight. Passengers on a Brighton Beach trolley car saw the man leap from a truck and scaling the side rails of the bridge drop into the river below. Patrick McGovern, the conductor, saw him make for the railings, and, leaving his car, attempted to grab him. The man ducked, dropping his hat. As he drew himself up to the top girder he shouted to the conductor: "You can have my hat but not me." With that he jumped. The hat, which was a soft gray, was taken to the station of the bridge police in Brooklyn, but there was no mark on it by which the man could be identified. The body was not recovered.

Police Have Trouble with Prize Fighters.

The Board of Managers of the State Hospital for the Insane at Trenton, N. J., today voted to begin the investigation of the improper food charges next Thursday, at the hospital. A subcommittee of four will conduct the investigation.

The police of the Mulberry street station had a rough time today with members of a prizefighting gang who had been in the habit of meeting in a stable in Baxter street. Six persons, five of them members of the gang, were arrested. Policeman Flynn saw a crowd in front of a blacksmith shop and on going to disperse it was told that a prize fight was going on just behind the shop. Flynn had heard before that a number of the rougher Italians of the neighborhood had been in the habit of attending fist fights and he was not surprised at the information, therefore, but he determined to go inside and arrest the proprietor and the principals. The principals, he learned, were two Italians, although they went under the names of Paul Kelley and "Kid" Griffo.

He went in among the crowd and picked out Joseph Cuoco, 21 years old, and Pasquale Cuoco, 17 years old. The crowd set upon the policeman and rescued the Cuocos. Policeman Weigand, who was passing, went to Flynn's aid and he, too, was badly beaten. Captain Cooper heard of the riot, ran out with two detectives, and succeeded in saving the policemen and bringing in many prisoners.

Toast to Kaiser Not Heartily Received.

Captain Hogemann of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which arrived in port today, on Monday night gave a dinner to the passengers. According to several of those present the United States Ambassador to Italy, George V. L. Meyer, returning home, made a speech, in concluding which, after complimenting Captain Hogemann, he proposed a toast to Emperor William. The response was not hearty, few Americans rising to their feet in honor of the German sovereign.

The incident caused Count Sternberg, one of the passengers, to protest against the discourtesy to the Emperor. His words did not have much effect, however, and he soon resumed his seat.

Count Quadt of the German Embassy at Washington then proposed three cheers for President McKinley, the response, according to those present, almost shaking the chandeliers from their fastenings.

WORK OF GOOD ROADS TRAIN.

Builders of Modern Highways Arrive in Effingham, Ill.—Make Two Miles of Pike.

Effingham, Ill., July 23.—[Special.]—The good roads train arrived in this city yesterday morning. The train consisted of eleven carloads of road making machinery, and assisted by local workers the crew spent today in making a two-mile track of graded road leading out of this city. The good roads convention met at Austin Opera-House tonight. M. O. Eldridge, assistant director of the office of public roads inquiries, Department of Agriculture of the United States, gave a lecture on roads of the world.

A DAY WITH A WAGE EARNER No. 9 THE DEPARTMENT STORE SUPERINTENDENT

THERE is a rule in the department store that the superintendent, Frans Bauer, shall arrive at his office as early as the earliest and shall stay there as long as the clerks are kept in the building. If the rule were not established Mr. Bauer probably would have put in long hours, anyway, for he needs all the time so provided to accomplish his manifold duties. As his wages, however, amount to something more than $25 a day, he worries through without complaint. Time was when he was thankful to earn 25 cents a day, and he has never acquired the notion that a raise in salary entitles him to a diminution of labor.

The duty of the superintendent of the big State street beehive is the supervision of the "help." Two thousand clerks, forty department managers, a force of floorwalkers and detectives, the shipping clerks, the stock handlers, and the wagon men all are under his charge, are hired and discharged by him, and are, when occasion seems to call for it, required to walk "on the carpet" before him. For the easier accomplishment of this supervision he found on his desk yesterday morning, as he does every day, an alphabetical list of the clerks of the house, the amount of goods sold by each on the previous day, and the salary paid each. In a line with these figures, carefully computed and set down, was a percentage relation of the salary to the sales of the clerks. In a week Mr. Bauer goes over the entire list.

Each day he examines something more

than 200 of these records and notes what employés are selling large quantities of goods, and what high-salaried clerks are not selling enough to justify the payment of such wages. He keeps track of these from day to day and week to week, and does not fail to prod up those who fall behind. Yesterday it happened that as he looked at the list he turned to his desk telephone and called up the head of the crockery department.

"Send Annie Rosenkranz to my office," he said, and a few minutes later she came.

"Miss Rosenkranz," he said as she entered, "I see your sales for yesterday were only $20. For the day before they were $23, and they have been less than that for several days past. Your salary is $6 a week. That is more than 4 per cent of your sales. You will have to do better or we will have to reduce your salary or dispense with your services. That is all."

Miss Rosenkranz went back to her work with a sinking heart, but she braced up at her counter in spite of the heat, and for the rest of the day kept herself in evidence, ready to rake in the money of customers. It is not on record that the superintendent often has followed the other plan and increased wages when the percentage of sales was in the clerk's favor, but the head of the firm is said to be about to introduce some such novelty into the business.

Under the list was a pile of letters, and at the top of them four different complaints from the same neighborhood that goods bought two days before had not yet been delivered. As soon as he had gone through the rest of the mail the superintendent hurried down to the office of the head shipping clerk and demanded an explanation of the delay.

"I can't help it," said that official. "It's the fault of the barn. We were three wag-

ons short yesterday and five the day before. I can't deliver goods if those wagons don't come over."

"Well, do the best you can, and see that these goods are delivered today without fail. I'll attend to the wagons."

And, true to his promise, he made a hurried trip to the barns, half a mile away, to get an explanation from the barn boss. He might have called him up on the wire, but personal conferences are more satisfactory, and besides the superintendent had heard from the head floorwalker that his wife saw a faultily cleaned wagon of the firm on the street the other day. So he wanted to see into that. He went through the barn hastily and found reason to score the wagon washers. The barn boss complained that the hot weather had made so many horses sick he had not had enough for the wagons.

"Then take the chance to clean up the extra wagons," said the superintendent. "If they aren't kept cleaner we'll have to

get somebody else to do it. And when you want more horses hereafter come to me at once. We might as well go out of business as stop delivering. I'll have ten here in half an hour, and you will send five wagons down to the store as soon as they come."

When the superintendent got back to his office it was after 10 o'clock, and there was an indignant department manager waiting to see him.

"Say, Bauer," he broke out, "I wish you would get after the stockmen. Those new balbriggans for my department got in last night, and here it is 10 o'clock and they aren't on my counters yet. We're turning away people every minute."

A telephone call sufficed to attend to this matter, and then the manager happened to remember that he would need ten extra clerks next week, when a surplus stock in his department is to be marked down, and there will be a rush.

"Well, keep your eye out for men," was the reply, "and I'll get some here. I've plenty on the list."

There are always scores of applicants for clerkships in the big store, and the manager and superintendent will have no difficulty in securing all they need without the use of an advertisement. Some of those thus taken on will probably secure permanent positions, for the chief of the house detectives came in a few minutes later with a report that the disappearance of stock in a certain department had been traced to two clerks, whom he named, and whom he wished the superintendent to call in. The two were thereupon sent for, confronted with evidence of their guilt, and induced to confess. As the money due them was sufficient to cover the shortage, they were allowed to leave

the store without prosecution.

Later in the day the head floorwalker had to report to the superintendent. He and his assistants keep a close watch on the clerks and on the progress of events in the store. Any sales person who is inattentive or discourteous is noticed, and the fact is reported to the superintendent, who notes it down. Sometimes he takes a turn through the store and speaks here and there to one and another whom he sees thus falling.

These are a few of the duties the superintendent performed yesterday. In addition he arranged for alterations in a part of the store, ordered repairs on the stables, and did a score of other things that fall to the lot of a man who has charge of everything that happens in one of the biggest of big stores except the handling of the money and the buying and appraising of the stock.

He knows the qualifications of each clerk and other employé, is a judge of men and of women, and knows intimately all the affairs of the big concern. He has executive ability and the faculty to keep track at all times of an infinite number of small things. He is a man who never slights a detail, but who attends to everything on the minute at which it arises, and who, with quick judgment, settles every problem so as to secure eventually the best interests of the firm which employs him.

If he were not all these things he soon would be called into the office of the general manager and told that the $25 a day would hereafter be drawn by some one else. For, after all, the superintendent himself is on his own lists as an employé of the department store.

STATE RESTS IN FOSBURGH CASE.

Motion by Defendant's Counsel for a Dismissal Is Not Entertained.

POLICE CHIEF ON STAND.

Representatives of New York Papers Are Ordered from Court by the Judge.

ARREST OF EDITOR LIKELY.

Pittsfield, Mass., July 23.—[Special.]—The prosecution today unexpectedly rested its case in the trial of Robert S. Fosburgh, charged with killing his sister May. A motion by the defense that the case be dismissed for lack of proper evidence was denied by the court.

John Nicholson, Chief of Police, was the principal witness today, he giving his reasons for doubting the story of the shooting related by the members of the Fosburgh family.

The defendant's junior counsel outlined his case, but had not concluded his address when court adjourned until tomorrow.

Judge Denounces Newspaper Story.

Judge Stevens sprung a sensation at the opening of today's session when he said: "My attention has been called to the publication of an article purporting to be a description of a visit of the Fosburghs to the grave of Miss May Fosburgh on Sunday last, which appeared in New York papers, and which contains a description of something alleged to have occurred at the grave. There could be no more outrageous breach of propriety and nothing so calculated to prejudice the minds of the jury and the public and defeat the ends of justice.

"The publishers of these newspapers are outside the commonwealth, and, therefore, outside of my jurisdiction, but if proof were given me of the identity of the writers I would deal with them accordingly.

"It is my duty to exclude these papers from further representation in this trial. Mr. Sheriff, will you ask the representatives of these papers to leave the courtroom?"

Sheriff Fuller obeyed, and the correspondents of three New York papers filed out of the room.

The three papers are the New York Journal, World, and Herald, and among the correspondents compelled to retire were Dorothy Dix and Harriet Hubbard Ayer.

Tale of Invocation at Grave.

The stories which got the papers into trouble contained, in the description of the visit of the Fosburghs to the cemetery on Sunday, an invocation said to have been repeated at the tomb by Mrs. Robert L. Fosburgh.

The staff man of a New York evening paper found it convenient to leave town in a hurry tonight, thus escaping arrest.

There is trouble in store for two other papers when the court comes in tomorrow morning. One a New York paper and the other a Boston paper. The editor of the latter, being within the jurisdiction of the court, probably will be summoned for contempt.

Witness Has a Poor Memory.

Captain William G. White of the Pittsfield police, who had not finished his testimony yesterday, was called. At the beginning of the cross-examination the witness said he could not remember who accompanied him into the cellar of the Fosburgh house when he was making his investigations, nor could he recall just what he did at several points. At the time it was told he believed the story of the family about the burglars.

Captain White said he could not tell whether or not any one besides Dr. Schofield and Robert Fosburgh, the defendant, was present when Robert told the story of the tragedy. The witness "didn't just remember" in just what room they were when the defendant told the story, and admitted that it might have been in the room where the body of May Fosburgh lay. He said he could not describe the furniture in the room.

In response to a sharp questioning Captain White admitted that his attention was called to various articles of overturned furniture by members of the family.

Two surprises were noted in the narrative of Officer Daniel Flynn, who was next called. The first was in reference to the mysterious shoe said to have been left behind by one of the burglars. Flynn stated that it was not lying on the back stairs, but in a basket of clothes on the back stairway. On the first floor, secreted beneath a rug and behind a bookcase, was found a hatband bearing the name, "James B. A. Fosburgh." The inference was that this hatband is the one that was pulled out of the old derby hat found in the house which was said to have been knocked from the head of one of the burglars.

Doctor's Answer Excluded.

Dr. Schofield was recalled to answer a question about having a light on his carriage. He said he had one. He was asked if the person who called by telephone had described in any way the injury of Miss Fosburgh. The doctor answered that the person did describe the injury to some extent. This question and the answer were ordered excluded by the court.

Chief of Police Nicholson, the leading witness for the prosecution, was then called. He began by telling of his visit to the Fosburgh house between the hours of 5 and 6 o'clock on the morning of the shooting. He stated that the fire alarm had been sounded and then proceeded to describe what happened at the house after his arrival. As he was entering the Fosburgh residence he met the defendant and his brother James.

Chief of Police Testifies.

"They told me," said the witness, "about tracks and marks on the ground and called my attention particularly to two foot prints. I noticed that the heel of the shoes had been pressed about one inch into the ground, with the toes pointed towards the house.

"My attention also was called to another mark, about four feet farther north, which had the appearance of a footstep. I examined the piazza post. It had several finger marks and one hand mark upon it. The latter was distinct, containing the impression of the wrist, thumb, and fingers of a hand.

"The defendant accompanied me to the balcony and pointed to its railing, from which I noticed the dew had been removed at the north and south ends.

"We examined the roof together. It had a mark upon it, as if some one had stepped there. It was about this time that the defendant related to me the story of what had happened. He said he was aroused by his wife, but he quieted her and went to sleep. Later, however, he was aroused by a scream and he went towards his father's room.

As Told by the Prisoner.

"Defendant said he saw a light and that he thought the house was afire, so he went to get a pitcher or pail of water from a nearby room, but when passing his sister's room he said he saw a man standing in the doorway of the kitchen bedroom and at the same moment his sister fell backwards into his arms."

The struggle Robert S. Fosburgh described with the burglars in the rear room as told by the chief did not differ from that of the witnesses except that he mentioned no shot fired from the balcony window.

"Nothing was said to me," said the chief, "about any shooting in the rear bedroom.

"We went into the rear bedroom and I examined the closet. I saw a trunk tray there. The defendant said a diamond sunburst lay there in plain sight. I saw the jewel in the tray. He told me there were some articles on the bureau—I think a watch and chain and some pins.

"The defendant showed the bureau drawer in which he kept his revolver. I returned to my office, but came back to the Fosburgh house at 11 a. m. James Fosburgh gave me a bullet which he said he found in the comb case and also a photograph with a bullet hole in it. He showed me where he found it. I found some burned matches up-stairs running from the attic to the vacant room. I found one or two in the attic and also three or four in the kitchen bedroom. I found some in the kitchen bedroom and out on the balcony.

"Several days later James Fosburgh brought several more matches, which he said he had found in the bureau drawer in the attic bedroom.

"James Fosburgh told me his family never used those matches. I found two pieces of a match of this kind in the front bedroom on the second floor, where I was told the defendant slept.

"That morning, on my second visit to the house, I had a talk with Robert L. Fosburgh, the father of the defendant. He told me that he was awakened by a light flashing in his room. Two men came in, one a tall man. One held a pistol at Fosburgh's head, but the latter was able to get up in time to throw the man's arms up. He struggled with the man, but did not know he had disarmed him. After the burglar had gone he said he found the revolver under his bed."

Chief Nicholson was asked if he had testified when James Fosburgh handed him the photograph and bullet taken from the comb case what James said were the circumstances of the finding.

Mr. Joyner asked Mr. Crosby: "You are not going to contradict your own witness, are you?"

Mr. Crosby said he wished to show what James said to the chief when he delivered the picture and bullet. The court said the question could be put, but Mr. Crosby decided to abandon it.

Window Screen Is Broken.

Continuing his evidence, Chief Nicholson said:

"On the second visit to the Fosburgh house I examined the rear bedroom. I found the screen in the balcony window broken, but I did not notice how far it was raised. I adjusted the screen at the time we photographed it and raised it as high as it could be raised. That was fourteen inches.

"In an interview had with the defendant he said he thought the man he struggled with was a colored man, as he judged by the hair, which felt curly. He said he thought one was dressed in dark and the other in brown."

Mr. Crosby—You heard the defendant describe these men at the inquest?

Chief Nicholson—I did.

The court—Did the defendant testify at the inquest?

Mr. Crosby—Yes.

The court—That evidence is excluded.

Not a word was spoken by the counsel for the defense.

Powder Tests as Evidence.

The question of tests by experts as to the effects of powder marks on pieces taken from the nightrobe of May Fosburgh was introduced, and the defense objected to the admission of the evidence, but the Judge ruled in favor of the State after Chief Nicholson had said that he had supervised the tests, handling and loading the revolver himself. Various fragments of cloth, powder marked and each rent by a bullet, were taken up by the witness, the tests described, and the results given in detail.

The chief also said that he received at his office from time to time after the tragedy two pillow cases, a handkerchief, and a pair of stockings. These articles were identified and placed in evidence.

James Gordon Bennett, coachman for Dr. Schofield, took the stand long enough to state that a strange man took the lantern from the doctor's buggy while it was standing outside the Fosburgh house.

Motion to Dismiss Denied.

Counsel for the defense then suggested to the court that the case be dismissed for lack of proper evidence. Judge Stevens, however, decided that he was not ready to entertain such a motion.

Mr. Joyner in his address to the court said: "If Robert S. Fosburgh intentionally, with the revolver within six or eight inches of the breast of his sister, shot her down, it would be difficult for you to believe him guilty of anything less than murder. If, in aiming toward his wife or family, he had fired a shot which missed its mark and it had killed his sister, that would have been murder. The deceased young woman whose life went out that morning had no enemies. Certainly her brother was not one.

"We had imagined the State would claim that the father and son had had a fight in a room way off some where and that a stray bullet had hit her. We never imagined that it would admit that the bullet was fired right in front of her."

Mr. Joyner then detailed the awakening of the defendant by his wife and repeated the story of the burglary as related by members of the Fosburgh family.

Mr. Joyner was about to go into the testimony which would be given, he said, by the nearest neighbors, Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Plumb, Mr. and Mrs. James Shepardson, and Miss Estelle Chapin, when court adjourned.

DIVIDE RULE IN PHILIPPINES.

Civil and Military Authorities Arrange Spheres of Operation—New Party Organizing in Islands.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

MANILA, July 23.—The Philippine commission and General Chaffee have reached a definite and satisfactory understanding as to spheres of operation whereby all territory that has not been organized and not formally transferred to the civil authorities will remain under military control until pacified.

The military authorities will administer civil affairs at these places, except at points of residence of civil courts. The same policy of separation of civil and military administrations is proceeding gradually in all departments and is giving the greatest satisfaction.

Aguinaldo May Head New Party.

The Libertad states today that Señor Paterno will leave the Federal party and will organize what he calls the Nationalistas, on a platform resembling that of the inert Conservatives, with Aguinaldo as President and ex-insurgent military officers and former members of the Federal party as leaders. The purpose of the new party will be the ultimate independence of the Philippines. This coincides with Señor Paterno's recent policy, as he has been making daily efforts to induce Aguinaldo to lend his name to the new party.

Congressman Kahn of California, who is here on a visit, states that from his first impressions, which have been influenced by army reports, he believes that the conditions in the Philippines are more satisfactory than in Cuba and that the situation is more advanced.

Save on Water Transportation.

The reports submitted to Adjutant General Corbin by Major James B. Aleshire, in charge of the water transportation department of the army at Manila, show the saving of $3,000 daily for the last three months. It it expected, in view of this economy, to operate some transports direct between Manila and New York. Adjutant General Corbin recommends the use of two of the fastest transports in a monthly mail service between San Francisco and Manila, to insure quick handling of the mails.

PRIMARIES AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Republicans Try Them for the First Time and C. A. Bookwalter Is Named for Mayor.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 23.—[Special.]—Charles A. Bookwalter was nominated for Mayor at the Republican primaries today, and Charles N. Elliott for City Clerk. The race for the nomination for police judge between James W. Collins and George W. Stubbs was so close that the winner had not been determined at midnight. The election takes place in October. The nominations were made at primaries for the first time, the law having been enacted by the last Legislature. It has been conceded by the Democrats that if Bookwalter were nominated by the Republicans Mayor Tom Taggart will be nominated for the fourth time. Bookwalter and Taggart were the nominees two years ago. Taggart won by a small margin. The interest evinced by the Republicans at the primaries has encouraged the leaders. An extra effort is to be made to carry the city for the effect it will have on the legislative election next year. The next Legislature must elect a successor to Senator Fairbanks.

FAIRMONT COAL

From the Mountains of West Virginia.

Not "just as good" as some other coal, but *the standard* steam fuel.

Also best for manufacture of gas and for domestic use.

Fairmont Coal Company,

Old Colony Building, - Chicago.

YARDS—

15th and Loomis-sts.
13th and Lumber-sts.
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Telephones, Harrison 185-189.

Fairmont Crushed Coke—Better and cheaper than hard coal.

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Conscientiously Performed is a

GREAT SCIENCE, NOT A TRADE. . . .

Cuts give no explanation of the result of scientific research and advertisements but poorly outline the remarkable dental work which daily attracts so many of our best people to our offices and which in every case has given such universal satisfaction. We are doing a class of work never before accomplished by any dentist in the world.

When bridgework and plates have absolutely failed or when the mouth is in such condition that the present forms of artificial teeth are contraindicated we can positively without pain restore that which nature has failed to give you just as easily as we perform the lesser work with which we come in contact.

It will cost nothing to give us a call and investigate our methods and we shall be glad to furnish any number of testimonials and personal references upon application. Examination entirely free.

THE NEW DENTIER CO.
Steinway Hall,
Van Buren Street and Michigan Avenue,
CHICAGO.

SORES AND ULCERS.

Sores and Ulcers never become chronic unless the blood is in poor condition—is sluggish, weak and unable to throw off the poisons that accumulate in it. The system must be relieved of the unhealthy matter through the sore, and great danger to life would follow should it heal before the blood has been made pure and healthy and all impurities eliminated from the system. S.S.S. begins the cure by first cleansing and invigorating the blood, building up the general health and removing from the system A CONSTANT DRAIN all morbid, effete matter. UPON THE SYSTEM. When this has been accomplished the discharge gradually ceases, and the sore or ulcer heals. It is the tendency of these old indolent sores to grow worse and worse, and eventually to destroy the bones. Local applications, while soothing and to some extent alleviate pain, cannot reach the seat of the trouble. S. S. S. does, and no matter how apparently hopeless your condition, even though your constitution has broken down, it will bring relief when nothing else can. It supplies the rich, pure blood necessary to heal the sore and nourish the debilitated, diseased body.

Mr. J. B. Talbert, Lock Box 245, Winona, Miss., says: "Six years ago my leg from the knee to the foot was one solid sore. Several physicians treated me and I made two trips to Hot Springs, but found no relief. I was induced to try S. S. S., and it made a complete cure. I have been a perfectly well man ever since."

SSS is the only purely vegetable blood purifier known—contains no poisonous minerals to ruin the digestion and add to, rather than relieve your sufferings. If your flesh does not heal readily when scratched, bruised or cut, your blood is in bad condition, and any ordinary sore is apt to become chronic.

Send for our free book and write our physicians about your case. We make no charge for this service.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

A Cheap Trip to California

Personally conducted homeseekers' excursions to California, August 6 and 20, September 3 and 17; only one fare plus $2.00 round trip.
Through tourist sleepers and chair cars.
California is an open door of opportunity for the hustler.
Visit Grand Canyon of Arizona en route.

Santa Fe

J. M. CONNELL, Gen. Agt. A., T. & S. F. Ry.
109 Adams-st., Chicago.

PAY HIGH HONOR TO LORD MILNER.

People of London Confer Freedom of the City Upon the Governor.

MAY BE INDIA VICEROY.

South African Official Opposes Too Great Concessions to Vanquished Boers.

NATION TO BE GENEROUS.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, July 23.—The freedom of the City of London was conferred on Lord Milner of Cape Town, Governor of the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony, at the Guildhall today. Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, the Rt.-Hon. George J. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty; Lord Strathcona, and many other prominent persons were present.

The Lord Mayor made a eulogistic speech in referring to Lord Milner's work in south Africa. Lord Milner made a speech in reply in which he referred to the phenomenal steadfastness of British public opinion in regard to the war.

Lord Milner in his speech deprecated the granting of any concessions that would possibly be compromising in the future or the risk of popularizing the rebellion by treating what he called "crime stained treason" as a venial offense.

Will Be Generous to Vanquished.

There was, he said, an immense difference between the stout old burghers who were still adhering to their original leaders, and the roving ruffians who were harrying their fellow-British subjects in the British colonies. He referred to the general resolve to treat the burghers when the war is over with such generosity as will help them to accept the situation. Lord Milner declared:

"We shall show them, in the words of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, that if they have lost their independence they have not lost their freedom."

Lord Milner referred to the danger and difficulty of the problem of winning the hearts of the former enemies of the British without alienating the confidence of the south African loyalists. He declared that this problem was not insoluble, but it necessitated caution in regard to the constitutional question in the new states and in the ultimate south African federation.

Peace Rumors Heard in London.

The Daily News says it hears that negotiations for peace in south Africa are proceeding in London.

Kitchener Reports Fighting.

The British War office has received the following dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated Pretoria, July 23:

"A train from Cape Town, with 118 details and stores, was held up, captured, and burned at Scheepers, eight miles north of Beaufort West, on the morning of July 21. Our casualties were three killed and eighteen wounded. An inquiry is proceeding.

"French reports that Crabbe, with 300 men, was attacked in the mountains near Cradock by Kritzinger at dawn July 21. The horses stampeded. An all-day fight followed. Crabbe fell back on Mortimer. Our loss was slight."

Forced to Accept Honors.

[Copyright: 1901: By the New York Tribune.]

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, July 24, 3 a. m.—Lord Milner was received with marked enthusiasm at the Guildhall yesterday, and when the freedom of the city had been conferred he was a guest of honor at the Mansion House, where Balfour and Chamberlain were his chief supporters. Honors of all kinds literally have been thrust upon Lord Milner since his arrival from south Africa, for he has not desired either the title or the freedom of the city, yet has been forced, against his will, to accept the proofs that his services for the empire were appreciated by the King, the Ministers, and the nation.

Lord Milner's health has been restored and he has regained his old-time, cheery manner. He has discussed the south Africa policy in detail with Chamberlain and is in full accord with him on all points.

Milner's friends predict that the will not remain in Pretoria more than eighteen months and that he will succeed Lord Curzon as Viceroy of India. I. N. F.

Bugler Dunn Is Injured.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

CAPE TOWN, July 23.—While practicing at the Green Point camp today for the reception to the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, Bugler Dunn met with an accident. His horse bolted, and stumbled and fell. One of Dunn's legs was broken and the horse suffered a similar injury. The animal was shot.

Dunn is the 15-year-old bugler of the First Royal Dublin Fusileers, who was wounded three times at the battle of Colenso while sounding his orders. He was one of the first to cross the Tugela after sounding the order to "advance." When he returned to England to recuperate Queen Victoria presented him with a silver-mounted bugle. He was afterward sent back to south Africa at his own request. He spent some time in Netley Hospital, where he was visited by several members of the royal family.

Prisoners Attempt to Escape.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, July 23.—[Correspondence.]—The Boer prisoners of war confined on Darrell's Island make almost nightly attempts to avoid the patrolling gunboats Medina and Medway and gain the mainland by swimming. The water between Darrell's Island and the beach is calm and all night long the gunboats sweep it with their searchlights. Sharks abound, and the British guard will shoot on suspicion, yet several of the Boers have escaped from their detention camp.

CALLS AMERICAN WOMEN LOYAL

King Edward Expresses Appreciation of the "Dutiful Sentiments" Expressed by Committee.

LONDON, July 23.—Much gossip in American and English society has been caused by the presentation to King Edward yesterday by some American women of the hospital ship Maine committee of a medal commemorative of the Maine's work, with a request that the King transmit the medal to Queen Alexandra. It seems that the idea was opposed by a number of influential members of the committee on the ground that the King did not want the medal, but the others carried the day.

The King's reply to the delegation which made the presentation is causing some comment, as he thanked "this American committee" for its "loyal, dutiful sentiments," as he did the Kansas Legislature in answering its telegram of condolence on the Queen's death, and as he also thanked the committee for bringing its valuable services to a culmination by presenting the ship to the government, whereas this was done solely by Bernard M. Baker of Baltimore.

BRITAIN GOES WITH TIDE.

LORD SALISBURY SAYS PEOPLE NO LONGER SEEK PEACE.

Premier in a Pessimistic Speech Urges Support of Finance Bill—Declares Tendency to Extravagance Is Increasing, but the Ministry Has No Choice and Is Forced to Pay the Cost—Imperial Sentiment Held to Aid the Government.

LONDON, July 23.—In the House of Lords tonight the Marquis of Salisbury made a pessimistic speech in support of the finance bill. The Premier said:

"The tendency to extravagance is increasing. We have had no choice. We have had to protect ourselves and must pay the costs. For years public opinion was in favor of a pacific policy; but now that state of opinion has passed away.

"The tide has turned; and who am I and who are we that we should attempt to stem the tide? If the tide has turned we shall have to go with it. We are in the presence of forces far larger than we can wield.

"The noble Lord (referring to Baron Welby) has alluded to the celebrated passage in which Sidney Smith warned the American public against the dangers and discomforts attaching to the pursuit of glory. No doubt it was thought at the time to be a wise lecture. But has it been successful? Has he induced the American people to adopt his views? On the contrary, we know that one of the most powerful engines of the state consists in appeals to that national and imperial sentiment to which we have been so much exposed and which we are so much bound to abide by."

JAPAN SEEKS AN ALLIANCE.

Prince Konoye in Pekin to Advance Friendly Relations, Which Are Opposed by Russia.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

PEKIN, July 23.—Prince Konoye, President of the Japanese House of Peers, who is here to investigate the condition of affairs, is a strong advocate of an alliance between China and Japan. The time is favorable for him to present his views, but Russia will probably succeed in checkmating any such move. Li Hung Chang favors Russia, while Prince Ching takes the Japanese side.

Before leaving for Paoting-Fu yesterday Chou-Fy, the Provincial Treasurer and Commissioner for the settlement of missionary claims, was entertained at dinner by the American and English missionaries. The occasion was the settlement of all claims of converts.

The Rev. Mr. Norris started today for Yung Hing, where he will hold memorial services for Missionary Norman and a number of converts who were massacred last year. The local officials provided an escort for Mr. Norris. A band of 500 converts is reported to be in that district.

Details received here of the reception accorded the British and Americans who recently arrived at Taiyuen-Fu say the highest officials visited them and treated them courteously. In the foreign cemetery, on a hillside overlooking the town, a tombstone has been erected over the grave of each murdered missionary. A hexagonal pavilion has been erected on the site of the house where the missionaries were massacred, and tablets have also been erected in memory of them. Similar services and tablets were provided wherever foreigners were killed in the Province of Shansi.

Work on the barracks and fortifications for the legation quarter is progressing rapidly. Those in charge are hurrying the work in order that quarters for the foreign guards may be ready at the time of the evacuation in August. The fortifications of the British quarter appear to be most extensive and thorough. Chambers for mines have been dug in all the approaches to the legation quarter and projections for guns are being built.

The impression prevails that hereafter there will be greater security for the legations and less security for foreigners elsewhere in Pekin. The demarcation between Chinese and foreigners will be emphasized and friendly intercourse is less likely than heretofore. If this turns out to be a correct prognostication the peace agreement will be of no value.

Not Disposed to Stop Revenue.

LONDON, July 24.—"Great Britain's counter proposal to Russia's suggestion of 10 per cent customs is that the sources of Chinese revenue already earmarked shall be accepted for the present as adequate," says a dispatch from Pekin to the Daily Mail. "Later, if these do not suffice, the powers, Great Britain suggests, could consider new sources. Several powers support the proposal, which has a frail chance of adoption."

NEW MINISTERS IN DENMARK.

Members of the Liberal Cabinet Selected by Dr. Deuntzer Are Announced at Copenhagen.

COPENHAGEN, July 23.—The new Liberal Cabinet, organized by Dr. Deuntzer to succeed the De Sehested Cabinet, which resigned July 17, is composed as follows:

Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs—Dr. Deuntzer.
Minister of Finance—Alfred Hage.
Minister of War—Colonel Madson.
Minister of Marine—Admiral Joencke.
Minister of Public Instruction—Christensen Standil.
Minister of Justice—Alberti.
Minister of Agriculture—Ole Hansen.
Minister of Public Works—Hoerup.
Minister of the Interior—Enevold Goerensen.

EXTREME HEAT SWEEPS SPAIN.

Temperature of 108 in Madrid and 125 at Other Cities—Parliament Is Forced to Close.

LONDON, July 24, 3 a. m.—"The shade temperature in Madrid today (Tuesday) was 108° Fahrenheit," says a dispatch to the Daily Express from the Spanish capital. "The heat was so overpowering Monday that Parliament had to be closed hastily. In Seville, Cordova, and Cadiz the shade temperature was 125°."

MORE GERMAN BANKS IN PERIL.

Failure of Terlinden Company at Oberhausen May Drag Down Several Concerns.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

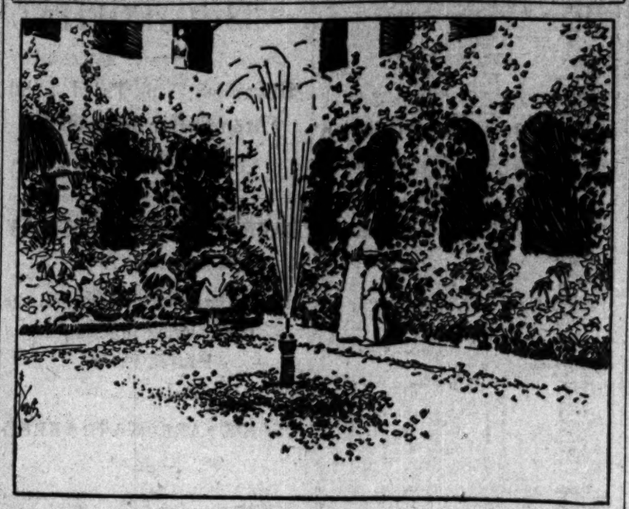
COLOGNE, July 23.—The existence of several banks is endangered by the failure of the Terlinden company of Oberhausen. Beckerath & Heilman of Crefeld stopped payment today. The director of the company falsified his accounts and has absconded. The deficit is 6,000,000 marks ($1,200,000).

WANT FACTS ON THE SUBWAYS.

London Authorities Will Send Agents to United States to Study Street Car Systems.

LONDON, July 24, 3 a. m.—The London County Council voted yesterday to send a tramways manager and an electrical engineer to the United States to investigate street railways, especially the "shallow underground lines" of the Boston system, which it is proposed to construct here.

LA RABIDA COURT IMPROVED FOR SUMMER.



La Rabida, the old convent in Jackson Park, with the court specially arranged for the hot season, is one of the coolest and most pleasant summer resorts kept open in Chicago for the babies. It is caring for a great many little ones, and yet has room for more. The managers are anxious that all possible use may be made of the advantages provided during the hot weather, and have issued an invitation to mothers to bring their babies as often as possible. The location of the convent where it has to be reached by ferry makes the place an ideal one in hot weather. The construction of the building adds to the coolness of location, and while thermometers in the city have been breaking records the attendants at La Rabida say they have been enjoying the weather. Mrs. Laura B. Shattuck is President of the woman's board which arranges for the support of the home. Other officers of the board are: Mrs. G. E. Van Woert, Mrs. Charles F. Adams, Mrs. James L. Bigelow, Mrs. E. E. Smith, and Mrs. E. D. Weary. Dr. John C. Cook is superintendent.

SEES CONSUMPTION CURE

DR. KOCH PRESENTS THEORY OF PREVENTING SPREAD.

Berlin Scientist Tells Tuberculosis Congress That Disease Is Transmitted by Sputum of Invalids—Gives Results of Many Tests He Has Made—Experts Take Issue on Various Points—He Thinks It Can Be Checked and Finally Cured.

(Continued from first page.)

tion in sanitariums. This, unfortunately, was impracticable, but he strongly urged the establishment of special consumptive hospitals and the obligatory notification of the authorities of the existence of the disease, the disinfection of their quarters whenever consumptives changed their residence, and the dissemination of information to the people concerning the true nature of consumption to aid in avoiding and combatting it.

Praises New York Doctor.

Dr. Koch highly complimented Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, pathologist and director of the bacteriological labors of the New York City Health department, upon the repressive measures concerning tuberculosis taken in New York City, where, he said, the mortality from tuberculosis had been reduced 35 per cent since 1880, and recommended the system organized by Dr. Biggs in New York to the study and imitation of all municipalities.

Dr. Koch closed his remarks expressing his belief that the ultimate stamping out of tuberculosis was possible.

"Important, if true," was Dr. John B. Murphy's comment on Professor Koch's alleged discovery, cabled from London, that tuberculosis cannot be transmitted from animals to man. Dr. Murphy's statement, with the stress laid on the conditional clause, reflects the sentiment of nearly every consumption expert in Chicago.

Dr. W. A. Evans, 453 Washington boulevard, is inclined to think that Professor Koch's words have been misunderstood.

"It is plain from internal evidence," said Dr. Evans, "that there has been some misquotation of Dr. Koch's words, and I am inclined to think that the whole statement as to what has been discovered and the effects thereof much exaggerated. Theobold Smith, professor of comparative pathology at Harvard, has shown that there is considerable difference between the tubercular bacillus of man, cow, and bird. I am of the impression that Professor Koch has merely enlarged on these studies, perhaps showing a greater difference in the various species of tubercular bacilli than hitherto has been recognized. But, in spite of these differences, it has been demonstrated that the human bacillus will cause tuberculosis in animals and birds. The converse is not so easy to prove, for experiments of course are impossible, but there are a moderate number of cases of tuberculosis in the human subject which seem to be beyond question due to drinking milk."

Professor Robert B. Preble, 590 Dearborn avenue, said he would like to see Koch's account of his discovery before commenting, adding:

"We thought we had evidence conclusive that the disease could be conveyed both ways. If Koch claims not, his statements will have to be most carefully checked before they are accepted. If anybody else but Koch was reported to have talked so, not the slightest attention would have been paid."

ROYAL OATH BILL ADVANCED.

Measure Amending Coronation Declaration Carried to Second Reading in the House of Lords.

[Copyright: 1901: By the New York Tribune.]

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, July 24, 3 a. m.—The second reading of the bill altering the terms of the royal declaration was carried last night in the House of Lords by an overwhelming majority.

The Roman Catholic peers did not, however, vote for the bill, and as the extreme Protestants will be alarmed lest the security for the maintenance of the Protestant succession should be diminished, it is impossible to expect that the measure will be passed into a law without a prolonged and acrimonious debate.

Several of the play books of the late Augustin Daly, which were not sold in America, are to be disposed of here during the first three days of next week. I. N. F.

PICTURE STOLEN FROM CHURCH.

American Woman Believed Responsible for Theft of Painting Which She Could Not Buy.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

ROME, July 23.—A sensation has been caused here by the alleged theft of a painting of the Raphael school from the Church of Santa Sabina. The picture represents the Madonna of the Rosary. It was painted by Sassoferrato. It is rumored that the theft was instigated by an American woman, who had vainly offered to buy the picture at any price.

Crispi Has Chance for Life.

NAPLES, July 23.—Sig. Francesco Crispi, according to the official bulletin issued today, is still in a critical condition, but there are some indications of improving symptoms.

AMERICAN SHIP BLOWN UP

FIFTEEN MEN KILLED IN EXPLOSION IN STOCKHOLM HARBOR.

Captain Orr of the Queen Adelaide, Ten Members of the Crew, and Four Swedish Customs Officers Lose Their Lives—Vessel Was from Philadelphia and Carried a Cargo of Oil—Fire Completes the Work of Destruction.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, July 23.—An explosion of petroleum today on board the American schooner Louise Adelaide, Captain Orr, which left Philadelphia, April 24, and Portland, Me., June 4, for Stockholm, in the harbor here, resulted in the death of Captain Orr, ten members of the schooner's crew, and four Swedish customs officials. Two of the Louise Adelaide's crew were saved.

Vessel Set on Fire.

The explosion set the schooner afire and the blazing petroleum enveloped the vessel and those on board.

The Louise Adelaide left Philadelphia on April 24 for Stockholm. On May 18 it put into Dutch Island harbor, Rhode Island, having encountered a heavy gale on the edge of the gulf stream. From Dutch Island harbor it was towed to Portland, Me., for repairs, where the vessel was refitted as a schooner and resumed its voyage for Stockholm on June 4. The Louise Adelaide was built at Yarmouth, Me., and was 154 feet long, 34 feet beam, 12 feet deep, and registered 672 tons. It was owned by Edgar Orr of Portland, Me.

Orr Had Long Commanded.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 23.—The cargo of the Louise Adelaide consisted of 2,141 barrels of naphtha, 1,600 barrels of crude petroleum, and 220 barrels of refined petroleum, a total of 206,188 gallons. Captain Orr had been in command of the vessel for about thirteen years. He resided at Portland.

MAY LIMIT ARSENIC IN BEER.

British Committee Makes a Preliminary Report on Poisons in the Beverage—Tests Planned.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, July 23.—The commission appointed to inquire into the use of arsenic in beer has made a preliminary report, in which the opinion is expressed that the excess of arsenic in brewing is unavoidable with the use of certain ingredients. It admits that there is some force in the objection that it is hardly possible to produce beer that is free of arsenic, but the committee will recommend ultimately that a standard test be established defining the proportion of arsenic that is to be regarded as wholly inadmissable. The analysts have not agreed upon what is the most efficient test to detect minute quantities of arsenic. The commission will make a further inquiry before recommending a standard test and dealing with the other points involved.

Notes from Foreign Lands.

PORT SAID—The steamer Numidia is sinking. The crew has been landed here.

LONDON—King Edward has raised Evelyn Baring, first Viscount Cromer, to an Earldom.

LONDON—The crown regalia was taken from the Tower to Marlborough House today for the King's inspection.

LONDON—The Daily Mail says that George Alexander and Julia Neilson have each acquired a play from Clyde Fitch.

MOSCOW—Count Tolstoi's doctors do not regard him as entirely free from danger until the malaria has been expelled from his system.

PORT AU PRINCE, HAYTI—Fifty houses were destroyed by fire here. Many of the firemen received injuries. The damage is estimated at $200,000.

BERLIN—Field Marshal Count von Waldersee arrived at Suez today on the steamship Gera. The German Chinese squadron has arrived at Port Said.

LONDON—Although reputed poor, the will of the Hon. Eric Lascelles, who was found dead in a show wagon at Cheltenham on June 27, shows he left an estate valued at $185,000.

LONDON—Howard E. Case, an American, died suddenly at Lancaster. Mr. Case, who had been in England a couple of months, had been under the care of physicians, who had been treating him for heart disease.

LONDON—The new royal yacht Victoria and Albert has been placed in commission. The Hon. Hedworth Lambton, who commanded the cruiser Powerful and distinguished himself at the beginning of the war in south Africa, is the Captain.

LONDON—The Onlooker announces the engagement of the daughter of Walter Winans of Baltimore, Md., to Sir Merrik Raymond Burrell, Bart., son of the late Sir Charles Raymond Burrell and a Lieutenant in the First Royal Dragoons.

ROME—In accordance with instructions from Washington the American Chargé d'Affaires here has informed Sig. Prinetti, the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, that the federal government will take every legal means to assure the punishment of the lynchers of the Italians in Mississippi.

VALPARAISO—The Chilean government is preparing a bill which will effect a reorganization, to a large extent, of the national finances. It contemplates the accumulation of a reserve and will provide for an excise duty on alcohol and other internal taxes, which will be devoted to increasing the efficiency of the army and navy.

TUTUILA, Samoa—A controversy has developed over the customs, as to whether Tutuila is a part of the territory of the United States in that respect or not. The prevailing opinion is that Tutuila is not a part of the United States for that purpose, and that free trade is preferable in those islands where there are no manufactories to protect.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

E. & W. Ties. E. & W.
A New Collar.

PALMA FOR CUBAN RULER.

GENERAL GOMEZ DECLARES HIM THE MAN FOR PRESIDENCY.

Recent Visit to the United States Made to Urge Head of Delegation to Return to the Island and Accept High Office—Famous Warrior Gives Reasons for His Choice—Authorities Expect to Prove the Charges Against Neely.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

HAVANA, July 23.—General Maximo Gomes, in the course of an open letter, setting forth the objects of his recent trip to the United States, asserts that he went to New York, with a view of impressing upon T. Estrada Palma the necessity of coming to Cuba to be the first president of the republic.

"Senor Palma has shown capacity for governing, as witness his course in the war of '68, and also as chief of the delegation during the last war," says General Gomes. "His official purity while occupying those positions places Cuba under obligations to him."

Stands Well with Americans.

"Not one of us has such a standing as he has with the American people and their prominent men.

"Taking into consideration the fortuitous relations which the Cuban Republic will bear to the United States, Señor Palma is the most available and is the only candidate. As real Cubans we ought to make him accept. I shall turn all my energy toward this end, and when it has been accomplished I shall keep apart from politics."

Expect to Convict Neely.

The fiscal of the Audiencia asserts that he has sufficient evidence to convict C. F. W. Neely, charged with embezzling postal funds, without the interrogatories forwarded to witnesses in the United States, and that the only reason for the delay in the proceedings is that he has been waiting to see how the United States authorities would act upon the inquisitorial letters. These have not yet been returned to Havana.

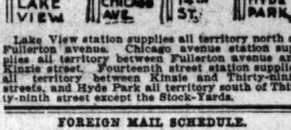
An examination of the postal accounts was recently completed by a commission composed of one representative of Neely and two representatives of the government. An understanding has been reached regarding certain alleged false entries.

SULTAN MUST GIVE UP PORTS.

Russia Demands Two Coaling Stations on the Persian Gulf, Besides Other Concessions.

LONDON, July 24, 3 a. m.—"Russia demands of the Porte two coaling stations on the Persian Gulf," says the Constantinople correspondent of the Daily Mail, wiring on Sunday, "and she is using the strongest pressure to induce the Sultan to yield. One or more stations have been demanded in Asia Minor. Up to the present the Porte has not yielded, but it is doubtful whether the Ottoman government will be able to hold out. These demands are regarded as serious by the British."

HEALTH DEPARTMENT ON CITY WATER.



Lake View station supplies all territory north of Fullerton avenue. Chicago avenue station supplies all territory between Fullerton avenue and Kinzie street. Fourteenth street station supplies all territory between Kinzie and Thirty-ninth streets, and Hyde Park all territory south of Thirty-ninth street except the Stock-Yards.

FOREIGN MAIL SCHEDULE.

Foreign mails will close at the Chicago Postoffice today as follows:

For Costa Rica and Bocas del Toro, Colombia, 5 p. m.
For Cuba, via Tampa, 6 p. m.
For Japan and China, 9 p. m.
For Jamaica, Curacao, and Venezuela, 12 p. m.
For Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, New Caledonia, and Australia, via San Francisco, close daily at 6 p. m. to July 28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sierra.

F. E. COYNE, Postmaster.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., July 23.—Forecast for Wednesday and Thursday:

For Illinois—Fair, continued warm Wednesday, warmer near Lake Michigan, Thursday fair, light east to south winds.

For western Pennsylvania and Ohio—Fair Wednesday, probably warmer in northern portion, Thursday fair, light east to southeast winds.

For West Virginia—Fair, continued warm Wednesday and Thursday, easterly winds.

For Indiana—Fair, continued warm Wednesday and Thursday, light east to south winds.

For lower Michigan—Showers in eastern, fair and warmer in western portion Wednesday, Thursday fair, winds mostly light southeasterly.

For upper Michigan—Partly cloudy Wednesday, probably local showers, Thursday partly cloudy, light east to south winds.

For Wisconsin—Generally fair Wednesday and Thursday, continued warm, light southerly winds.

For Minnesota—Generally fair Wednesday and Thursday, probably somewhat cooler Thursday, variable winds.

For Iowa—Fair, continued warm Wednesday and Thursday, except not quite so warm Thursday in western portion, southerly winds.

For Missouri—Fair, continued warm Wednesday and probably Thursday, east to south winds.

For North Dakota—Fair Wednesday, not so warm, Thursday fair, variable winds.

For South Dakota—Fair and not quite so warm Wednesday, Thursday fair with cooler in eastern portion, southerly winds, becoming northerly.

For Nebraska—Fair Wednesday, warmer in western portion, Thursday fair, probably not quite so warm, south to west winds.

For Kansas—Partly cloudy Wednesday and Thursday, continued warm, southerly winds.

For Colorado—Partly cloudy Wednesday, probably local thunder-storms in western and southern portions, Thursday fair in western, probably showers in eastern portion, variable winds.

Place of observation. Time taken: July 23, 8 p. m.	Height of barometer.	Thermometer.	Max. temp.	Direction of wind.	Velocity of wind.	Precipitation 24 hours.	State of weather.
Abilene	29.86	88	90	E.		.22	Fair
Albany	29.96	80	88	W.		....	Cl'dy
Alpena	30.00	70	82	S.E.		....	Fair
Atlanta	29.98	84	86	S.E.		....	Clear
Amarillo	29.96	70	80	S.W.		.66	Rain
Battleford	30.00	68	70	E.		.20	Fair
Bismarck	29.98	100	106	E.		....	Clear
Buffalo	30.02	78	84	W.		....	Cl'dy
Boston	29.94	76	80	S.		....	Cl'dy
Cairo	29.90	96	106	S.E.		....	Cl'dy
Charlotte	29.96	84	88	S.W.		....	Clear
Cheyenne	29.72	82	84	S.		....	Clear
Chicago	29.88	78	82	E.		....	Clear
Cincinnati	29.98	90	94	N.E.		....	Clear
Cleveland	30.02	78	80	N.E.		....	Fair
Concordia	29.84	96	102	S.		....	Fair
Davenport	29.88	96	104	S.E.		....	Clear
Denver	29.78	82	90	S.		....	Clear
Des Moines	29.90	94	100	N.E.		Tr.	Cl'dy
Detroit	30.02	78	88	W.		....	Cl'dy
Dodge	29.84	90	94	S.E.		....	Fair
Dubuque	29.88	100	104	S.		....	Clear
Duluth	29.98	70	74	N.E.		.16	Fair
El Paso	29.84	80	90	N.E.		Tr.	Cl'dy
Galveston	29.86	84	88	S.W.		Tr.	Clear
Grand Haven	29.96	76	84	S.		.06	Cl'dy
Green Bay	29.96	76	84	S.		.02	Fair
Havre	29.88	80	82	N.E.		Tr.	Cl'dy
Helena	29.82	84	86	W.		....	Cl'dy
Indianapolis	29.96	102	104	E.		....	Clear
Jacksonville	30.02	80	90	S.E.		Tr.	Clear
Kansas City	29.86	98	102	S.		....	Clear
Lander	29.72	88	94	N.W.		Tr.	Cl'dy
Little Rock	29.84	90	102	S.		....	Cl'dy
Los Angeles	29.78	72	84	W.		....	Fair
Marquette	29.98	74	78	E.		....	Fair
Memphis	29.88	98	104	E.		....	Fair
Medicine Hat	29.84	80	80	N.		....	Clear
Minnedosa	29.88	74	76	N.E.		....	Fair
Montgomery	29.96	82	90	S.E.		Tr.	Fair
Montreal	29.94	74	84	N.		....	Fair
Nashville	29.92	94	100	S.		....	Fair
New Orleans	29.90	82	90	S.E.		....	Cl'dy
New York City	29.96	84	90	N.		....	Fair
Norfolk	29.94	82	94	N.W.		.18	Cl'dy
North Platte	29.86	94	102	W.		.08	Fair
Oklahoma	29.86	94	96	S.E.		....	Clear
Omaha	29.84	98	102	S.E.		....	Clear
Oswego	29.98	78	82	S.E.		....	Cl'dy
Palestine	29.90	82	90	S.		....	Cl'dy
Parkersburg	30.02	84	88	N.		....	Clear
Philadelphia	29.96	84	90	S.E.		....	Clear
Pittsburg	30.02	84	88	N.		....	Clear
Pueblo	29.74	86	90	S.W.		....	Cl'dy
Qu' Appelle	29.84	72	76	E.		....	Cl'dy
Rapid City	29.68	92	96	S.		....	Clear
San Francisco	29.92	54	56	S.W.		....	Cl'dy
St. Louis	29.86	102	106	E.		....	Fair
St. Paul	29.94	94	100	E.		....	Fair
Salt Lake City	29.72	92	92	N.W.		Tr.	Cl'dy
Ste Marie	29.98	80	80	S.W.		....	Fair
Springfield, Ill.	29.94	94	100	S.E.		....	Clear
Springfield, Mo.	29.84	96	106	E.		....	Clear
Vicksburg	29.90	74	88	N.W.		.68	Cl'dy
Washington	30.00	80	90	S.		....	Clear
White River	30.00	60	72	N.E.		Tr.	Rain
Williston	29.78	88	92	S.E.		....	Fair
Winnipeg	29.86	78	84	N.		....	Clear

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, optician, 48 East Madison street, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 81 degrees; 9 a. m., 80; 10 a. m., 80; 11 a. m., 80; 12 m., 83; 1 p. m., 85; 2 p. m., 86; 3 p. m., 86; 4 p. m., 86. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.55; 6 p. m., 29.54.

Colorado

will put a new sort of variety into your summer vacation.

Low rates all summer. Colorado and return $25. Utah points and return $40.00. First-class tickets at these rates on sale Aug. 1 to 10; Sept. 1 to 10, on the luxurious trains,

The Colorado Special
One Night to Denver.
The Overland Limited
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OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued by the Health department yesterday:

Aitschul, Cora, 34; Michael Reese Hospital, July 22.
Abbott, Nellie C., 30; 2968 Vernon-av., July 21.
Buckholdt, Caroline, 55; 701 Canal-st., July 22.
Banco, Ganbastice, 54; 215 Washburn-av., July 22.
Bork, Bernard, 75; 177 62d-st., July 22.
Brown, George, 85; 401 Oakley-av., July 21.
Cook, Elizabeth M., 31; 2802 Archer-av., July 22.
Chubok, Jondrgel, 30; 1808 W. 23d-st., July 20.
Deacy, Archy, 90; 1607 19th-pl., July 21.
Doolittle, Fredrick A., 74; 270 Belden-av., July 22.
Eberly, Margaretha, 71; 1816 Wrightwood-av., July 22.
Fallon, Michael, 28; 3443 Morgan-st., July 23.
Gagola, John, 19; 1060 W. 18th-st., July 21.
Gerhardt, Herman, 61; 24 Wilmot-av., July 22.
Hunter, Carrie, 42; 2967 Armour-av., July 21.
Johnson, Mary, 58; 457 W. 14th-pl., July 20.
Kranza, Marianna, 46; 45 Fleetwood-st., July 21.
Lake, Mary A., 68; 417 Popular-av., July 21.
Lewis, Marie P., 58; 104 Newberry-av., July 21.
Link, Bridget, 84; 814 Washtenaw-av., July 21.
Morgan, Isabell, 41; 2840 Dearborn-st., July 22.
Montgomery, Louis L., 26; 32 Mildred-av., July 21.
Miatiuka, Antonia, 63; 62 Cleaver-st., July 20.
Milarowski, Joseph, 3; 5434 Mackinaw-av., July 21.
McGivern, Thomas, 26; 60 Gault-st., July 21.
Meiberney, Patrick, 21; 3940 Emerald-av., July 20.
Nearing, Maria, 10; 224 Green-st., July 20.
O'Brien, Thomas, 27; 3625 Parnell-av., July 22.
Owczarski, Kasimer, 2; 697 Dickson-st., July 20.
Pekarek, Frank, 45; 885 W. 17th-st., July 21.
Schneider, Carl, 58; 3943 Fifth-av., July 21.
Sturtsuis, Joseph, 31; 1039 W. 18th-st., July 22.
Stiller, Emma, 60; 13250 Ontario-av., July 20.
Toolan, Joseph, 28; 2120 Wentworth-av., July 22.
Taylor, Emma, 44; 2431 State-st., July 20.
Vallack, Joseph, 35; 1197 Whipple-st., July 21.
Vinton, Edwin, 75; 1447 N. Albany-av., July 21.
Wiechman, Hattie, 23; 706 W. 14th-pl., July 21.

DEATHS.

BROWN—At 461 Oakley-blvd., aged 38 years, Georgia, beloved wife of Etta Brown [nee Butterfield]. Funeral Thursday at 9:30 a. m. to Forest Home.

DE GUISE—Eleonora, beloved wife of Frank M. De Guise, mother of Desilvia, Rosey, Lottie, Frank, Viola, and Evelynn, and Mrs. J. B. Shirk, aged 47 years. Funeral Monday, July 22, at 8:30 a. m., aged 47 years. Funeral Thursday, July 25, 1901, from her late residence, 2911½ Cottage Grove-av., at 9:15 to St. James' Church, to Mount Olivet by train.

DOOLITTLE—Frederick A., at 270 Belden-av., July 22, 1901, aged 74. Funeral Wednesday, July 24, at 11 a. m. Burial private. Utica (N. Y.) and Dubuque (Ia.) papers please copy.

ELKINS—Henry K. Elkins, aged 83 years, at 10 o'clock p. m., July 23, 1901, from the residence, 1706 Indiana-av., Chicago, at 11 o'clock a. m., Wednesday, July 24. Burial at Kenosha, Wis.

ETHERIDGE—Francis, age 39 years. Funeral Thursday at late residence, 4714 Kenwood-av., 1:30 p. m. Burial at Rome, N. Y. Utica (N. Y.) papers please copy.

LOWNSBURY—July 22, 1901, Hester M. Lownsbury, aged 67 years, at 3850 Indiana-av. Funeral July 24 at 10 a. m. Interment at Forest Home.

ROUSE—After brief illness, on 22d inst., at Benton Harbor, Mich., Harry R., beloved husband of Grace Rouse, 5816 Calumet-av., Chicago. Remains will be taken East for burial.

SCHAPPER—At Colorado Springs, Colo., Sunday, July 21, 1901, Frank H., second and only child of Ferdinand and Ella M. Schapper, aged 17 years and 8 months. Funeral services at Colorado Springs. Interment at Mount Greenwood, Ill., Thursday afternoon, July 25, at 3 o'clock.

SENG—Frances M. Seng, July 22, at the residence of her mother, Agnes Seng, 2712 N. Paulina-st. Funeral Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock to Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, where high mass will be celebrated, thence to St. Boniface Cemetery.

SECORD—At Colorado Springs, Colo., Sunday, July 21, 1901, Frank H. Secord, and only child of Ferdinand and Ella M. Schaffer, aged 17 years and 8 months. Funeral services at Colorado Springs. Interment at Mount Greenwood, Ill., Thursday afternoon, July 25, at 3 o'clock.

THAYER—Moses A. Thayer, aged 60 years, of heart disease, Past Master of Apollo Lodge 840, A. F. & A. M., and of Dearborn Lodge 310, A. F. & A. M.; Past Post Commander Ransom Post, G. A. R. and of Post 7, G. A. R.;

REMNANTS AND THE WHITE SOX.

Hart Challenges Comiskey to Play a Post-Season Series of Seven Games.

NAMES ONE CONDITION.

National League's Consent Must Be Secured Because of Existing Warfare.

FOR LOCAL CHAMPIONSHIP.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Pittsburg	44	30	.595	New York	35	35	.495
St. Louis	44	34	.564	Boston	34	35	.472
Philadelp'a	41	33	.554	Cincinnati	32	42	.432
Brooklyn	41	35	.539	Chicago	30	52	.366

Yesterday's Results.

Chicago, 9; St. Louis, 5.
Philadelphia, 2; Boston, 1.
Brooklyn, 8; New York, 2.
Pittsburg, 9; Cincinnati, 2.

Games Today.

Chicago at St. Louis.
Boston at Philadelphia.
New York at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Pittsburg.

Nettled by recent uncomplimentary comparisons of the relative playing strength of the Remnants and White Stockings, President James A. Hart yesterday authorized THE TRIBUNE to issue a challenge in behalf of the National league club for a series of seven or more games between the two local clubs, to be played between Sept. 30 and Oct. 15.

There is only one string attached to this ded, and it is a most necessary one. According to their rules, National league clubs are prohibited from playing games with clubs of the American league because of the wholesale lifting of players by the newer organization last spring. But so anxious is the local National league magnate for this test of strength, which would settle a mooted question—a favorite question with local fans—that upon assurance from Owner Comiskey of the White Stockings that he desires such a series of games President Hart will make a public and personal request to the National Board of Arbitration, the highest tribunal in National league baseball, for a waiving of the rule in question.

Leaves Conditions to Comiskey.

All other conditions, Mr. Hart says, may be named by the American league. The number of games, not less than seven, to afford a fair test, the arrangement for umpires, the selection of grounds, the division of net receipts to winner and loser, the dates for the games except Saturday and Sunday, Oct. 5 and 6, on which the Remnants play Pittsburg—all these conditions, subject to an equitable approval, Mr. Hart will leave to President Comiskey, whom he says he has known for years as a fair-minded and enthusiastic sportsman worthy of trust.

Beyond the slight irritation which prompted the challenge is a desire for a test of prowess by actual contest, which Mr. Comiskey will hardly be inclined to overlook, inasmuch as the ded makes no provision concerning the standing of either team at the conclusion of its own championship race. The Remnants are now in last position, not hopelessly last, but nearly so. The White Stockings are leading in the American league with chances of again capturing the pennant, chances not as good as they were a week ago, but still entirely too strong to be overlooked. Under such conditions the challenge on its face looks bold, unless, indeed, as President Hart and other National league magnates assert, there is a decided difference in the class of ball played by the two leagues.

Last fall Hart launched a somewhat similar proposition for a post-season series of games. The White Stockings were then champions and the Remnants were in fifth position. Comiskey declined because the American league season closed much earlier than the National, and he could not keep his team in training until the dates specified.

Dates Are Convenient.

This year the date suggested by President Hart is two days after the White Stockings close their season at Washington on Sept. 28, keyed to a high pitch in the final stages of the championship fight. Thus the difficulty of keeping a team in training is obviated.

There is another element of boldness in this casting of the lance and shield into the arena. The White Stockings have been strengthened this year by the accession of five National league players—Jones, Sullivan, Mertes, Griffith, and Callahan. Three of these were taken directly from the Chicago National league club, which was further weakened by the withdrawal of Bradley, McCarthy, and Garvin. If this was a thorn in the side of the National league man he seeks his satisfaction in this series of games.

There can be no question of the local interest in this kind of a series for the championship of Chicago. Those who know Comiskey, his reputation for gameness, his pride in his club, and his confidence that the White Stockings would not be second in such a series, may expect to hear his prompt acceptance of the challenge. The only desire he may have to avoid such a contest would be the possibility of again winning the pennant and arranging a "world's championship" series with the winners in the National league. The dates suggested by Mr. Hart would permit both series.

REMNANTS TURN THE TABLES.

Chicago Defeats St. Louis in the Same Manner as the Home Team Won Monday's Game.

St. Louis, Mo., July 23.—[Special.]—The second game of the series between St. Louis and Chicago bore a marked similarity to Monday's contest. The score was the same, 6 to 5, the winning team came from behind after appearing hopelessly beaten. But this time it was the Remnants instead of the Cardinals which gained the biggest figure.

Jack Taylor, who won the opening game of the season for Chicago against St. Louis, and "Jack" Harper, who leads the league's twirlers' corps, were the opposing slab men, and for five innings the local representative had all the better of the bout. He had dazzling speed in the opening half of this contest, but it was with great difficulty that he served up anything else but his "slow" ball in the sixth, seventh, and eighth. He collapsed completely, but considering the extreme heat it was no wonder.

Taylor was far steadier than Harper and went the distance without once showing any symptoms of being knocked out by the broiling sun. A peculiar feature of Taylor's work was that the Cardinals gathered three runs on one safety—a measly little bunt by McGann—while the home athletes pommeled out seven hits in the closing four rounds and netted but two scores.

Both teams played wretchedly in the field. Errors of every known description were piled up, though it was the miscues of omission rather than those of commission that did the most harm, and the absurdity of the scoring rules fails to have a place to tabulate them. Chicago was practically handed its two tallies in the sixth. Two were out, with Hartsel on third and Green on first. Green, playing far off first, drew a throw from Harper and, not having a chance to return to the bag, dashed for second. The ball was passed to Padden and he had the runner dead. Hartsel saw a chance to run in from third and he dashed for the plate. Padden threw wide to Ryan and "Topsy" was safe. Ryan then tried to head Green off again at second, but he threw yards over Padden's head, and Nichols left the ball roll past him. This gave Green an easy trip to the plate. Score:

St. Louis.	R	B	P	A	E	Chicago.	R	B	P	A	E
Burkett, lf	2	1	2	0	0	Hartsel, lf	2	1	4	0	0
Padden, 2b	1	2	1	1	1	Green, cf	2	1	2	0	0
McGann, 1b	0	1	12	1	0	Menefee, 1	0	0	1	0	0
Donovan, rf	1	1	1	0	0	Dexter, 1b	1	1	14	0	2
Wallace, ss	1	1	3	7	0	Childs, 2b	0	2	6	6	0
Kruger, 3b	0	1	0	2	0	Rayner, 3b	0	0	1	2	0
Nichols, cf	0	1	1	0	0	M'Corm'k, ss	0	1	6	0	
Ryan, c	0	0	5	0	1	Kahoe, c	0	0	0	0	0
Harper, p	0	0	1	3	0	Taylor, p	0	0	0	1	0
Sudhoff, p	0	0	0	0	0						
Totals	5	9	27	14	2	Totals	6	7	27	17	3

St. Louis	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—5
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	—6

Two-base hits—Padden, Hartsel. Hit by pitcher—By Harper, 1. Double play—Childs-Dexter. Bases on balls—Off Harper, 1; off Sudhoff, 1; off Taylor, 1. Struck out—By Harper, 4. Stolen bases—Wallace, Nichols. Time—1:48. Umpire—Nash.

QUAKERS PLAY WELL AT HOME.

Boston Beaten in Second Game of Series by Wolverton's Double Play in Ninth Inning.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 23.—The home team defeated Boston for the second time in the present series today in a game that abounded with pretty plays. Both pitchers did good work. Boston had a chance to score in the ninth, with two men on bases, and no one out, but a short fly and a quick unassisted double play by Wolverton closed the game. Score:

Boston.	R	B	P	A	E	Philadelp'a.	R	B	P	A	E
Slagle, lf	1	1	3	1	0	Thomas, cf	0	1	4	0	0
Hamilton, cf	0	0	2	1	0	Wolver'n, 3b	0	1	3	2	0
Demont, 2b	0	2	2	1	0	Flick, rf	0	0	2	1	0
Cooley, 1b	0	2	8	0	0	Delehan'y, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Murphy, lf	0	0	2	0	0	Douglas, 2b	0	0	2	3	0
Lowe, 3b	0	0	2	0	0	Jennings, 1b	0	0	4	1	0
Long, ss	0	0	0	1	0	Hallman, 3b	1	1	2	0	0
Moran, c	0	0	4	1	1	Moran, c	0	0	4	1	0
Dineen, p	0	0	0	2	0	Duggleby, p	0	1	1	3	0
Totals	1	9	24	5	1	Totals	2	7	27	10	0

Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2

Two-base hits—Slagle, Murphy, McFarland. Sacrifice hit—Hamilton. Stolen base—Hallman. Double plays—Slagle-Cooley; Wolverton unassisted. First base on balls—Off Dineen, 4; off Duggleby, 1. Struck out—By Dineen, 3; by Duggleby, 4. Wild pitch—Dineen. Time—1:50. Umpire—Emslie.

Brooklyn, 8; New York, 3.

New York, July 23.—Brooklyn won today by bunching its hits. Matthewson was batted out of the box in the third inning. This was his first experience of that kind this year. Hughes was steady throughout.

Villeman of Schenectady and McPhearson of Easton, two pitchers, will report in New York tomorrow. Both men will probably have a trial this week. Score:

New York.	R	B	P	A	E	Brooklyn.	R	B	P	A	E
Van H'n, cf	1	2	4	0	0	Kelley, 1b	1	1	7	2	0
Selbach, lf	1	1	1	0	0	Keeler, rf	0	1	3	0	0
McBride, rf	0	2	3	0	0	Sheckard, lf	2	2	2	1	0
Davis, ss	0	2	3	4	0	Daly, 2b	2	2	3	4	0
Hickm'n, 3b	0	2	1	3	0	Dahlen, ss	0	1	4	2	0
Ganzel, 1b	1	1	7	0	0	McCreery, cf	1	1	0	0	0
Warner, c	0	0	5	2	1	Irwin, 3b	1	2	2	1	1
Straus, 2b	0	0	2	3	0	Farrell, c	0	0	3	1	0
Matthe'n, p	0	0	1	0	0	Hughes, p	0	0	1	2	1
Denzer, p	0	0	0	1	0						
Totals	3	10	27	12	1	Totals	8	13	27	18	2

New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	—3
Brooklyn	0	3	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	—8

Bases on balls—Off Matthewson, 2; off Hughes, 4. Struck out—By Matchewson, 1; by Denzer, 2; by Hughes, 8. Three-base hits—Sheckard, Daly, McCreery. Two-base hits—Kelley, Daly. Sacrifice hit—Hughes. Stolen bases—Strang, Keeler. Double plays—Davis-Strang-Ganzel; Daly-Kelley-Dahlen. Wild pitches—Matthewson, 2. Hits—Off Matthewson in three innings, 5. Umpire—Dwyer. Time—1:50. Attendance—4,800.

Pittsburg, 9; Cincinnati, 2.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 23.—Pittsburg had an easy time with the crippled Cincinnatis. Chesbro had the visitors at his mercy and struck out eleven men. Clarke's one, two, three, and four baggers were the features of the game. Score:

Pittsburg.	R	B	P	A	E	Cincinnati.	R	B	P	A	E
Clarke, lf	2	4	0	0	0	Dobbs, 3b	1	1	0	2	1
Beaum't, cf	0	0	1	0	0	Harley, lf	1	2	1	0	0
Davis, rf	0	1	2	0	0	Beckley, 1b	0	1	10	0	0
Wagner, 3b	2	3	2	1	1	Crawford, rf	0	2	2	0	1
Brana'd, 2b	1	2	3	6	0	Magoon, ss	0	0	3	3	0
Ritchey, 2b	0	0	1	0	0	Bay, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Leach, ss	0	1	2	3	1	Fox, 2b	0	0	2	1	1
O'Conner, c	1	1	2	1	0	Bergen, c	0	0	5	2	0
Chesbro, p	1	1	0	3	0	Hahn, p	0	0	1	3	0
Totals	9	16	27	10	2	Totals	2	11	24	12	2

Pittsburg	1	0	0	3	0	1	1	3	*—9	
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2	

Two-base hits—Clarke, Wagner, Chesbro, Crawford. Three-base hits—Clarke, Davis, O'Connor, Harley. Home run—Clarke. Sacrifice hits—Ritchey (2), Bay. Stolen bases—Harley. Double plays—Davis-Brana'd; Chesbro-Leach-Brana'd. First base on balls—Off Chesbro, 2. Struck out—By Chesbro, 11; by Hahn, 1. Time—1:50. Umpire—O'Day.

DOUBT CHOICE OF INVADER.

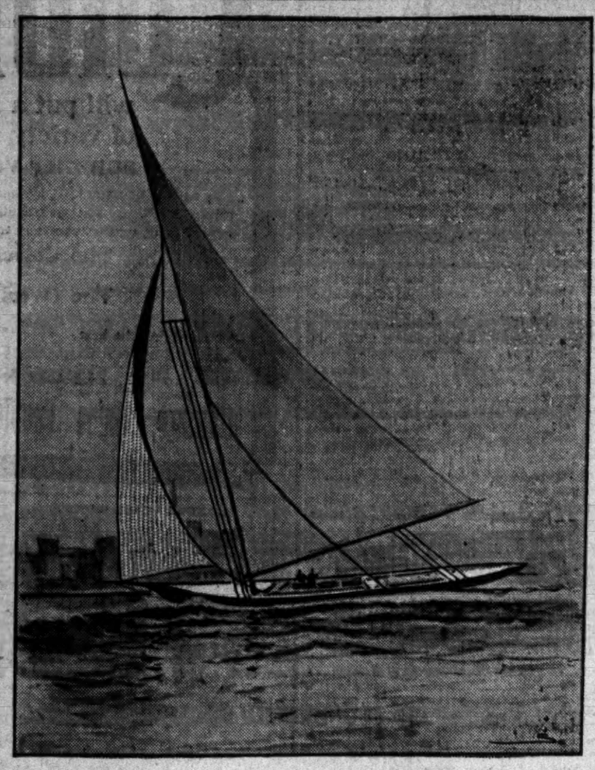
Many Canadian Yachtsmen Think Beaver Would Be Better than Challenger Selected in Heavy Winds.

Toronto, Ont., July 23.—[Special.]—The way in which Minota, the McLeod boat, was trimmed at Chicago, by the Canada Cup defenders in a heavy wind yesterday is causing a good deal of talk around the Royal Canadian Yacht clubhouse. It is acknowledged that in a heavy wind, Beaver is Invader's superior, and it has proven this time and again. In a moderate or light wind Invader has no difficulty in putting Beaver a long way astern.

The whole question is one of wind. In a light wind there is no doubt Invader could win from Minota, and in a heavy wind the critics say the new craft would have the heels of the McLeod boat, but there are few rash enough to assert that Invader could beat Minota twenty-five minutes in a nine mile thrash up the wind and a spinnaker run home, no matter how strong the wind was.

That Beaver would defeat Minota under similar conditions there is no doubt, and there are many who would have no hesitancy in saying that its margin in such a race as the one sailed yesterday in Chicago would have been as great as Cadillac's. If the wind in August at Chicago is likely to be over ten miles an hour in strength—and the records show that it is—there are many good practical members who say a mistake was made when Invader was selected for a series of races which are more than likely to be sailed in heavy weather.

INVADER, THE CANADIAN CUP CHALLENGER.



directly in the line and Smith bumped into him hard, rebounded, and fell over. It did not look as if the collision were intentional, however.

Washington comes today for a series of three games, and Jimmy Manning still had his Kansas City hoodoo with him the last time he was here.

A peculiar play came up in the seventh. Lajoie hit a high popup which Bugden tried for but did not get under. The ball struck the ground several feet inside the foul line, but there was such a twist on it that it bounded back onto foul ground. Lajoie made second on it and Cantillon was going to let him stay there, until Bugden, who knows the rules backward, called his attention to the fact that, so long as he had not touched the ball, it was a foul.

WASHINGTON LEAVES THE FIELD

Captain Clark Withdraws His Men Because of a Decision by Umpire Connelly Favoring Cleveland.

Cleveland, O., July 23.—Captain Clark of the Washington team called his men off the field in the ninth inning after O'Brien had crossed the plate with the tying run. He asserted O'Brien cut third base, but Umpire Connelly promptly forfeited the game to Cleveland, 9 to 0. The visitors were followed from the park by a howling mob. Carrick and Scott both pitched fine ball, but weird throws by Foster, Clingman, and Quinn materially assisted Cleveland. Score:

Cleveland.	R	B	P	A	E	Washington.	R	B	P	A	E
Picker'g, cf	0	0	4	0	0	Waldron, rf	0	1	0	0	0
M'Carthy, lf	0	1	0	0	0	Farrell, cf	0	1	0	0	0
O'Brien, rf	1	0	2	0	0	Dungan, 1b	1	1	10	1	0
Beck, 2b	1	3	2	4	0	Clark, c	0	2	4	1	0
Lach'nce, 1b	0	2	10	2	0	Foster, lf	0	0	0	0	0
Bradley, 3b	1	2	4	4	0	Coughlin, 3b	1	1	2	3	1
Yeager, c	1	1	3	0	1	Quinn, 2b	1	2	4	2	2
Shiebeck, ss	0	1	1	3	0	Clingm'n, ss	0	0	1	4	0
Scott, p	0	0	1	4	0	Carrick, p	0	0	0	4	0
Totals	4	10	27	17	1	Totals	4	8	24	14	6

Cleveland	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	—4
Washington	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Waldron, Quinn. Three-base hits—Lachance, Coughlin. Home run—Quinn. Double plays—Pickering-O'Brien-Scott; Carrick-Dungan-Coughlin. Hit by pitched ball—Pickering, McCarthy, Shiebeck, Scott, Carrick. Struck out—Clark, Yeager, Scott. Time—2:00. Umpire—Connelly.

Boston, 9; Milwaukee, 7.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 23.—Friel's three errors lost the game for Milwaukee today. Cuppy and Husting were knocked out of the box and were relieved by Mitchell and Garvin. The latter pitched a beautiful game, allowing but two singles in four innings. The batting of Anderson and Duffy was the feature. Score:

Milwaukee.	R	B	P	A	E	Boston.	R	B	P	A	E
Hogriever, lf	1	2	2	0	0	Dowd, lf	1	2	3	0	0
Hallman, rf	2	1	1	0	0	Stahl, cf	1	1	0	0	0
Anderson, 1b	1	2	18	0	0	Collins, 3b	0	1	1	0	0
Duffy, cf	2	2	1	0	0	Hemphill, rf	2	1	1	0	0
Conroy, ss	0	1	1	4	0	Parent, ss	2	0	4	7	2
Friel, 3b	0	0	2	4	3	Ferris, 2b	1	1	2	4	0
Gilbert, 2b	0	1	2	3	0	Criger, 1b	1	1	10	2	0
Maloney, c	1	1	3	1	1	Schreck, c	0	0	1	4	1
Husting, p	0	0	0	0	1	Cuppy, p	0	0	0	1	0
Garvin, p	0	0	0	0	0	Mitchell, p	1	1	0	1	0
*Donahue	0	0	0	0	0						
Totals	7	11	27	13	5	Totals	9	9	27	15	2

*Batted for Garvin in the ninth.

Milwaukee	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	3	0	—7
Boston	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	2	0	—9

Two-base hits—Duffy, Hogriever, Anderson [2]. Three-base hits—Ferris, Mitchell, Hemphill, Duffy. Sacrifice hit—Husting. Bases on balls—Off Husting, 1; off Garvin, 1. Stolen bases—Dowd, Parent. Struck out—By Husting, 1; by Cuppy, 1; by Mitchell, 2; by Garvin, 3. Double plays—Ferris-Parent-Criger; Gilbert-Anderson. Left on bases—Milwaukee, 4; Boston, 7. Umpire—Sheridan. Time—2:00. Attendance—1,500.

ILLINOIS-INDIANA-IOWA LEAGUE.

Davenport and Decatur Engage in a Pitchers' Battle, the Latter Winning by a Score of 5 to 4.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Ced. Rapids	43	27	.614	Davenport	35	38	.479
Bloomington	44	29	.603	Rock Island	33	38	.465
Terre Haute	42	29	.592	Decatur	29	40	.421
Rockford	34	35	.493	Evansville	24	48	.333

AT DAVENPORT.

Davenport.	R	B	P	A	E	Decatur.	R	B	P	A	E
King, ss	1	0	2	3	1	Badger, 1b	1	1	11	0	0
Nill, 2b	2	3	1	3	1	Burt, lf	2	1	6	0	0
Smith, cf	0	0	3	0	0	Kanzler, cf	1	2	0	0	1
W'rauch, rf	1	1	1	0	0	Rollins, c	0	1	6	1	0
Eyers, 1b	0	1	9	0	0	Pease, ss	0	0	1	3	0
V.Shan'on, c	0	1	10	0	1	Noonan, 3b	0	0	0	2	0
Fig'm'r, 1b	0	0	11	0	0	Kiernan, 2b	0	1	2	3	1
Mor'ity, 3b	0	2	2	2	0	McGrew, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Stauffers, p	0	0	0	2	0	Carlton, p	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	4	9	30	9	4	Totals	5	6	30	11	4

Davenport	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	—5
Decatur	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	—4

Two base hits—Moriarity, Nill [2], Burt. Stolen bases—Pease, Badger. Double play—Pease-Badger. Sacrifice hits—Kanzler, Nill. Bases on balls—Off Stauffers, 4; off Carlton, 2. Struck out—By Stauffers, 8; by Carlton, 5. Time—2:00. Umpire—Sivers.

AT ROCKFORD.

Rockford.	R	B	P	A	E	Evansville.	R	B	P	A	E
Shaffer, 1b	2	1	10	1	0	Poor, rf	1	1	3	0	1
Conklin, rf	1	1	0	0	1	Slafty, lf	1	1	2	0	0
Jones, 2b	1	2	1	0	2	Ried, cf	1	3	2	0	0
Hanford, c	1	2	8	3	0	Seisley, 1b	0	1	6	1	1
Pattison, ss	1	1	3	2	1	Roth, c	0	1	2	5	0
Tibald, 3b	0	1	0	2	1	Kenn'dy, 2b	1	2	3	4	0
Ferris, cf	0	0	4	0	1	Ebert, ss	1	1	1	4	0
Sears, rf	2	0	2	1	1	Fox, 3b	1	1	2	2	1
Easton, p	0	0	1	1	0	Haley, p	0	1	0	2	0
Totals	8	12	27	12	8	Totals	6	12	27	10	4

Evansville	0	4	0	1	0	1	0	4	1	—11
Rockford	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Bases on balls—Off Haley, 4; off Easton, 3. Two-base hits—Pattison, Haley [2], Roth. Three-base hits—Jones, Slafty. Double plays—Fox (unassisted), Ebert-Kenndy-Seisley. Hit by pitcher—Fox. Struck out—By Easton, Kennedy [2], Slafty; by Haley, Pattison [2], Tibald. Stolen bases—Hanford [8], Haley. Sacrifice hits—Shaffer, Fox. Time—1:55. Umpire—Mauck.

AT CEDAR RAPIDS.

Cedar Rap.	R	B	P	A	E	Bloom'gt'n.	R	B	P	A	E
Dalquist, lf	0	1	3	0	0	Quigley, 2b	0	1	0	0	0
Berte, ss	0	0	5	2	0	Kinlock, cf	0	1	2	0	0
Kennedy, 2b	0	1	1	3	1	Thomp'n, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Norcom, cf	1	1	4	0	0	Connors, lf	0	1	4	0	0
Closson, 1b	0	0	6	1	2	Elsey, 1b	1	0	10	0	0
Price, rf	0	0	2	1	0	King, ss	0	1	3	2	1
Hill, 3b	0	0	1	1	0	Brown, 3b	0	1	1	0	2
Weaver, c	0	1	5	0	0	Reif, c	0	1	7	2	0
McFarl'd, p	0	0	1	3	1	M'Greevy, p	1	1	0	3	0
Totals	1	4	27	11	4	Totals	4	7	27	8	2

Cedar Rapids	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Bloomington	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	—4

Two-base hit—Kinlock. Sacrifice hits—Norcom, Closson, Brown. Stolen bases—Norcom [2], Elsey [2], McGreevy. Double plays—Price-Berte-Weaver; King-Elsey. Hit by pitched ball—Price, Norcom. Bases on balls—Off McFarland, 5. Struck out—By McFarland, 2; by McGreevy, 6. Time—1:20. Umpire—Camp.

AT ROCK ISLAND.

R. Island.	R	B	P	A	E	Terre Haute.	R	B	P	A	E
Owens, 2b, 3b	2	2	1	2	0	Brady, cf	0	1	3	0	0
Rebsam'n, cf	1	1	4	0	0	Carter, lf	0	1	1	0	0
Hoy, 3b	2	0	1	2	0	Rich'dson, 1b	0	1	9	0	0
Roth'mel, 2b	0	0	0	0	0	Walters, 2b	0	0	1	0	3
Tate, lf	2	2	1	1	1	Baird, 3b	0	2	2	1	1
Mullan'y, 1b	0	2	12	0	0	Wilkinson, rf	1	2	2	0	0
Middleton, ss	0	0	2	3	1	Starnagle, c	0	1	4	0	0
Arthur, c	0	0	4	0	1	Byers, ss	1	1	4	1	3
Miller, rf	0	0	1	0	0	Brown, p	0	0	2	0	0
Milton, p	1	1	2	0	0						
Totals	8	9	27	11	3	Totals	3	11	24	7	6

Rock Island	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	*—8	
Terre Haute	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	—3	

Two-base hits—Owens, Tate, Richardson. Three-base hits—Mullaney, Brown. Stolen bases—Carter, 3; Wilkinson. Struck out—By Milton, 1; by Brown, 1. Bases on balls—Off Milton, 2. Wild pitch—Brown. Umpire—Mesmer.

WESTERN LEAGUE RESULTS.

Denver Wins Game Filled with Rowdy Playing from St. Paul by a Score of 8 to 7.

AT DENVER.

St. Paul gave an exhibition of rowdy baseball today and Cogan and Wilson were escorted off the grounds by a policeman by order of Umpire Davis. Denver won the game by bunching hits. Score:

Denver	1	0	0	0	3	2	1	1	0—8	9	2
St. Paul	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	2	0—7	12	2

Batteries—Erlor and Sullivan; Cogan, McGill, Cheek, and Wilson and Lattimer.

AT KANSAS CITY.

Des Moines	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0—2	6	3
Kansas City	0	1	0	0	5	0	1	3	*—10	12	3

Batteries—Glade and Cote; Gibson and Beville.

AT COLORADO SPRINGS.

Colorado Springs	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2—4	9	0
Minneapolis	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2	6	2

Batteries—McNeeley and Donahue; Wadsworth and McConnell.

AT ST. JOSEPH.

St. Joseph	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	4	4
Omaha	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—2	5	0

Batteries—McDonald and Doolin; Herman and Buckley.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION GAMES.

Columbus Bunches Hits in Eighth Inning and Wins from Wheeling by a Score of 4 to 3.

AT WHEELING.

Two hits and Streit's home run in the second inning gave Wheeling three runs, but after that they could not touch Wagner. In the eighth inning Streit let down and Columbus bunched three runs, winning the game. Score:

Columbus	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—3	11	5
Wheeling	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—1	7	5

Batteries—Streit and Fox; Wagner and Zinram.

AT FORT WAYNE.

Fort Wayne	1	0	3	2	0	0	1	1	*—8	16	9
Grand Rapids	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0—5	11	1

Batteries—Ehrett and Fuller; Burns and Grimm.

AT TOLEDO.

Toledo	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1—2	12	2
Dayton	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—1	7	0

Batteries — Joss and Grafius; Cosgrowell and Cross.

AT MARION.

Marion	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0—2	12	2
Muncie	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1	11	3

Batteries — Pfeister, Nonnemaker and Kellner; Schlorf and Williams.

Southern Association.

Shreveport, 6; New Orleans, 5.
Nashville, 6; Chattanooga, 2.
Memphis, 3; Little Rock, 1.
Selma, 9; Birmingham, 6.

Notes of the Game.

Captain Doyle of the Remnants watched the game from one of the boxes.

Smith tried to score from second on Wiltse's hit to center in the second inning, but Hoy's throw beat him by several steps. Bugden was standing

"SIDEWALK" BOAT IS AGAIN FIRST.

Milwaukee Wins Third Trial Through Her Superiority in Reaching.

RACE CLOSE ALL

DRIVERS FINED AT CLEVELAND.

Two Suspicious Races on the Opening Day of Grand Circuit Meeting.

BETS ARE DECLARED OFF.

Attempt to Make a "Killing" on Edith W. Fails and Implicates Reinsman Ervin.

CRESCEUS TO GO FRIDAY.

[BY H. T. WHITE.]

Cleveland, O., July 23.—[Special.]—Two of the four races at the Driving Park today, the 2:08 pace and the 2:14 trot, furnished a lot of excitement and some scandal, a driver in each of the events being put under the ban. Incidentally there was some of the heaviest betting of the year, and a carefully planned coup with the pacer Edith W., in the stable of Levi Turner, fell through because the mare did not have the speed with which she was credited.

Riley B. was the natural favorite for the 2:08 pace, and brought $50 to $45 for the field in all the early betting. The Edith W. people were confident their mare could win, and decided to lay her up in the first heat. The contest in this mile was all between Charley Hayt and Riley B. The little horse went away like an arrow when the word was given, and until the homestretch was reached he was never headed, pacing the first quarter in :30¼ and the first half in 1:00½. But after seven-eighths of the distance had been covered Riley B. came to the front and made a hard fight of it to the wire. Hayt lasted just long enough to get his nose first under the wire in 2:06¼, a reduction of one and a half seconds in his record.

In the second heat it was Hayt and Riley B. all the way to the head of the stretch, but there the little horse broke, and Riley jogged home at his ease in 2:08¾.

Judges Become Suspicious.

Then the trouble began. Before the third heat the field sold 2 to 1 over Riley B, when it should have been just the other way. The judges heard of this and they also noticed that Ervin did not try for the heat with Riley. Consequently after Eyelet had won in 2:11¾ it was announced that all bets on the heat were off, and when Ervin came out for the fourth heat he was told he would not be allowed to drive Riley B., Nuckols being put up. With his new driver the stallion won easily in 2:09½, with Eyelet second, and Charley Hayt distanced by reason of a break. He came in lame. The judges announced the result and then said the punishment meted out to Ervin would be decided tonight.

The 2:14 trot was a six-heat affair with plenty of incident. The Indiana stallion, Gunsaulus, was made first choice on the strength of his Windsor race, but was never in the hunt. Palm Leaf, who was second choice, finally winning. Doctor Book was also well backed, and he won the first and second heats in such commanding style that he seemed unbeatable, but in scoring for the third heat his driver, Durfee, was evidently not anxious to get away well, and finally the judges had to impose a fine befors he would come to the wire as he should. Then he made a poor drive, finishing third to Janice and Gunsaulus.

Another Driver Set Down.

Before the fourth heat Durfee was told to dismount, and Ben Kenny took the horse, but could not win with him, although he was beaten a nose only in the fourth heat in a great finish with Palm Leaf in 2:11¾. Durfee was fined $100 for his weak drive.

The sale of the mare Iva Dee for $11,000 to E. E. Smathers of New York was reported today. Cresceus will trot an exhibition mile on Friday to beat his own record. George Spear, driver of the Smathers' horses, is in a Detroit hospital, threatened with typhoid fever. Summaries:

Purse $1,500, 2:14 trot:

Palm Leaf, b. g., by Onwards [Mc-Carthy]	3	3	6	1	1	1
Dr. Book, b. g., by McKinney [Kenney]	1	1	3	2	7	3
Janice, m., [Saunders]	2	8	1	3	2	2
Grable Onward, ch. m. [Macey]	8	6	4	8	3	2 ro
Antrim, b. g. [Marsh]	6	2	2	5	5	8 ro
Gunsaulus, b. g. [Murphy]	9	4	5	4	4	5 ro
Dot Miller, b. m. [Walker]	7	5	7	6	6	4 ro
Senator K., blk. g. [Nuckols]	5	7	8	7	8	6 ro
Our Jack, b. g. [Ervin]	4	9	9	9	9	9 dr

Time—3:10; 2:12¾; 2:10¾; 2:11¾; 2:13½; 2:18¼.

Purse $1,500, 2:07 pacers:

Riley B., blk. h., by Happy Riley [Nuckols]	2	1	4	1		
Eyelet, gr. m., by Gambetta Wilkes [Kenney]	4	1	2			
Charley Hayt, b. h., by Allerton [Snow]	1	5	dis			
Daniel, b. m. [McDonald]	3	2	3 ro			
Paul Revere, ro. g. [Atkinson]	5	3	5 ro			
Edith W., b. m., by Turner [Murphy]	7	7	7 ro			
Egosen, b. h. [Critchfield]	6	6	6 ro			

Time—2:06¼; 2:06¾; 2:11¾; 2:09¾.

Purse $2,500, 2:10 pacers:

Dan Patch, br. h., by Joe Patchen [McHenry]	1	1	1			
Armondale, gr. m. [McDonald]	2	2	2			
H. J. P., br. g. [Jamison]	3	3	3			
Shoona, b. g. [Reynolds]	4	4	4			
Baroletta, b. m. [Keller]	5	5	5			
Venum, b. g. [Garfield]	6	6	5			
Paulding Boy, b. g. [Vogel]	7	7	dis			
Lady Alliance, ch. m. [Roth]	8	8	7	dis		

Time—2:10¼; 2:11¾; 2:11¾.

Purse $1,200, 2:27 trotters:

The Bluff, b. g., by Clay King [Marsh]	1	1				
Iva Dee, b. m. [Thomas]	2	2				
Marique, ch. h. [Kenny]	3	3				
Prince Posey, blk. m. [McDonald]	4	4				
Toledo Boy, ch. g. [Lockwood]	5	5				
Springdale, br. h. [Wilson]	6	7				
Whitearer, br. g. [Foote]	7	6				
Miss Arthur, b. m. [Ruthford]	8					

Time—2:18¾; 2:18¾.

ENTRIES FOR RAVINOAKS CUP.

Sixth Annual Golf Tournament of the Onwentsia Club Opens This Morning—Eastern Experts to Compete.

More than 100 golf players from all the leading clubs of the West will contest today for the Ravinoaks Cup at the Onwentsia club links. Entries for the sixth annual tournament closed yesterday, and the matches will continue until the end of the week. The pick of the Western clubs will take part in the matches, and a score of experts are expected from the East. W. M. McCawley, who has held the Ravinoaks Cup two years, will make a great effort to gain permanent possession of it by a third victory.

Bruce D. Smith of Onwentsia, the youngster who surprised the cracks by taking the cup last year, is not playing in good form and is not expected to win. The favorite from the West is A. Poole Jr. of Onwentsia. F. O. Horstman of Washington, D. C., is regarded as the most formidable of the Eastern men.

The Ravinoaks Cup was presented by C. W. Fullerton six years ago to be competed for by members of clubs of the United States who played their first game of golf in this country. It has been won by J. G. Thorpe, H. M. Harriman, W. M. McCawley twice, and Bruce D. Smith. Four other cups will be contested during the tournament.

Play will begin this morning with the preliminary round for the Ravinoaks Cup, eighteen holes, medal play, the best eight scores to qualify for the first round, match play. According to the drawings, which were made last night, the first pair to tee off will be H. W. Beaudler of Onwentsia and C. P. Skinner of the Rock Island Arsenal. The entries:

Onwentsia—J. W. Wassall, Alden Swift, E. Stanton, E. P. Cobb, R. G. Watson Jr., Bruce D. Smith, Harold C. Smith, A. C. Haven, G. G. Walston, H. D. Eskin, R. C. Poole, J. H. Hamline, F. C. Farwell, A. L. Farwell, A. Poole Jr., C. Farwell, S. F. Larned, E. S. Aldrich, L. Thompson, S. F. C. Chase, J. J. Bradley, T. Taylor Jr., G. A. Carpenter, H. S. Robbins, E. S. Adams, J. Farwell, William Waller, L. Y. Hall, G. F. Fish, W. W. Pillsbury, H. W. Beaudler, George A. McKinlock, W. H. Wilson.

Riverside—R. R. Driver, R. F. Mundy, J. Y. Palmer, A. F. Bowen, E. P. Bliss, J. E. G. Ryan, F. C. Waller.

Kenwood—E. H. McElwee, J. W. Wakem, F. L. Roach, C. Smoot, H. C. Egan, W. B. Egan, W. A. Alexander.

Glen View—G. A. Thorne, William Holabird, W. L. Thompson, J. M. Sellers, K. L. Apgar, W. T. Osborne, J. D. Towne, L. N. James, F. E. Hoyt, Mayis Bokum, W. Holabird.

Edgewater—Walter Knott.

Midlothian—K. S. Goodman, C. J. Counselman.

Chicago Golf club—T. Sheldon, F. R. Hamlin, C. Reid.

Hinsdale—S. C. Dugger.

Westward Ho—W. Kettlestring.

Ridgemoor—J. M. Quick.

Skokie—G. J. Dueva, A. G. Bennett, H. W. Beatty, A. B. Jones, W. L. Fisher, G. H. Leslie, H. W. Totten.

Evanston—W. I. Howland Jr.

Kenosha—W. Cantwell, C. C. Allen, F. Pettit, Jack Van Ingen.

Lake Geneva—Tracy C. Drake.

Homewood—C. H. Johnston.

Lake Zurich—R. H. Ritchie, F. L. Allen, R. S. Cook.

Belmont—E. P. Martin.

Milwaukee Country club—L. T. Boyd, Louis Allis, Hamilton Yoss.

Chevy Chase club, Washington, D. C.—F. O. Horstman, F. O. Tyler.

Rock Island Arsenal—J. D. Cady, C. P. Skinner.

Buffalo Country club—P. K. Tyng.

Brook Lawn Country club, Bridgewater, Conn.—H. H. Knapp.

Merion Cricket club, Philadelphia—W. M. McCawley.

VICTORY FOR RIVER FOREST.

La Grange Golf Team Is Defeated Six Up in Eighteen-Hole Match—Edgewater Wins from Racine.

At La Grange yesterday the home team was defeated by the River Forest team six up in an eighteen-hole match. The score was even at the finish of the first round, but on the second C. W. Gray, F. H. Ball, and G. P. Hodges Jr. all came in up, while Day finished all even. The best cards follow:

F. H. Ball—

Out	5	6	6	5	6	5	6	6	4	—49
In	5	5	5	4	5	4	6	6	3	—42—91

C. W. Gray—

Out	5	7	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	—46
In	6	7	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	—41 91

Scores:

La Grange.	First round.	Total.	River Forest.	First round.	Total.
Ross Kidston	1	1	A. C. Field	0	0
S. B. Moody	0	0	C. W. Gray	1	3
D. B. Lippman, Jr.	0	0	F. H. Ball	1	3
J. R. Griffiths	0	0	G. P. Hodges Jr.	3	1
P. E. Eustis	1	2	S. L. Adams	0	0
D. B. Dunbar	0	0	J. D. Small	0	0
W. B. Burleigh	1	0	E. V. Day	0	0
Totals	4	3	Totals	4	9

River Forest, 6 up.

At Edgewater the Edgewater team defeated the Racine Golf club by a score of 8 up. Most of the matches were closely contested. The closest games were those between W. Redman of Racine, who won from Paul Noyes 1 up, and Stephen Bull of the visiting team, who captured his match with Harold Lapham by 1 up. The last cards follow:

Darlington, out	7	7	6	6	6	7	5	5	5	—55
Workman, out	6	8	5	6	5	6	5	5	4	—51
Darlington, in	5	6	4	6	5	5	4	4	4	—43—98
Workman, in	4	9	6	4	7	6	4	4	3	—51—102
Lapham, out	4	7	5	5	6	5	6	5	4	—47
S. Bull, out	5	6	5	5	6	5	6	5	4	—50
Lapham, in	3	8	5	5	6	5	6	5	4	—48—98
S. Bull, in	4	10	6	5	6	5	6	4	4	—50—100

Team scores:

Edgewater.	First round.	Tot.	Racine.	First round.	Tot.
W. E. Conklyn	2	3	H. S. Blake	0	0
Harold Lapham	0	0	Stephen Bull	0	0
F. P. Schmitt	0	0	E. Buchan	0	0
B. B. Millicott	0	0	J. W. Hall	0	0
H. P. Darlington	0	0	J. W. Workman	0	0
V. A. Ryerson	4	4	J. H. Happ	0	0
C. Brockieb'nk	0	0	F. K. Bull	0	0
G. H. Lukes	0	0	C. T. Blake	0	0
Paul Noyes	0	0	W. Rodman	1	0
A. McNally Jr.	3	3	F. C. Staples	0	0
Totals	11	20	Totals	12	17

Edgewater, 8 up.

Farwell Cup Semi-Finals.

In the semi-finals for the Farwell cup at the Glen View Golf club yesterday Miss Bessie Anthony defeated Miss Elizabeth Congdon, who had a handicap of five strokes on eighteen holes, 7 up and 6 to play. Mrs. S. B. Cadow defeated Mrs. J. H. Channon, who had a handicap of five, 5 up and 4 to play. The finals will be played next Tuesday.

CHICAGO ATHLETES ARE PLACED

R. B. Barrett First in 100-Yard Dash of the Y. M. C. A. National Games at Buffalo Exposition.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 23.—The first day of the international meet of the Athletic league of the Young Men's Christian association of North America was held in the stadium at the Pan-American Exposition grounds this afternoon. The weather was ideal, the track in good shape, and the entry list was well filled. The finishes in the track events were close, especially in the 100-yard dash, which was won by R. B. Barrett of the Chicago Central Y. M. C. A. Summaries:

100-yard dash, final—R. B. Barrett, Chicago Central [1½ yards], won; G. Hall, Buffalo Central [6 yards], second; E. G. Blackledge, New York, West Side [6 yards], third. Time, :10.

800-yard run—Lambie, Wilmerding, Pa. [32 yards], won; R. B. Barrett, Chicago, Central [30 yards], second; D. S. Adams, Chicago, West Side [30 yards], third. Time, 1:56 1-5.

120-yard hurdles—A. M. Webster, Lorain, O. [4 yards], won; R. W. Colt, Albany, N. Y. [8 yards], second; R. Ferguson, Chicago, Central [scratch], third. Time, :19 4-5.

440-yard run—H. A. Allison, Buffalo, Central [12 yards], won; W. J. Heintz, Cincinnati [15 yards], second; R. Mackie, Toronto, West End [15 yards], third. Time, :51 3-5.

220-yard run, final—William Marshall, Hartford, Central [8 yards], won; L. Dumelee, Albany, N. Y. [10 yards], second. Time, :23.

One-mile run—Gus Hahn, Albany, Central [65 yards], won; A. Mohr, Buffalo [95 yards], second; John R. Suor, Buffalo, Central [110 yards], third. Time, 4:33 2-5.

Running broad jump—M. E. Coughlin, Hartford, Central [21 inches], won; S. K. Dimrock, Hartford, Central [12 inches], second; T. S. Scarlett, Erie, Pa. [12 inches], third. Distance, 21 feet 9¾ inches.

Pole vault—R. F. Seymour, Syracuse [20 inches], won; R. L. Grump, Wilmerding, Pa. [30 inches], second; L. D. Parmelee, Albany [14 inches], third. Seymour's distance, with handicap, 11 feet 10 inches.

Running high jump—F. S. Hinney, Rochester [7 inches], won; D. Rouch, Newark [scratch], second; R. M. Colt, Albany [10 inches], third. Height, 5 feet 6 inches.

Putting 12-pound shot—R. A. Best, Buffalo, Central [10 feet], won; W. D. Donergan, Buffalo, Central [8 feet], second; T. E. J. Feurbach [scratch], third. Distance, 36 feet 2 inches.

Hammer throw—G. Welles, Rochester [12 feet], won; Conrad Lent, Cincinnati [15 feet], second; H. B. Webster, Chicago, Central [10 feet], third. Distance, 104 feet 8 inches.

SHAMROCK'S CANVAS SHIPPED.

Sails of the Challenger to Be Sent by Steamer—Yacht Cannot Start Before Next Saturday.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

GREENOCK, July 23.—The canvas of Shamrock II. will be shipped this evening from Gourock for Glasgow, where it will be placed on board an Anchor line steamship bound for New York. The mainsail weighs one and one-half tons. Sir Thomas Lipton arrived from London today to hurry the work of fitting out the challenger for its trip across the ocean. He says he cannot see how it can be made ready before Saturday. A mizzenmast will not be used in crossing the Atlantic. The challenger will be jury-rigged as a cutter.

CROKER'S VIPER WINS A RACE.

Filly from Whitney's Stable Adds a Bracket to List in England Secured by American Owners.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, July 23.—The race for the Regulation Plate was run at Leicester today and was won by Richard Croker's Viper with Lester Reiff in the saddle. Lord Falmouth's Donsella was second and C. Archer's Forgetful third. Five horses started. The betting was 9 to 4 against Viper. The race for the Wigston maiden 2-year-old plate was won by W. C. Whitney's Henry of Navarre—Shibboleth filly. C. S. Newton's Varna was second and H. T. Birdsey's gelding by Chelsea or Ocean Wave, out of Madrigal, was third. The betting against the winner was 7 to 4. The American jockeys, L. Reiff, Maher, and Martin, rode the first three horses in the order named.

Results at Delmar Park.

St. Louis, Mo., July 23.—Form players had a lucrative day at Delmar Park, three first choices and two strongly played second choices getting to the wire in front. Summary:

First race, 4 furlongs—Crimean, 8 to 1, won; W. L. George, second; Harry Shafter, third. Time, :50.

Second race, 1 mile 70 yards—Sadie Levy, 5 to 2, won; Land Ho, second; Burnett's Walkaway, third. Time, 1:47¾.

Third race, 6 furlongs—Miss Dora, 3 to 5, won; Lillian M., second; Taby Tosa, third. Time, 1:03.

Fourth race, 1 1-16 miles—Beana, 8 to 5, won; Peter Duryea, second; Miss Patron, third. Time, 1:49¼.

Fifth race, 1 mile 70 yards—Bulgarian, 4 to 1, won; Lomond, second; La Sparta, third. Time, 1:47¾.

Sixth race, 7 furlongs—Nearest, 8 to 1, won; Sue Johnson, second; Ben Frost, third. Time, 1:28.

Winners at Windsor Park.

First race—Sly Maid, Judge Durelle, Dunsboro.

Second race—Ernest Farham, Senator Beveridge, St. Sidney.

Third race—Lord Farandole, Coley, Jim McGibbon.

Fourth race—Miss Soak, Bentley B., Ceylon.

Fifth race—Bonnie Maid, Ed Roth, Polly Bixby.

Sixth race—Red Apple, Tea Gown, Ben O'Fallon.

Featherstone Horses Sidetracked.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., July 23.—[Special.]—Two cars containing twenty-eight thoroughbred horses belonging to Arthur Featherstone, in transit to Saratoga, were sidetracked here yesterday and today because there were more men on the cars than the bill of lading called for. There were twenty-two in the party, and only five called for in the bill. William Steele, the man in charge of the string, has no money to pay the fares of the extra men. Among the thoroughbreds are Black Fox, Mesmerist, and Reina, the latter horse the winner of the Brighton Oaks.

CANMORE IS NOT PLACED.

FAVORITES ARE BEATEN IN RACES AT HAWTHORNE.

Trinity Bell Given a Hard Tussle by Flying Torpedo in Second Event, at a Mile, with Jennings Former Derby Candidate Back in the Ruck—Odnor Is the Only Public Choice to Reward the Players of Form—Notes of the Track.

Yesterday's card at Hawthorne was a mediocre one, yet it attracted a fair-sized crowd, which saw Canmore, once generously touted as a prospective Derby candidate and a heavily backed favorite, badly beaten in the second event of the day at a mile, which Trinity Bell captured in 1:41¾.

Canmore's price was shorter than it would have been but for the report that he was rounding into form, something in which he has been dilatory. Even then 9 to 10 seemed short odds against a horse whose best race was a second to Burnie Bunton in a six furlong dash reeled off in 1:18 2-5 on the last day of the Washington Park meeting. He was heavily backed, however, on his class, and in the early stages of the race this confidence seemed likely to be realized.

Then Canmore chucked it up and Trinity Bell, strongly played as the second choice, had a royal tussle with Flying Torpedo from the stable of Pat Dunne, at 15 to 1 in the betting, who ran a grand race. Owner Jennings said after the race that Canmore was bumped and that he is a horse who will not stand interference, hence his quitting. Mr. Jennings said that even with this allowance Canmore's race was a disappointment.

Only one favorite managed to come under the wire first, and that was Odnoor in the fifth race. Odnoor opened at 2 to 1 in the betting, with Illiouon favorite at 7 to 5. There was little play on the latter and he soon went to 2 to 1. Odnoor was backed down to 7 to 5 and won easily from Nettie Regent, with Hermencia third.

McChesney captured the first race in handy style from a field of fifteen starters, with The Four Hundred second and Legal Maxim third.

The talent liked Emathlon, who was installed favorite in the third event, but the Dunne entry finished in the ruck, Lord Quex, a 15 to 1 shot, winning by a length from Commissioner Forster, who was the same distance in front of Jane Oaker.

The fourth race produced one of the best finishes of the day, Sotch Plaid winning from Maggie Davis after a fight all through the stretch. Andes was third. Gonfalon was favorite and did not uphold the bookmakers' judgment.

Hawthorne Summaries, June 23.

Weather clear; track fast.

First race, ¾ mile, purse $400, 2-year-olds, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
6-1	McCh'ney, 106 [Domin'k]	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½
10-1	T. T. T., 101 [Mitch'l]	6	6	6	6	2½
20-1	L. Maxim, 96 [J. Ranch]	2½	2½	2½	2½	3nk

Time, 1:14¾. Aladdin, 108 pounds [Bullman]; Blue Ridge, 94 [T. Dean]; Lapidus, 102 [J. Mathews]; Hargis, 113 [T. Knight]; Parnassus, 91 [Birkenruth]; Has Gift, 94 [J. T. Woods]; Arigato, 89 [Gormley]; Red Hook, 110 [J. Woods]; Wing Dance, 101 [R. Sullivan]; Throstle, 91½ [See]; and Nat Goodwin, 107 [Dupee], finished as named. Winner, J. S. Ward's ch. c., by MacDuff —Manola Maid. McChesney got out of an early entanglement after running the first three furlongs, and then went to the front with a whirl. After that he simply cantered home. Aladdin never got clear sailing until the stretch; then he closed fast.

Second race, 1 mile, purse $400, 2-year-olds:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
7-5	Trinity Bell, 112 [Knight]	11	2½	3½	3½	1½
20-1	F. Torpedo, 101 [Mitch'l]	3	1½	1½	1½	2½
60-1	Jim Winn, 106 [Dominick]	8	2½	2½	2½	3½

Time, 1:41¾. Amur, 107 pounds [Dupee]; Canmore, 104 [J. Mathews]; and Uncle Tom, 110 [J. Woods], finished as named. Winner, J. Welch & Co.'s b. f., by Rossington—Famine. Trinity Bell, always well up, closed strongly in the last eighth and cleared Flying Torpedo. The latter had all the speed of his field and was beaten right at the line.

Third race, ¾ mile, purse $400, 2-year-olds, maidens:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
15-1	Lord Quex, 115 [Mitchell]	12	6	6	6	1nk
30-1	Com. Forster, 108 [Woods]	4	3½	1½	2½	2½
7-2	Jane Oaker, 105 [Ranch]	11	2½	2½	3½	3½

Time, 1:02. Furzie, 105 pounds [Dupee]; Hat Mitchell, 112 [H. Morris]; Ethel Simpson, 105 [J. Mathews]; Emathlon, 107 [J. Winkfield]; Queen Anne, 105 [Dominick]; Jabez, 112 [See]; Pyrrho, 112 [Sullivan]; Alberoni, 115 [T. Knight]; and Alma Girl, 105 [Seaton], finished as named. Winner, Simons Br. c., by Ingoldsby—Sankara. Lord Quex finished with a great burst of speed, coming from far back in the middle of the track. Emathlon ran a dull race.

Fourth race, ¾ mile, purse $700:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
4-1	Scotch Plaid, 102 [Ranch]	4	2½	2½	2½	1½
12-1	Mag. Davis, 99 [Gormley]	2	1½	1½	1½	2nk
7-1	Andes, 91 [J. T. Woods]	6	4½	4½	3½	3½

Time, 1:20¾. Obia, 90 pounds [Arvin]; Gonfalon, 107 [Sullivan]; and Anna Bain, 105 [J. Winkfield], finished as named. Winner, Burns & Waterhouse's b. g., by Midlothian—Mottie. Scotch Plaid came with a great rush at the end and nipped Maggie Davis on the post. The latter was tiring in the last sixteenth, after showing a great turn of speed.

Fifth race, 1 1-16 miles, purse $400, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
6-5	Odnor, 91 [Gormley]	5	5½	5½	5½	1½
8-5	Nettie Regent, 104 [Robertson]	3½	4½	4½	3½	2½
40-1	Hermencia, 104 [Sullivan]	7½	6½	6½	6½	3½

Time, 1:48¾. Zacatoso, 106 pounds [J. Winkfield]; Illiouon, 93 [J. Ranch]; Little Elkin, 90 [Hope]; Frank Ireland, 107 [C. Mitchell]; and Joe Collins, 91 [J. T. Woods], finished as named. Winner, F. Cook & Co.'s ch. c., by Prince of Pennington—Julia L. Won easily. Odnor shook off Zacatoso after the first half had been run and was never afterward headed. Nettie Regent ran well and was easily the best of the others.

Sixth race, 13-16 mile, purse $400, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
5-1	Henry of Navarre, 111 [Rob'son]	8	1½	1½	1½	1½
4-1	M. Bendix, 104½ [W'kf'd]	5	2½	2½	2½	2½
16-1	If You Dare, 107 [Mc'ewer]	3	3½	3½	3½	3½

Time, 1:17. Dalkeith, 100 pounds [Bassinger]; The Rogue, 95 [Gormley]; Automaton, 105 [J. Woods]; Ural, 102 [T. Knight]; Light Ball, 109 [Seaton]; Gawaina, 104 [Dominick]; and Chiquasabog, 109 [R. Sullivan], finished as named. Winner, J. U. Strode's br. g., by Fonso—Reveal. Henry of Navarre came from the far back in the last quarter and finished like a whirlwind. He was going away at the end.

Hawthorne Entries.

First race, 1 mile, selling:

B. F. Mason	108	Ollie J.	102
Hot Scotch	104	Conveyer	97
Latch Key	104	Little Boy Blue	97
Zacatoso	104	Mary Moore	90
Maydine	103		

Second race, 5½ furlongs, 2-year-olds:

Jaubert	115	Miracle II	104
Ed Austin	115	Ermack	100
South Elkhorn	112	Rose Mack	100
Red Tip	112	Frances M	100
The Giver	110		

Third race, 6½ furlongs:

Headwater	111	Savoy	104
Favonius	107	Lennep	102
The Lady	107	King Dellis	102
Thuries	107	Livadia	99
Sharp Bird	105		

Fourth race, 1 mile and 70 yards, 4-year-olds, handicap:

Advance Guard	125	*The Lady	107
*Vulcain	114	Louisville	95

*S. C. Hildreth entry.

Fifth race, 1¼ miles, selling:

Alsace	107	Our Nellie	100
Frangible	100	Ben Chance	98
Fox Bard	100	Tammany Chief	92

Sixth race, 1 mile, selling:

El Ghor	110	Sam McKeever	104
Dagmar	107	Adelante	101
Brownie Anderson	106	George Arab	95
The Bondman	104	Brief	90
Papa Harry	104		

Notes of the Track.

Two of P. Dunne's horses, Flying Torpedo and Max Bendix, were given their first starts yesterday and both ran second.

McChesney, the winner of the first race, was bid up from $700, his entered price, to $1,300, and bought by A. Simons.

Jim Winn was practically left at the post in the second race, but after he got started closed up a gap of over five lengths, and then passed the bunch as if they were standing still.

RUNS FIVE FURLONGS IN :59 2-5.

Green Morris' Colt Sombrero Sets a New Track Record at the Brighton Beach Course.

New York, July 23.—[Special.]—The mathematical precision with which the favorites at the Brighton Beach racetrack "average up" the string of successes by the best backed horses of the day before was somewhat distressing to form followers today. The most notable instance of the things beyond all calculation was when Blueaway, in the opening event, twisted off a plate and finished back in the crowd on three legs, and in the last race, when Clarence H. Mackay's colt Seminole took Jockey Winnie O'Connor on a "duck shooting" expedition and was beaten a head in the last jump, though on his running he proved himself many lengths the best horse in the race.

The mishap to Blueaway's plate was one that could not have been prevented, but for O'Connor's riding there was no possible excuse, the jockey simply seeming to have lost his wits and doing everything that he should not have done.

There was a stake fixture, this being the Atlantic selling, for 2-year-olds, at five furlongs, for which the California bred colt Sombrero, owned by Green B. Morris, stirred the crowd to a mild outburst of enthusiasm by winning in :59 2-5, or three-fifths of a second faster time than the previous track record, held by Songster, a five-year-old, with 107 pounds, while Sombrero, a 2-year-old, carried only three pounds less.

Immediately after the second race Trainer Donohue, whose horse Lombre, at 15 to 1, captured first money, announced that all his stable would be sold at auction on Saturday, as he and his partner, Richard Roche, have decided to retire from racing, temporarily, at least.

Brighton Beach Summaries July 23.

Weather clear. Track fast.

First race, 1 1-16 miles, $800 added, selling:

Bet.	Horse, wgt., jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
6-1	In Shot, 91 [Thompson]	1	1½	1½	1½	1½
13-1	Eloin, 116 [McGinn]	4	2½	2½	2½	2½
4-1	Armor, 96 [Michaels]	3	3½	3½	4½	3½

Time, 1:46 3-5. Gertrude Elliott, 91 pounds [Cochran]; Blusaway, 106 [Shaw]; Heroics, 105 [O'Connor]; and Boojum, 91 [Glass], finished as named. Winner, b. f., by Foul Shot—Innocence. In Shot was best, showed speed, and staid well. Nothing could get near her except Eloin, and he was waited with under a pull too long.

Second race, 5½ furlongs, $800 added, 2-year-olds, maidens:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
15-1	Lombre, 107 [Cochran]	11	6½	5½	4½	1½
6-5	Faranbase, 110 [Shaw]	3	2½	2½	2½	2½
11-5	Dewey, 110 [McCue]	1	1½	1½	1½	3½

Time, 1:07 2-5. Choate, 110 pounds [O'Connor]; Octoroon, 107 [T. Burns]; Bella, 107 [H. Michaels]; Geraldyn, 110 [W. Taylor]; Homestead, 110 [Landry]; Attila, 107 [L. Smith]; Maximola, 107 [Donnelly]; and Singing Nymph, 107 [Mackey], finished as named. Winner, ch. g., by Flambeau—Flam. Won driving; second easily.

Third race, 1¼ miles, $800 added:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
1-5	Water Cure, 103 [Cochran]	2	1½	1½	1½	1½
7-1	King Bramble, 110 [McCue]	1	2½	2½	2½	2½
12-1	M. of Harlem, 98 [L. Smith]	3	3	3	3	3

Time, 2:06 1-5. Winner, ch. g., by Watercress—Lena's First. Water Cure outclassed the field and was never extended.

Fourth race, ¾ mile, 2-year-olds, selling, the Atlantic Stakes, $1,500 added:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
10-1	Sombrero, 94 [Wilkerson]	6	2½	2½	2½	1½
2-1	Oom Paul, 104 [Mounce]	3	1½	1½	2½	2½
5-1	L. Holyrood, 97 [H. Michaels]	7	6½	4½	3½	3½

Time, :50 2-5. Highlander, 110 pounds [L. Smith]; Albert, 107 [Shaw]; Van Ness, 103 [O'Connor]; C. Rosenfeld, 102 [Troxler]; G. Whittier, 104 [T. Burns]; and Rightaway, 97 [Cochran], finished as named. Winner, ch. c., by Star Ruby—La Toquera. Sombrero ran a remarkably fast race and was best at the weights, although he was greatly used in frequent breaks while at the post.

Fifth race, ¾ mile, $800 added, 2-year-olds, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
13-5	Margraviate, 117 [Landry]	4	1½	1½	1½	1½
10-1	B. Smash, 101 [L. Smith]	8	2½	2½	2½	2½
12-5	Himself, 112 [Mlce]	1	3½	3½	3½	3½

Time, 1:14 1-5. Pleasant Sail, 91 pounds [Thompson]; Annie Thompson, 101 [Wilkerson]; Dr. Preston, 100 [Michaels]; Cresson, 105 [T. Walsh]; Thorneycroft, 111 [Hughes]; and Anecdote, 101 [Donegan], finished as named. Winner, b. c., by Margrave—Mount Vernon.

ART WORKS AT BUFFALO FAIR.

Pictures of American Landscape Painters Critically Considered.

INFLUENCE OF TRADITION

Inness, Wyant, and Martin Three Pioneers in the Domestic Field.

EXHIBITS OF SCULPTORS.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 21.—[Correspondence.]—The visitor to the art gallery in the Pan-American Exposition who wishes to know the value of tradition in art might be somewhat bewildered if he looked exclusively at the figure paintings in the morning and confined himself to the landscapes in the afternoon. Among the former he would observe that American artists are too busy expressing their own ideas and forming individual styles to give much, if any, thought to the formula of this or that historic school.

Thinking of the damage done to French art by the disposition of the average man—and even many of his betters—to paint with the fear of the salon in his heart; thinking of what British art has suffered through the hypnotic power exerted by the crass conventionalism of the Royal Academy, it is especially comforting to see our own countrymen so often indifferent to the glamour of cheap triumphs cheaply won by the mere following of an official line. Tradition, one concludes, is a good thing to do without.

But the landscape men, whose work is one of the proudest feathers in our cap, put quite another color on the matter. They, too, are modern and progressive. They, too, have the courage of their convictions. Yet to them it would seem as if tradition had been serviceable.

Tradition of Romantic School.

It is the tradition of the great romantic school of French landscape painters, the tradition which dates as a working force from the entrance of Rousseau, Corot, and their colleagues of 1830 into the history of art. Neither by that tradition nor by any other has American landscape work been influenced in a manner at all derogatory to our sense of national individuality—quite the contrary. But the three most eminent figures in the annals of the art in America—George Inness, A. H. Wyant, and Homer Martin—veterans, now, alas! all dead—abandoned in good time the too closely analytical method which was the special mark of the "Hudson River School"—so potent in their youth—and ranged themselves, whether consciously or not it is unnecessary to inquire, beside the synthetic and imaginatively naturalistic ideals of the great Frenchmen.

American landscape has been faithful to those ideals ever since. We needed the impact of impressionistic dogmas upon our artistic consciousness, which might otherwise—though it is pleasant and not wholly unreasonable to doubt it—have subsided into routine. The man who can deal with light and air under the restrictions which the French group and our own three pioneers imposed upon themselves is safe enough, if he can paint as well as they did. But if he can take a leaf or two out of Monet's book—only a leaf or two—and in his handling of sunlight extend the gamut that satisfied his predecessors, so much the better for him and for us. Nevertheless, the tradition, the great, broad, vitalized tradition, to which we have been referring, has done marvels for landscape art all over the world. It has been invaluable to us, and it is good to realize that its power has not even begun to wane, but is freely recognized by many of the leading painters in this country.

Sympathy with Nature.

The reason is, of course, that, being founded on complete sympathy with nature, and not upon any academic hypothesis, it leaves the artist free to give the utmost play to his individuality. All it asks is that he should be true to his model; that he should paint nature as he sees her. Let him do this with sincerity, and he is at liberty to overlay the facts with all the "commentary," so to say, that his temperament and the mood of the moment may suggest. For a practical demonstration of all this it is perhaps wisest to turn first to the trio named above—Inness, Wyant, and Martin. All are adequately represented here.

It has been fashionable in some quarters to prate owlishly about the "uneven" character of Inness' art. There be those who feel a certain timidity about praising one of their own countrymen; while they will declare that every touch of Corot's brush is precious; they will beg you to remember that, though Inness was often great, he was just as often weak; they will assure you that one picture by him is not half so good as some other. Naturally this latter judgment has some foundation, as it has in the case of every artist. It would be possible, for example, to substitute for one or two of the Inness landscapes here others of a more symmetrically beautiful character. Of the Wyant and Martin groups the same might be said. But the thing to notice in regard to their pictures here is that, whatever the comparative merit of any one of them may be, they are all of sterling worth; they all reflect the loveliness of nature truthfully and with supremely artistic charm.

Works of the "Pioneers."

The springlike freshness of Homer Martin's "Normandy Farm," the glorious luminosity which Inness put into "The Bathers" and "The Last Gleam," and the sylvan sweetness of Wyant's "Mountain Brook" impel one to enter into a minute celebration of the qualities of these three artists. But it is, perhaps, more expedient, since every touch of their brushes has something fine and inspiring in it, simply to commend the body work by which they are represented on this occasion as providing in its entirety a broad and conclusive touchstone for the public. Better than any rule of thumb appraisal of each picture is a candid testimony to the general excellence which they all share. These men had the love of nature in their souls and they knew her secrets. They drew her forms with no finical precision, but with the deeper accuracy that only slightly defines the contour of one leaf in order to merge it in the broad definition of a million. Color they painted not for its own sake but for nature's; and they enveloped both color and form in the atmosphere which imagination and a reflective turn of mind can alone create. He who surrenders himself to the charm of these landscapes and learns the simple lesson they have to teach cannot go far wrong in his study of the later men whose works are scattered through this exhibition.

Ready to Take Up Lesson.

He will find, moreover, that nearly all these men are ready to meet him half way; that they take up the lesson, each in his own way, clarifying and enriching it. Occasionally the newer work exhibits, in its anxiety to be effective, a curious reversion to an artificial conception of landscape art. Mr. Dessar covers his canvas with merely pretty color, with the result that the truth of nature is volatilized and escapes. H. G. Dearth has persuaded himself that the scenes he studies wear an aspect which, as he puts it on canvas, suggests nothing credible to the human eye. Charles Rollo Peters, in the Western subjects he has painted, tacitly announces that he is all for a gloomy chiaroscuro and the world well lost; he gets some rather startling contrasts of light and shade, but he fails to win any confidence. Then a picture like the "Solitude" of the late W. Bliss Baker will reveal a method too conscientious by half, the definition of every element in the composition being carried to excess; or the admirable qualities in Mr. Ranger's four canvases will seem clogged and obscured by his too tenacious memory for the tone and texture of some of the Barbizon masters.

List Is Short.

But this list of disappointments and half successes is, in truth, short, and to recite it is to clear the field for the enumeration of more than a score of painters whose landscapes suggest neither artifice nor imitation. Mr. Tryon is victoriously himself in the ten paintings which he assembles at one point in the show. His note is delicate, sometimes almost to the degree of attenuation; but it never leaves him without a certain intimate veracity. His most diaphanous landscapes have the savor of earth in them, just as those in which he works out his most decorative scheme of design remain spontaneous in essence. The key of American landscape art is constantly changing. It is restrained and pensive, almost melancholy. It would be interesting to discuss each artist. It must suffice, however, to indicate the depth and steadiness of that stream of knowledge, skill, and sincerity on which the school as a whole is being carried to ever-increasing power and celebrity.

The painters of sea pictures are not numerous enough to form a school. Some of them, indeed, deal most of the time with other themes. The collection of marines as it stands is nevertheless of uncommon importance.

In the Sculpture Court.

In leaving the main series of rooms containing the paintings thus far traversed one may pass to the sculpture court in the center of the building, with its alcoves full of miniatures and other minor exhibits, by way of a small gallery assigned to Canadian art. Four score pictures are hung here. With the best will in the world to sympathize with the hospitable impulse that led to their inclusion in the Pan-American Exposition it is still difficult to take them seriously. Mr. Forster's portrait of G. W. Allan is meritorious in a rather commonplace fashion. There is a hint of genuine ability in the landscapes of Homer R. Watson. Trite sentiment and mediocrity brood over the rest of the collection. The sculpture court is flanked on either side by an alcove, which in turn leads to a small gallery. On one side the latter is hung with water colors; on the other the etchers, engravers, and illustrators hold sway. These subsidiary spaces contain much that is characteristic and interesting. The water colorists are in excellent form. The collection is small, but does full justice to many of the leading workers in the medium—Mr. Sterner, Mrs. Sears, Mr. Proctor, Mr. Clements, Mr. Palmer, Hopkinson Smith, Mr. Turner, Mr. McIlherny, and Mr. Keller. There is also in this room a series of twenty magnificent water colors of scenes in the Bahamas and Bermudas by Winslow Homer. For some occult reason his work in oil is not illustrated here, an omission absolutely startling. But the artist makes rich atonement in these brilliant water colors, filled, as they are, with life, with vibrations of light and air.

Etchings and Engravings.

The collection of etchings and engravings is a brilliant one. Mr. Whistler, of course, looms large with a score of plates, each one a masterpiece. Frank Duveneck and Joseph Pennell are worthiest of him among the minor men, though necessarily a long way off. He is the greatest etcher since Rembrandt, a man of genius. They are clever with the needle, and that is all.

Around the wood engravings there hangs a certain pathos. They form a remarkable body of work. The notable portraits engraved by Gustav Kruell are here. There are ten of Timothy Cole's reproductions of the old masters. Messrs. French, Wellington, State, Wolf, King, Johnson, Aitken, and their colleagues are all well represented. The ensemble is in the highest degree artistic and imposing. Here, plainly enough, is an American school of wood engraving. But here, too, one may say, is the monument of an art that is falling every day into deeper neglect. The half-tone process for purposes of reproduction has crowded it to the wall; the illustrated periodicals and the books which once profited so much by the ministrations of these engravers are now content with plates based on photography and mechanical science, and for purely original work there is evidently but the smallest kind of a market. "Pathos" is indubitably the word. It will be an indelible blot upon the reputation of the American people in the matter of art if something is not done to save wood engraving from disappearing altogether from these shores.

Architectural Sculpture.

The sculpture court is not large. Nevertheless, it is gratifying to observe that the well arranged collection it contains has been formed with such good judgment that it gives a just idea of what plastic art in America signifies. If the architectural sculpture which so frequently makes its appearance in New York exhibitions is missing it is for the good reason that it speaks for itself at a hundred different places about the fair grounds. It may be noted here that this architectural sculpture is generally successful. From the most retiring detail produced for one of the fountains or buildings to the figure that flaunts her gleaming contour on the top of the electric tower, this work is aptly decorative, "composes well" with the architecture; a fact so pleasant in itself that the absence of any notable intrinsic beauty in the mass need not provoke any adverse criticism. In the open air, furthermore, are several works exhibited, like those in the art gallery, for their own sakes. Chief of these is the equestrian statue of General Sherman, by Augustus St. Gaudens, which stands directly in front of the art building. Horse and rider, with the winged victory advancing before them, were impressive enough last summer, even in the overcrowded court of the Paris exposition, as was stated in THE TRIBUNE at the time. Their beauty is still more clearly revealed in their present position, where the eye of the spectator is undistracted by any other sculpture, and can study at a dozen different angles the effect of the monument against masses of foliage or against the brilliant blue sky. Especially does the movement subtly suggested in the work tell to greater advantage than ever, seen in the right environment. The plaster cast of D. C. French's equestrian statue of Washington, unveiled in Paris last summer, has also been placed in the open air here, its finely serious qualities being likewise made manifest in the best possible fashion through its judiciously chosen position.

Works of Sculptors.

Inside the art building both French and St. Gaudens are represented, the former by the two beautiful figures for the Hunt Memorial, the latter by the cast of his great "Shaw Memorial," by his "Angel with Tablet," and several reliefs. His "Stevenson Memorial" is also shown, the relief which is to commemorate the novelist in Edinburg; a work interesting as a study in portraiture and brilliant as a piece of plastic design, decorative, but with a certain grave dignity expressed in its lines.

Mr. Macmonnies does not do himself full justice in the model for an equestrian statue (the one of General Slocum to be erected in Brooklyn) which he sends. It is a capable essay, but thin and without flexibility in its lines; a design that seems to have been laboriously pieced together rather than executed with breadth, vigor, and authority. Perhaps the completed statue will show a firmer management of the problem. In his "Boy and Duck," however, Mr. Macmonnies is in perfect command of himself; it is one of the most captivating things he has produced. There are other good medallions shown, some of the best being by Victor Brenner and John Flanagan.

The sculptors as a body play their part well in the art building. Like the workers in other fields there gathered together they send the visitor away with emotions of contentment and pride in American art.

New Indiana Road Assured.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 23.—The next interurban road is to be that between Indianapolis and Logansport. Contracts were made today for the $2,000,000 bonds of the road to be taken at $1,500,000. Building begins on Aug. 1. The road will be sixty-seven miles long, including a branch to Frankfort.

Meat Inspector a Bankrupt.

John J. Cashin, a city meat inspector living at 4528 Prairie avenue, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday of $23,800. His debts were contracted about 1895, for the most part while the petitioner was connected with the Cashin Packing company.

Receiver for Cement Company.

On application of several creditors the business of the Marquette Cement company was placed in the possession of the Equitable Trust company as receiver yesterday. Liabilities of the concern are said to amount to about $135,000, while its assets are estimated at $75,000.

Buys Cigarets, Arrests Dealer.

Detective William Voss went into Joseph Calantare's cigar store on Halsted street and asked for cigarets. He got them. Then he arrested the proprietor for selling them without a license. Captain Wheeler says that more arrests will be made.

READY FOR THE BAPTISTS

THOUSANDS OF THE DELEGATES EXPECTED TO ARRIVE TODAY.

Local Committees Will Have a Tremendous Task in Caring for the Visitors, but Plenty of Volunteers Are at Hand—Mechanical Organ Offers a Problem and the Young People Must Listen to Ragtime or Go Without Music—Program for First Day.

PROGRAM FOR TODAY.

8 p. m.—Reunion at Second Baptist Church, Prest. Jent J. H. Chapman presiding. Greetings of Chicago, the Rev. William M. Lawrence. Discussion, "A Decade of Young People's Work," in Canada, Thomas Urquhart; in the South, J. B. Cranfill.

At the headquarters of the Baptist Young People's union at the Great Northern Hotel it was said yesterday that a large proportion of the 15,000 delegates to the national convention will arrive today. It will mean that the Committee on Entertainment will have to take care of 1,000 persons an hour if the delegates all come today. The committee, however, has a large number of assistants, nearly every member of the Baptist Young People's union in Chicago being enrolled in one capacity or another.

One of the most important problems that confronted the committee yesterday was that of suitable music for the æolian at the Great Northern Hotel. The hotel management had promised an extra hour's organ recital in the evening during the visit of the young people. It had not occurred to either party in the contract that there would be any question about the kind of music furnished.

The æolian, while it sounds like a pipe organ, plays only from music rolls. The present repertoire of the organ includes operatic music, interspersed with rag time. It is rather late to provide a new program of religious music that can be played mechanically.

The Baptist young people are not over fastidious, they say, about music, and would not object to popular songs and rag time on a street piano, but when it comes to hearing the tones of a pipe organ, which they have been accustomed to consider especially religious, devoted to "coon" songs, there are objections. However, they will be obliged to hear music both undenominational and "profane" or none at all. The concerts have been ordered to proceed.

INTEREST IN FIRE AT ELGIN.

Insurance Managers Say It Proves Their Assertion That the Rate Was Too Low.

Much interest was shown yesterday by managers in the fire at the Elgin National Watch company plant. This is a sprinkled plant, written at 25 cents, a rate so low that many companies declined to take it, since a large policy would have to be carried to secure an appreciable premium. The fire was in an unsprinkled portion of the plant, which the objectors took as justifying them. The line amounts to $2,500,000.

J. W. G. Cofran, western manager of the Hartford, heard of the fire in the smelter at Florence, Colo., yesterday with the greatest equanimity because he had just canceled $37,500 insurance on it, due to an unfavorable inspection report.

C. H. Silkworth, special agent of the Magdeburg for Illinois and adjacent States, goes with the Springfield, which has reinsured his company. At present he will do general work in the West.

The court ordered that the bid for the assets of the Northwestern Life, which would pay 40 per cent on the claims, be accepted unless a better one was received by July 19. The time has been extended to July 25.

The Governing committee of the union has approved the increase in broomcorn rates made by the Illinois State Board.

The semi-annual statement of the Phenix of Brooklyn shows assets of $16,217,792, a gain of $746,138 in a year; reserve of $3,192,005, a gain of $201,544, and surplus of $1,710,048, a gain of $469,992.

The Executive committee of the Washington Insurance association has moved the chief office from Tacoma to Seattle, retaining a branch office in the former place. The association has entire charge of ratemaking in Washington.

A. W. Kimball, manager for Chicago and northern Illinois of the Northwestern Mutual Life, was elected President of its National Association of Agents in spite of the fact that he was not present at the meeting, being in Europe with his family.

The New York Life has put in force this month a new rule by which applications for new insurance are refused from any but its licensed agents, and business brought in by brokers is referred to the agents.

Policy-holders of the Mutual Life of New York have been notified that all policies on which the premium has been paid beyond January, 1901, are entitled to paid-up values automatically. It affects nearly $700,000,000 in insurance.

The liability conference has ordered another advance in team liability insurance, amounting to 25 per cent, to go into effect in August.

The General Accident company has retired from the mercantile burglary insurance business, writing residence business only.

TRY TO SAVE PRISONER'S LIFE.

Jail Officials Get Authority to Move Isaac Hayes to the County Hospital

Isaac Hayes, a negro, was transferred from the County Jail to the County Hospital last evening in an effort to prolong his life. Hayes has been in the County Jail since Oct. 26 on a sentence for assault. His term would have expired on Aug. 26. The jail physician said that Hayes would die of consumption in the jail if not released. Jailer Whitman went before Judge Holdom and secured permission to make the transfer.

NEW BREWERY TO BE BUILT.

Ruehl Bros. Company to Erect Plant at Harvard Street and Washtenaw Avenue.

The Ruehl Bros.' Brewing company will begin shortly the erection of a new plant at the northeast corner of Harvard street and Washtenaw avenue to cost $125,000. The plans, which are being prepared by Bernard Barthel, call for a main building 125 feet square. The capacity of the brewery will be 50,000 barrels a year.

Cheap Rates

$13.50 to St. Paul and return.
$16.55 to Duluth and return.
$31.50 to Colorado and return.
$44.50 to Utah and return.

VIA THE

Chicago Great Western Railway

Tickets on sale July 10th to 31st. Good to return until October 31. For full particulars inquire of C. D. Dunann, City Passenger and Ticket Agent, 115 Adams-st., Chicago.

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Men's Vacation Clothing.

A Suggestion to Vacation-Seekers: Men's Outing Suits of fancy flannels in the fashionable shades made expressly for us from specially selected fabrics by expert tailors, effects in the best of the season's styles, many of them greatly reduced; very special values, $8.00, $10.00, $12.00, $15.00.

Outing Trousers, $3.00, $4.00, $5.00.

Men's Blue or Black Suits, $9.00.

Basement Section: A special purchase of two Eastern manufacturers' entire lines of Blue and Black Serge and Cheviot Suits, strictly all wool, fast colors, serge lined, in regular, stout and slim sizes, delightfully cool garments, specially suitable for vacation wear, thoroughly well made and in every way up to the usual high standard of our clothing, an exceptional low-price inducement, absolutely less than regular wholesale price, $9.00.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Reduction Sale of

House Dresses.

Today we place on sale a variety of styles in serviceable Two-Piece House Dresses of percale, gingham or lawn, in stripes and figures. They are trimmed in fancy braid, lace or embroidery.

Special reduced prices, 95c, $1.25, $2.25.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

$5 for cool summer dresses.

It's a fact which the dresses will substantiate—the price *doesn't pay* for the materials and trimmings, let alone the making, and, then, who wants to bother with a dressmaker these hot days?

It's clearing-up time or you couldn't buy these dresses for $5. These dresses are only one of the bargain items awaiting you in this section. There are many more planned to appeal to frugal followers of fashion.

Dainty summer dresses.
$5 for $10 dresses.
$7.50 for $15 dresses.
$10 for $20 dresses.
$12.75 for $25 dresses.

Tailor-made suits.
$25 for $50 suits.
$15 for $35 suits.
$12.75 for $30 suits.
$9.75 for $25 suits.
$7.50 for $20 suits.

Dress skirts.
Odd lots—cheviots and broadcloths.
$5 for $10 skirts.
$7.50 for $12.75 skirts.
$10 for $15 skirts.

Walking skirts.
$5 for $10 skirts. $7.50 for $15 skirts. $10 for $18 skirts.

Basement—Wash skirts, remarkable values for today—a stylish assortment of pique, denim, and crash, made according to the latest models, at $1.50, 98c, 50c, and 25c.

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$25.00 Round Trip To Colorado.

That will be the rate August 1 to 10, inclusive; at other times only a little bit more.

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PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES. Office of Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, No. 1) Lake street, Chicago, Ill., July 19, 1901.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, for furnishing lard, in cans and oatmeal, compressed, in tins, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m. Tuesday, July 30, 1901, at which time and place they will be publicly opened. Articles of domestic production or manufacture will be preferred to those of foreign origin, cost and quality being equal. Specifications as to quantities required, date and places of deliveries, blank proposals, and further information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores to be opened July 30, 1901," and addressed to W. H. HART, Captain, Commissary, Purchasing Commissary.

ARMY BUILDING, NEW YORK CITY, JULY 19, 1901. U. S. A. Transports McPHERSON and TERRY will be sold at public auction at 11 A. M., August 5, 1901, at Morse Iron Works, Fifty-sixth Street yards. Permits to view vessels issued from this office. Information furnished on application. Vessels delivered to purchaser in any part of New York Harbor. Terms cash. C. A. DEVOL, Q. M.

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EDITORIAL SHEET.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO. Pages 9 to 16.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1901—SIXTEEN PAGES.

LOSS TO ALL IN CORN SHORTAGE.

Secretary Wilson Says Higher Prices for Meats Will Be One Result.

OTHER CROPS ARE GOOD.

Germany's Proposed Tariff Not Likely to Cause Any Decrease in Export Trade.

NEWS FROM CAPITAL CITY.

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE }
Washington, D. C., July 23. }

"Our agents are using every endeavor to get most complete and accurate information of the damage done to corn crops by the great drought in the West," said Secretary Wilson. "I am afraid great damage has been wrought the corn crop, but hope our reports will show that grain crops have not been hurt to the extent the dispatches indicate. I think we may assume the wheat crop has turned out fairly well all over the country."

Secretary Wilson Tells Effect of Corn Shortage.

Speaking of the dire results of the failure of the corn crop in certain sections of the country, he said: "The unavoidable results must be higher prices for first-class meats. There may be a tendency for a while to lower prices in certain grades of meat, because farmers and cattle growers are forced by a scarcity of fodder to rush their cattle to market. Eventually, however, this will mean a scarcity of first-class cattle, and the price of meat, I am afraid, will advance.

"I still hope, however, the damage is not so great as feared, and the great corn producing belt of Iowa, Illinois, and Indiana will yet produce a good crop. There is no doubt that in parts of Kansas, Missouri, southern Iowa, and western Illinois much of the crop has been destroyed. I think we will be able within a few weeks to determine with some accuracy the extent of the damage."

The fact that the drought may increase the price of meat leads Secretary Wilson to regard with equanimity the move in Germany to increase the tariff on agricultural and meat products. "I notice," said the Secretary, "that the agrarian element is clamoring for prohibitive duties on meat products and other agricultural goods. I cannot believe Germany will deliberately bar out our goods, but am inclined to believe the agrarian movement is a fight against the workingman by the farming element.

German Tariff Threat Held of Little Importance.

"Germany is a manufacturing nation and it must compete for trade in the markets of the world. The workingmen of Germany must be well fed, and if the duties on imports are increased upon agricultural products, including meat, the workingmen will suffer.

"Germany cannot pursue the policy of excluding products of this kind and successfully compete in the manufacturing markets of the world. Great Britain recognized this fact and as a result repealed the corn laws in 1846 at the instigation of Sir Robert Peel.

"While I do not believe the agrarians will be able to force Germany to the action now contemplated, even if the import duty should be increased it would not make any material difference in the sale of our meat products. There is a larger market for American meat than we can supply, and if Germany should exclude our products of this kind they would find a market elsewhere."

Captain George P. Ahern, Ninth Infantry, has been in Washington during the week to find out why his gallantry in Cuba was ignored. Captain Ahern just returned from Manila, where he was in charge of the Bureau of Forestry. His services in Cuba were notable. He was second in command of the Florida expedition to the island in June, 1896, and commanded the Wanderer expedition intrusted with supplies for the Cuban army in Santa Clara Province in August of that year.

Brave Deed of Captain Ahern Is Overlooked.

With four enlisted men of the Twenty-fifth Infantry Ahern on one occasion saved a number of wounded, under the guns of the Spanish fort at Tayabaco. The disabled men were carried back to the ship, and the act was considered extremely meritorious.

The enlisted men who took part were all recommended for medals of honor, but Captain Ahern's name, for some reason, was omitted. One of the reasons that officer comes to Washington, it is understood, is to inquire into this oversight.

Delegates of the United States to the international conference of American States, to assemble in Mexico next October, consisting of John Barrett, Henry G. Davis, W. F. Buchanan, Volney W. Foster, and Charles M. Pepper, will hold their first meeting in Buffalo on July 26. While this will be an informal gathering, important preliminary work will be outlined and subcommittees named.

Delegates to Mexico Congress Soon to Meet.

It is the intention of the United States delegates to go to the conference in a spirit of hearty cooperation with the delegates of South America and Central America and Mexico, and to leave to them largely the direction of the proceedings and the outlinings of policies, but much preparation must be made in the matter of statistics and data covering commercial and kindred relations.

There is no longer any doubt about the retirement of Governor Allen of Porto Rico, who will be succeeded by William H. Hunt, the present Secretary of the island. Governor Allen will retire on Sept. 1, but he will not return to Porto Rico if he can avoid it. He will spend the summer at his home in Massachusetts. Governor Allen feels that his work in Porto Rico has been accomplished.

Gov. Allen Will Retire Sept. 1; Hunt to Get Place.

A civil government and free trade have been put in operation under his régime, and since he was made the executive head of the island he has done much toward rehabilitating it. He is of the opinion that the work of the future can be left to other hands.

When Governor Allen left Porto Rico he brought all of his household effects with him.

William H. Hunt, who has been selected to succeed Governor Allen, was born in New Orleans, La., on Nov. 5, 1857, and is the fourth son of the late William Henry Hunt of Louisiana, who was Secretary of the Navy in the Cabinets of Presidents Garfield and Arthur and who served as Minister to Russia. Judge Hunt received his education at Yale, but on account of ill health did not finish his course. In 1896 Yale conferred upon him the honorary degree of master of arts.

When he was 27 years of age Hunt was elected Attorney General of the Territory of Montana. He subsequently removed to Helena, and in 1888 was elected a member of the Legislature, where he served as chairman of the Judiciary committee. He was a member of the constitutional convention in 1884 which framed the constitution of the State when it was admitted to the union, and also held important judiciary positions in Montana.

When Governor Allen went to Porto Rico Mr. Hunt was requested by President McKinley to become Secretary of the island and to assist Governor Allen in organizing the new civil government.

This government has been asked to send a display to the International Exposition of the Imperial Russian Association of Fisheries, to be held in St. Petersburg in February and March, 1902. So far no decision in the matter has been made by the Commissioner of Fisheries, but it will be considered. These foregin expositions entail a great deal of expense to the government, but have resulted in great benefit to this country.

Fish Exhibit May Be Sent to St. Petersburg.

The object of the exposition is to show the condition of the fresh and salt water fisheries of the world. The expense of the exposition will be defrayed by the association, the crown, the municipal government, private contribution, and charges for exhibition space and the admission of visitors. Premiums will be awarded in the form of gold, silver, and bronze medals, diplomas of honor, and money prizes.

The exposition will have seven departments, being designated as: Fisheries in general; salt and fresh water fisheries; implements used in the fisheries industry; products of the fisheries; manner and means of preserving fish; arrangements of fish hatcheries; and scientific researches in a general way concerning fish. The commissioner is proud of the showing always made by the United States at foreign expositions, as the displays are always attractive in manner of displaying the wonderful products of our streams. If it were possible to get an appropriation from Congress in time the government would likely make one of the finest showings at the exposition.

Controller Dawes today issued a call for the condition of the national banks at the close of business on July 15.

PLAN RIVER AND HARBOR WORK.

Officers in Charge of Many Districts Ask Appropriations in Excess of Sums Granted.

Washington, D. C., July 23.—Major W. L. Fisk, in charge of river and harbor work in the Detroit (Mich.) district, recommends the following appropriations above $25,000 for the fiscal year ending on June 30, 1903:

Saginaw River, $50,000, for improvement.

Harbor of refuge, Sand Beach, Lake Huron, $60,000, to complete improvement.

Black River, Port Huron, $28,000.

Captain H. M. Chittenden, in charge of river and harbor work for the Sioux City (Ia.) district, in his annual report recommends the following appropriations in excess of $25,000 for the next fiscal year:

Missouri River at and above Sioux City, $310,000, $275,000 of which is for improvement.

Improvement upper Missouri River by snagging, $50,000.

Colonel G. J. Lydecker, in his annual report concerning the river and harbor work in his charge, recommends the following appropriations in excess of $25,000 for the next fiscal year:

Hay Lake channel, St. Mary's River, Mich., $144,115.

Detroit, River, Mich., $136,500, to complete improvement.

County Service Board Reorganized.

With the appointment on Monday of Elton Lower to a position on the county Civil Service commission the commission has been reorganized. Isaac Herr has been elected President. Charles D. Gastfield continues to serve as secretary. The term of the Presidency is three years.

Sues an Automobile Company.

Max B. Zimmerman, who last spring was run over by a horseless carriage at the automobile show at the Coliseum, yesterday began suit for $10,000 damages against the Electric Vehicle company.

WILL BE GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO.

WILLIAM H. HUNT

Secretary of the island government, who has been selected to succeed Charles H. Allen as Executive.

USES ANTITOXIN IN ZION.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT IN CHARGE OF DIPHTHERIA CASES.

Dr. Spalding Argues Long and Earnestly with Mrs. King, One of Whose Children Had Died, and Finally the Woman Permits Scientific Treatment of the Other Two—Funeral Conducted Under Surveillance and Without Protest from Dowielites.

A mother's love for her children yesterday proved stronger than her faith in John Alexander Dowie. It marked, too, another surrender of Dowieism to the sanitary ministrations of the City Health department and the use of antitoxin by physicians instead of the prayers of Elijah II. is expected to check the epidemic of diphtheria which was threatened as the result of the death of little Jennie King in the Zion boarding-house at 1411 Michigan avenue.

Isolated in the basement of the house, two sisters of the dead girl are suffering from the disease, but antitoxin has been administered to both, and their recovery is now expected. While the body of 8-year-old Jennie was being carried to Waldheim during the morning, Chief Medical Inspector Spalding pleaded for two hours with the two other afflicted children and the mother, Mrs. Mamie King of Winnemac, Wis., to allow the use of medicine to check the disease. For two hours he met with determined opposition.

"God is our healer," declared the mother. "We believe in him and that he can cure all. Dowie has pointed out the way. We will follow him."

"I admire the firmness of your faith," said Dr. Spalding, after he had pleaded for more than an hour with mother and daughter. "I, too, am a Christian. I am opposed to liquor, tobacco, and many of the things that Dowie teaches are evil and degrading. I believe, though—I know—that if Christ were on earth today he would commend the use of those things which science has made possible. He would ride in electric cars and not upon the back of a beast of burden; he would take advantage of steamboats. Just so would he commend the use of medical science."

Mrs. King broke down and with tears streaming from her eyes gave permission for the administration of antitoxin. Annie, 16 years of age, and Kittie, 5 years of age, were treated. The children are now isolated in the basement and the house is under quarantine.

"I believe there will be no danger of an epidemic," said Dr. Spalding. "Every precaution is being taken."

PALMER WAS NOT PROFANE.

Murderer, and Not Man Killed at Anding, Miss., Annoyed Girl Telegraph Operator.

In reports of the murder at Anding, Miss., of A. H. Palmer, a civil engineer in the employ of the Illinois Central railroad, by William Nolan, a locomotive fireman, last week, it was falsely stated by correspondents at Anding that young Palmer was killed for using profane language in the presence of a girl telegraph operator. It was Nolan, the murderer, who made his presence disagreeable to the young woman, and the shooting of Palmer followed his remonstrances with the fireman. Palmer's home was at Escanaba, Mich., where his father is division engineer of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad. He was 26 years old and a graduate of the University of Wisconsin.

Jury Has Damage Suit Case.

A jury will report to Judge Horton's court this morning the result of their deliberations on the charge of conspiracy made against Anton Grabowski, Anna Svehl, and Ignatz Der, who are accused of attempting to fleece the city out of $5,000 by a fraudulent personal damage suit.

DOWIEITES TELL OF WONDERFUL CURES FOR MAN AND BEAST.

Zion Deacon in England Stretches the Leg of a Deformed Young Woman.

A tale of a wonderful cure wrought by Dowie methods comes from Bradford, England. It tells of a young woman, one of whose legs was shorter than the other. She heard of Elijah II., and asked one of his British deacons to pray for her.

In a letter published in the last number of the official organ of Zion the details of the "wonderful cure" are given. The letter follows:

"The Monday before you came I was measured for a cork sole to be put on my boot. It was to be four and one-half inches long. On the same evening that you came to our house my leg lengthened four inches, and on the following day my foot became the same size as the other. Mother and I went to the cobbler for my boot. He put it on. Of course, it was too big and no good for me. The cobbler was perplexed and said that I had had my leg stretched, and asked who had done it. We told him that it was done by divine healing; that God had answered our prayers. Now I can praise the Lord that I need neither boot nor crutches.

"NELLIE HARDCASTLE."

Elder from Kalamazoo Reforms a Balky Horse by Prayer and Faith.

During one of the meetings at Zion City last week the efficacy of Dowie as an animal trainer was touched upon. One of the Elders from Kalamazoo, Mich., after telling how he had silenced a mob which sought to disturb a Dowie meeting by shouting "Thank God that I am a Dowieite," then related an experience with a balky horse.

The horse, according to the Elder, would have caused David Harum to trade him off at any price, but after a thought of Dowie and Zion the horse was a good animal warranted to stand without hitching and to go when urged. Said the Elder:

"They gave us a balky horse this morning when we started out to Zion. He reared straight up. We remembered that the general overseer said: 'Stop at 9 o'clock and have five minutes of prayer.' We stopped and had five minutes of prayer, and then we suggested to God that he make the horse gentle and take the devil out of him, and he did. The horse was gentle all day and did not give us any further trouble."

General Overseer—"May he remain so."

TELLS CURE FOR 'PHONE CHARGES.

Corporation Counsel Walker Says Mandamus Suit Will Suffice.

PRESENT RATES ILLEGAL.

Mayor Will Continue Vacation, Going from Minocqua to Huron Mountain.

MORE MILKMEN ACCUSED.

"Improved service" will afford no excuse for the Chicago Telephone company to charge $175 a year for its telephones in the North, West, and South towns, according to an opinion rendered last night by Corporation Counsel Walker. Mr. Walker asserts that the company must respect the ordinance of 1889 fixing a maximum rate of $125 annually for business and $100 for residence 'phones.

If the corporation continues obstinate, Mr. Walker asserts, "the safe, sure, and adequate remedy is a petition to the proper court for a writ of mandamus by any citizen desirous of obtaining an unlimited and unmeasured business or residence telephone at the rates fixed in the said franchise ordinance."

Mr. Walker goes further. He holds out hope that the Council has the power to fix the compensation to be charged by telephone companies for telephone service furnished within the limits of the City of Chicago. In any event, he asserts, the "General Assembly undoubtedly has the power to regulate the charges of quasi public corporations, either directly or by a delegation of the power to the city."

As to the company's claim that "improved service" is excuse for the increasing of rates from $50 to $75 beyond the figures prescribed in its franchise, the opinion asserts:

"The rates fixed by the ordinance are for the service itself without reference to the means or instruments. The schedule itself makes no discrimination in the service on the basis of the means or instruments used in performing it. The only discriminations made in the service by the schedule are based, first, on the connection, whether residence or business, and, second, on the distance the message is to be carried."

The officials of the company insist that the opinion affects but one-fifth of their service, as the remaining four-fifths is "measured service," subscribers paying for each call. In territory without the North, South, and West towns the ordinance allowed the company to make "a proportionate increase, based upon the distance and the difficulty of reaching a subscriber."

Mayor Going to Huron Mountain.

Though Controller McGann is seriously ill at Mercy Hospital, though the city is facing grave financial difficulties, and though all department heads, except Corporation Counsel Walker, Fire Chief Musham, and Police Chief O'Neill are absent from their desks, chiefly through illness, Mayor Harrison continue to seek recreation in the North. City Electrician Ellicott returned to Chicago during the day and brought word that the Mayor had caught fish in Crooked Lake, near Minocqua, Wis., until he was tired, and started for Marquette, Mich., intending to go to Huron Mountain.

More Milkmen's Names Listed.

The Health department continues its war against milkmen whose supplies are found below grade. Thirteen names were added to the list of the day. They were:

Lewis Bailey, 5323 Dearborn street; below grade.
M. J. Mitchell, 419 Forty-third street; below grade.
B. J. McCann, 2620 Indiana avenue; watered.
C. Ginsberger, 4440 St. Lawrence avenue; below grade.
L. Johnson, 412 Forty-third street; below grade.
C. G. Parker, 3565 Cottage Grove avenue; below grade.
J. V. Rosenberg, 76 Thirty-fifth street; below grade.
H. Parker, 190 Kedzie avenue; below grade.
W. F. Melms, 1238 Lexington street; two cases below grade.
A. McGee, 1371 Congress street; skimmed in two cases and watered in one.
Mrs. J. Kahr, 1330 West Van Buren street; watered.
James Kreighter, 1348 Congress street; two cases below grade.
C. G. Parker, 190 Kedzie avenue; cream below grade and adulterated with condensed milk.

Little Fear of Water Snails.

The story that the city water supply in Lake View is threatened by water snails invading the pipes again gained currency during the day. Three years ago the same statements were made, it being asserted that the "water snail" had been brought here from abroad on the bottoms of sailing vessels which have entered this port.

"We have had no complaints as yet," said Chief Assistant City Engineer Spangler.

SAYS DOWIE LEASE IS EMPTY.

Peoria Man Declares Courts Would Not Uphold the Instrument of Don'ts.

Peoria, Ill., July 22.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Allow me to note the peculiar character of the Zion leases, a copy of which appears in your paper Sunday. It is a lease only in name. Conveyance under such a form as prepared by Lawyer Packard would surely in law constitute an absolute sale of the property sought to be leased, and will carry title in fee simple without material qualification and without reversionary rights in the lessor.

There can be no such thing as a private lease for 1,100 years of anything "in the heavens above, in the earth beneath, or in the waters under the earth." The special "don'ts" or covenants mentioned in the Zion leases are binding, if at all, only upon the immediate grantee. The courts would not enforce many of the special covenants named in your printed form, on the grounds that the provisions are unreasonable, inequitable, and against landed and public policy.

There are other important long term alleged leases on record in your county that might not bear a legal test if challenged. I refer specially to those 999-year instruments by which the rights, privileges, and franchises of the old horse car companies were sought to be conveyed to the North Chicago and West Chicago street railway companies. Those instruments are not leases, but absolute deeds of sale. Under them there are and could be no reversionary rights in the grantor corporations, and, again, corporate franchises cannot be legally transferred by one railway company to another by perpetual lease, deed, or otherwise without the expressed covenant of the Legislature creating the corporations.

Such an act works a forfeiture of the State grant of corporate privileges, because the incorporated company puts it out of its power—incapacitates itself—to fulfill the objects of its creation. It is a point that the City of Chicago might look into, and, if well taken, make good use of in its present transactions and litigation with the traction companies.

At the time Mr. Yerkes purchased the West Division railway for the Philadelphia syndicate many eminent lawyers were applied to for a legal and ironclad form of conveyance. The one finally adopted and used was gotten up by one of the officers of the old company, but the doubt still remains. It was a hard proposition and involves many fine legal questions not yet judicially determined.

GEORGE C. BURLL.

FIRST AND ONLY PRESIDENT OF B. Y. P. U.

John H. Chapman of Chicago, President of the International Baptist Young People's union, which begins its annual convention in this city today, has held that office ten years. He was made President when the organization of the union was completed in the Second Baptist Church, and has been reelected annually. He is President of the Chapman & Smith company, 185 West Randolph street, manufacturers of bakers' supplies. He is a member of the Tabernacle Baptist Church.

JOHN H. CHAPMAN

Mr. Chapman was one of the originators of the Baptist Young People's union. When the society was started there already existed a number of young people's organizations. The Christian Endeavor society had been started as an interdenominational movement. Mr. Chapman with others believed there should be an educational work among the young people of the church, and the B. Y. P. U. was organized on those lines.

Mr. Chapman's name is again being mentioned for the Presidency of the union for the coming year. The organization has been built up in the ten years he has held office from a few hundred members to a body that will be represented by 15,000 delegates at this convention. The headquarters of the union and the publishing office of the official paper are in Chicago. The President is certain to be a Chicago man, and members of the union say it will be the present incumbent, unless he refuses.

Mr. Chapman has acted as chairman of the Executive committee, which has made plans for the entertainment of the convention. The arrangements are now completed, and it is believed a crowd of 15,000 persons will be handled with ease. The President's annual address is to be delivered tomorrow in the Coliseum, where all the general meetings will be held.

TRACK BETS HAVE AN ECHO

TWELVE ALLEGED BOOKMAKERS INDICTED BY GRAND JURY.

True Bills Found Against a Dozen Men Who Are Said to Have Posted Odds on the Washington Park Races—Aged Carpenter, Who Says He Lost Money, Is the Complainant—Rapid Progress Made, but Much Work Is Ahead Yet—Murder Cases Pending.

Twelve men who are well known in racing circles were indicted by the grand jury yesterday on charge of bookmaking at Washington Park. The cases were taken before the jury on complaint of Edwin Crossau, 2432 Wentworth avenue, a carpenter, who declares that he lost between $600 and $700 at the track. Those against whom bills were voted are:

Ed Austin,
George Rose,
H. Waterman,
Charles Peck,
I. Coleman,
Marsh Ledon,
John Fay,
George Cook,
Samuel Wagoner,
Fred Peysch,
Kid Waller,
Marcus Cortwright.

Other Witnesses Called.

The charge brought is a misdemeanor. The maximum punishment is one year in the County Jail, a fine of $2,000, or both.

The matter was taken up by the jury at the opening of the afternoon session, and besides the complainant there had been summoned to appear as witnesses Attorney Joseph A. McInerny, 706 Chicago Opera-House Block; Charles Kerr, 144 South Water street; and John Codch, 58 Canal street. The witnesses, other than the complainant, had little to say.

Crossau, who is an old man, is said to have spent several days at the track. He says that he was taken in hand by a number of "touts," and produced before the jury a stack of tickets which he had not cashed for the reason that the horses he had played had invariably lost. He admitted that he knew nothing of the horses he played further than what was told him by his new acquaintances, and he volunteered the information that they appeared to know little enough, if what they told him was true.

Rapid Progress Made.

The jury is making rapid progress with the docket cases in an effort to get the list cleaned up so that an adjournment may be reached a week from tonight. There are ten murder charges to be disposed of, but as the testimony has all been thrashed out before Coroner's juries the hearing of these will not occupy much time. The effort of the jury is to dispose of all the cases pending against prisoners in the jail.

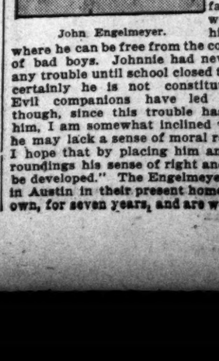
The jury this morning will take up the matter of the charges against Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Breede of Lemont, who were taken to the County Jail handcuffed several days ago. They are charged with beating an adopted boy.

Carlos G. Hardy, general counsel of the Knights of Pythias, has had a conference with State's Attorney Deneen with regard to the prosecution of former officers. He outlined the evidence he could present and arranged to have the matter taken up by the present grand jury.

FARM CURE FOR BOY BURGLAR.

Father of John Engelmeyer Hopes to Be Allowed to Send Him to the Country.

Life on a farm, where the only temptation to beset him would be a watermelon patch, is the cure proposed by the father of 10-year-old John Engelmeyer, the Austin boy, who was arrested on Monday for having stolen two horses and buggies and committed four burglaries within two weeks. If the Juvenile Court is willing the father says he will send the boy to live with an aunt, who resides near Peoria. "I hope the court will restore the boy to my custody," said the father, "and I will then place him on a farm, where he can be free from the companionship of bad boys. Johnnie had never given me any trouble until school closed this year, and certainly he is not constitutionally bad. Evil companions have led him astray, though, since this trouble has come upon him. I am somewhat inclined to think that he may lack a sense of moral responsibility. I hope that by placing him amid new surroundings his sense of right and wrong may be developed." The Engelmeyers have lived in Austin in their present home, which they own, for seven years, and are well liked.



John Engelmeyer.

PARK PAY FOR VETERANS.

WEST DIVISION BOARD MAKES THEM ELIGIBLE TO PLACES.

Old Soldiers Win Long Fight for Abrogation of Rule Barring Men Over 40—Change Applies Only to Former Military Men—Steps Taken Toward Establishment of Small Pleasure Grounds—Col. Charles Kopf Reappointed, Takes Part in Meeting.

The rule debarring men over 40 years old from serving on the West park police force was abolished at the meeting of the park commission yesterday afternoon, as far as old soldiers are concerned. The veterans of Cook County long have been fighting for recognition and their victory was complete.

A committee of twenty-five veterans, headed by Judge Tuthill, attended the meeting. Judge Tuthill acted as spokesman. The rules of the board were suspended, and for several minutes the Judge spoke to the commissioners, urging that the veterans deserve an opportunity to secure employment in the public service in preference to others.

The speaker was applauded, and the commissioners at once changed the rule so that all soldiers who have been honorably discharged are now eligible for positions as policemen or other employment in the West park system.

Steps for Small Parks.

Steps were taken toward the work for the establishment of small parks. Attorney Cole drew up a resolution which will be sent to the officials of the West Town. It provides for the issuance of $1,000,000 4 per cent bonds and the spreading of a tax levy.

A petition signed by 374 residents in the vicinity of the Medill School was received. It asked for the establishment of a small park opposite the school and between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets.

The board adopted a resolution agreeing to accept a Torrens certificate for all properties acquired by the board for corporate purposes.

Colonel Charles Kopf Reappointed.

Colonel Charles Kopf has been reappointed a member of the board and he was present at the meeting. Mr. Kopf resigned and L. Wolff was appointed in his place. Mr. Wolff, however, refused to serve. The Governor finally persuaded Colonel Kopf to retain his place. Superintendent William A. Cooke is said to be safe now for another term.

SOLDIERS TO GET PAY TODAY.

Men at Fort Sheridan Will Have Money and Lively Time Is Predicted.

Pay day comes to the soldiers at Fort Sheridan today, but all the members of the Twenty-ninth Infantry will not be there to receive their monthly stipend. At daybreak yesterday morning, five minutes ahead of time, the First Battalion, consisting of Companies A, B, C, and D, folded tents and was shipped to the barracks at Columbus, O.

Many of the soldiers who remain not only will be the recipients of from $12 to $14 each, but will serve as horrible examples for a class of University of Chicago students who will travel to the fort today with the Rev. Stephen B. Dexter to study the sociological condition of the soldier.

If the prophecies of the officers of the regiment are fulfilled the pay day will be the wildest the fort has yet seen, for the men are without money and hungry for tobacco and liquor. All of the 1,200 will receive full pay, and the next coming pay day is only two weeks away. Yesterday many of the men made arrangements to spend the night in Chicago or Waukegan, and an officer remarked that the guards at the park and on the streets will be doubled.

The object of the Rev. Mr. Dexter's trip is to refute the statements made by the anti-canteen advocates that most of the men learn to drink after they have enlisted. This he does not believe, and, with Colonel Van Horne, he declares that 75 per cent of the men habitually used liquor before they entered the ranks.

M'GANN HAS TURN FOR BETTER.

Slight Improvement Reported in the Condition of the City Controller.

A slight improvement in the condition of City Controller McGann was reported yesterday, and the physicians gave encouragement to the hope that he had begun to recover. The attendants at Mercy Hospital said that the patient might be expected soon to show other signs of recovery now that he has rallied slightly.

Bradford for Naval Board.

Washington, D. C., July 23.—Admiral Dewey and his associates on the General board of the navy have requested Secretary Long to appoint Rear Admiral Bradford Chief of the Naval Bureau of Equipment as an additional member of that board, and the Secretary has issued the order of appointment. This results from the careful attention which the Dewey board is at present giving to the establishment of foreign coaling stations for the navy, a subject of which Rear Admiral Bradford has made a study.

PICK CONSTABLES BY BAD SYSTEM.

John Brennan Says West Town Nominations Must Not Be Left to Committee.

NOMINEES BUY PLACES.

Then After Election They Set Out to Get Back Their Money from Poor People.

JUSTICES ALSO BLAMED.

"Never again, if I can stop it, will the nomination of candidates for constables be put in the hands of a committee by a West Town Democratic convention," declared Alderman John Brennan of the Eighteenth Ward yesterday. And it is generally conceded that Alderman Brennan has considerable to say about these conventions.

"The constables are none too good, anyway," continued the Alderman, "but if they were chosen in open convention, as they ought to be, there would be some chance for some good men at least to get on the ticket. As it is now the nominees are the men who can pay the largest price to the members of the Nominating committee, and the deserving men who have no money are left off the ticket.

"There are plenty of good men who would like to be constables and who deserve to be nominated. The way things are managed now they have no chance, as they are always men without money and couldn't buy a nomination even if they wanted to. So undeserving men step in and are nominated, and then proceed to get their money back any way they can after they are elected."

Lawyers Aid the Constables.

In the meantime the charge is being made by the better class of lawyers that the average constable would not be so bold in his actions were it not that some of the members of the bar encourage them and help them out when they get into trouble.

Greenberg, the constable now on trial before Judge Carter, is not attached to any justice court, and can get writs to serve only as they are given him by the lawyers back of the claim. His reputation for doing things like the Arnold levy, which Judge Carter has declared unlawful, is well known among the lawyers who have any collection business, yet he has all he can attend to, and makes the boast he has collected more claims than any constable in Chicago. Greenburg, by the way, is a member of the Chicago bar himself, having been admitted to practice some years ago. He prefers, however, to be a constable.

Justices Also Blamed.

The charge is made also that the justices of the peace could stop the doings of the constables if they would, but that they show a strange sympathy toward the constables. Colonel John Adair, in commenting on the Greenberg case yesterday, said:

"I had a case against Greenberg recently, precisely similar to the Arnold case. A judgment had been obtained against a client of mine, a woman living on the North Side, and I filed in the court for her a schedule showing what property she had which, under the law, was exempt from execution. One day Greenberg called me up by telephone and said he wanted to go to the house to make an appraisement, and asked if he would be allowed to enter. I told him there was no objection, and I would send a young man from the office to make it with him. He said he would wait, but instead went direct to the house, obtained entrance under the plea he wanted to make an appraisement, and then proceeded to loot it just as he did the Arnold house. He took all manner of things, including articles which were marked on the schedule, and I have never been able to find out since where he hid them. For a long time I could not get service on him of a writ of replevin, but finally, discovering he was looking for a nomination on the Democratic ticket, I found him hanging around the rooms of the Democratic committee.

"I took the matter before a justice of the peace, charging Greenberg with concealing property from the service of a writ, and proved an exactly similar state of facts to those shown in the Arnold case. Justice Everhart, however, who heard the case, refused to do anything, and that ended the matter."

Federal Court Fines Greenberg.

Greenberg's way of doing business brought him in conflict with the United States government some time ago, and for one the case in which a subpostal station, and, in serving the writ, he broke open the safe and took what money there was in it. He was warned at the time the money belonged to the Postoffice department, but paid no heed to the warning. The Postoffice department took action at once, and, much to his surprise, Greenberg was haled before the United States Court and fined $200.

Adolph Moses, for Greenberg, and Walter G. Kraft and Asisstant State's Attorney Elliott, on behalf of the prosecution, argued the case against Greenberg before Judge Cartar yesterday. Mr. Moses claimed the constable had not done anything prohibited by law in the Arnold levy, while the prosecution insisted he should be held to the grand jury for malfeasance in office. Judge Carter reserved his decision until July 31.

Today Judge Carter will inquire as to the sufficiency of the bonds of a number of constables.

In the afternoon a replevin suit was begun against Constable Greenberg in the County Court for the recovery of physicians' instruments and toilet articles to the value of $110 which Gustave Tedtman asserts belong to him. On Monday Greenberg was arrested on a complaint charging him with assault and battery sworn by G. Tedtman before Justice Richardson.

BANK RECEIVER IS APPOINTED.

R. A. Connell Named to Take Charge of the German Exchange Bank at Chilton, Wis.

Oshkosh, Wis., July 23.—[Special.]—In the Circuit Court this afternoon, R. A. Connell of Charleston, Calumet County, was appointed receiver of the German Exchange Bank of Chilton, in accordance with petitions of George Phillips and 426 other creditors of the bank interested to the extent of $334,000, protesting against the appointment of G. A. Buckstaff and asking for Mr. Connell. The number of petitioners on the lists, together with those filed on Saturday, is 517, representing claims of $442,000.

It was suggested that the bond of the receiver be placed at $500,000. The requests were granted by the court, and the time for the approval of the bond was set for tomorrow afternoon.

After the receiver had been appointed, it was stated that the First National Bank of Milwaukee had made an offer through the friends of Mr. Kersten to advance funds which will permit the bank to make a settlement with the creditors at 75 cents on the dollar, and that the proposition is now under consideration by them. It is also stated that Frank Bigelow of the First National Bank indignantly denies that the bank has made this offer, but admits that an offer was made for the loan of $25,000 on gilt-edged security.

STOCKS TAKE AN UPTURN.

LIST TAKES DIRECTION CONTRARY TO THE GRAIN PIT.

Eastern Operators Determined Not to Accept Western Reports of Corn Crop Failures—United States Steel Gains in Price and Strength—Vanderbilt Roads Take Firmer Tone on Rumors of New Move in That Direction.

[BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW YORK, July 23.—[Special.]—That the stock market is essentially a weather and crop market for the time being was again demonstrated today, when coincident with a sharp break in the price of corn and declines in the other cereals the quotations for stocks on the Stock Exchange advanced materially. The movement, in short, was but a continuation of the inverse movement of yesterday, but whereas on that day corn had gone up and stocks down today the stocks went up and corn down.

What is more, the stock improvement was maintained up to the close, final figures being generally the highest for the day, with St. Paul, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, and Atchison distinctly the leaders, and showing gains of from 3 to 4 points each.

The reason for the decided change of market front of course lies in the fact that overnight rains had fallen in parts of the corn belt, and that private advices, notwithstanding rather gloomy "official" Western weather reports, were to the effect that the indications pointed to more rains. The drop in corn impressed forcibly that the Westerners who had loudly been proclaiming the total ruin of the corn crop felt by no means sure of their position.

It is not denied that some damage has been done. Such close observers as President Lowry of the Soo railway, Vice President Morton of the Atchison, and General Manager Harding of the Missouri Pacific admit damage, but claim it is overestimated.

An incidental development of the day was the disclosure that there is a limited supply of floating stock in the market. It has been known that by far the greater part of the recent sale of securities has been by the West for the short account little of it representing real liquidation. It has been known also, that much of the buying on the decline has been by the larger banking and investing interests, not a few of the stocks so bought being taken out of the market. When, therefore, shorts endeavored to cover, they found so little stock for sale at going prices that they were forced to bid prices up. Hence it was that whereas on Monday's decline over 780,000 shares were traded in today, though stocks in many cases more than recovered their Monday's losses, the total dealings were fully 100,000 shares less than on Monday.

The best buying today was in Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, St. Paul, and Atchison, the purchases in all four cases apparently emanating from the same sources.

In the Vanderbilt properties a rise in Nickel Plate second preferred of over 2 points on dealings in 120 shares of the stock is noted on the street as perhaps not without significance, while the shipment to Drexel, Morgan & Co. at Philadelphia of Atchison stock is pointed to as another significant feature. Nor if all Wall street reports are true is there lack of foundation for the report that important developments are pending in the affairs of Union Pacific.

One of the features of the market was the strength of the steel stocks, which now seem to be recovering altogether from the depressing influences of the strike, the common stock today gaining 1⅜ points and the preferred 1.

Among the outside securities American Can common was fractionally higher, with sales of about 500 shares, at prices ranging from 22½@23, as against Monday's close of 22¾. The preferred sold up to 73⅝ and weakened again to 73¼. For the last two days report has had it that the directors of the company were preparing to announce a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock. Officials of the company were in conference during the early afternoon, but whether in regard to the question of dividend action or the relation of the steel strike to the can market was not learned. The secretary of the company, however, when asked in regard to the dividend report, replied that if such was the case, it was news, because nothing had been heard of it.

The bull clique in July cotton, which has been maintaining the price of that option at between 8 and 70 points higher than the next current month, suffered a heavy loss in the local cotton market today, when July cotton, which had closed on Monday at 8.22@8.24c, opened at 8.23c, and then declined steadily until 7.85c was reached, closing at 7.88c, a net decline of 35 points.

The reason for the break was said to be the overloading of the bull clique with cotton attracted from all parts of the South by the high New York prices until liquidation was forced.

IN NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash, Bonds, Railway Shares, and Other Securities in Wall Street.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The subservience of the stock speculation to the varying crop conditions and to the daily weather map was again strikingly demonstrated today. But the activity of the speculation in stocks was somewhat curtailed as an outgrowth of the confused sentiment engendered in the grain market by the conflicting price movements growing out of the technical conditions in the grain speculation. The uneasiness of the short interests in stocks was easily perceived by the force of the opening bulge in prices.

The money market was easier in spite of gains by the subtreasury from the market and the growing demand from the interior for funds.

Business in railroad bonds was fairly active, and the price movement irregular. Total sales, par value, $2,405,000.

United States bonds were all unchanged on the last call.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Close: Money on call, steady at 2 to 3 per cent; last loan, 2½. Prime mercantile paper, 4½@5 per cent. Sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 487½ for demand and at 484¼@485 for sixty days; posted rates, 486@488½; commercial bills, 484@484¼. Bar silver, 58½c; Mexican dollars, 46¾c. Government bonds, steady; railroad bonds, irregular; State bonds, inactive.

NEW YORK STOCK TRANSACTIONS

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing July 23	Closing July 22
Amn. Sugar	13,300	144⅛	142⅝	143⅝	142
Amn. Tobacco ctfs	1,100	128½	127⅝	128½	128
Amn. Locomotive	800	29	28	28	28
Do pfd	100	95	95	95	95¼
Amn. Cotton Oil	200	28	27⅞	28	28
Amn. Smelting	2,100	54⅛	53¼	54¼	53⅝
Do pfd	1,100	101	100¼	100⅞	101⅜
Amal. Copper	11,700	113	111⅛	113	111⅞
Atchison	81,900	83¼	80¾	83¼	80¾
Do pfd	15,300	96	93	95¾	94
Anaconda	200	45	45	45	43¼
Amn. Linseed	600	28	28	28	
Do pfd	100	60¼	60¼	60¼	
Amn. Car Found.	1,500	30	29	29½	
Do pfd	100	83¼	83	83½	82¾
Amn. Ice	1,400	32¾	31¼	32¼	30⅞
Do pfd	25	68	68	68	68
Amn. Dist. Tel.	400	40	40	40	
Brook. Rap. Tran.	7,900	77⅛	76¼	77⅛	75¾
Balto. & Ohio	600	95	94¾	95	93¾
Chicago & Alton	1,900	37⅞	35¾	36½	36½
Do pfd	100	77½	77½	77½	74½
C. & N. W. pfd	10	215	215	215	
C., M. & St. P	58,600	166¼	164¼	166	166
C., R. I. & P	6,400	141⅞	138	140½	138
Do 1st pfd	300	78	78	78	77½
Ches. & Ohio	100	44	44	44	43
C., C., C. & St. L	900	102	100	102	101
C. C. C. & St. L	200	89	89	89	89
Can. Pacific	700	103¾	102	103¾	101¾
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	1,600	215	211½	214½	211¾
Chicago Terminal	1,200	20¼	19	20¼	19¼
Do pfd	1,200	39	38	39	37½
Colo. & Southern	1,300	24	23¼	24	23
1st pfd	1,200	48½	46¾	48½	46¾
Colo. Fuel & Iron	1,700	98	95	97⅞	95
Comstock Tunnel	1,700	3	2¾	3	2¾
C. G. & H. C. & I.	100	21¼	20¼	21¼	20¼
Chi. Gt. Western	1,500	23¼	22	23¼	22
Con. Tobacco ctf	400	64⅞	63¾	64⅝	63¾
Dist. of America	30	16¼	15¾	16¼	15¾
Do pfd	30	16¼	16¼	16¼	
Diamond Match	100	142	142	142	140¾
D., L. & W.	200	234	234	234	230
Del. & Hudson	500	157		157	158
Den. & Rio Grande	600	40	39	40	
Do pfd	100	90	90	90	89½
D., S. S. & A.	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Erie	20,000	36⅞	35¾	36⅝	35¾
Do 1st pfd	4,200	65¾	64½	65¼	64¾
Do 2d pfd	600	50	48	50	47
General Electric	100	255	255	255	252½
Glucose	100	54¼	54¼	54¼	53½
Gt. Northern pfd	1,800	174	172	173½	173
Hocking Valley	100	60	60	60	59½
Do pfd	200	74½	74½	74½	73¾
Int. Power	800	95	94	95	95¾
Illinois Central	4,000	147¼	145¾	147¼	146
Iowa Central	300	37½	37	37½	36¾
Do pfd	100	78	78	78	77
Int. Paper	1,000	21	20¼	20¾	20¼
Do pfd	100	75	75	75	
Int. Pump	20	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
Louis. & Nash	4,500	107½	106¼	106¾	104
L. E. & W	200	53½	53½	53½	
M. & Texas	20	28½	28½	28½	
Mobile & Ohio	800	81¾	81¼	81¾	82
M., St. P. & S. S. M	1,000	23¾	23	23¾	22
Do pfd	200	71	70	71	
Manhattan	3,100	119	117¼	119	117
M., K. & T.	1,100	26¾	25¾	25¾	24¼
Do pfd	2,000	54	52¾	54	52¾
Met. St. Ry	1,900	136½	134½	136½	136½
Mex. Cent. [Ltd.]	800	26¾	26½	26¾	25¾
Missouri Pacific	22,500	100¾	98¾	99¾	97
Mex. National	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Minn. & St. L.	400	108	107¼	107½	108
Do 1st pfd	200	114	114	114	
National Biscuit	800	43¾	43¾	43	40½
National Salt	1,100	44	42¾	43¾	44
Do pfd	200	77	76	77	
N. Y. Central	4,600	150½	148¾	150½	150
Norfolk & West	1,100	48	47¾	48	46
North Amn. Co	200	100	99	100	99
N. Y., Ont. & W.	3,500	32¾	31¼	32¼	30¾
N. Y. G. & St. L.	100	88	88	88	88
Do 2d pfd	100	76½	76½	76½	74¾
N. Y. Air Brake	10	140	140	140	
People's Gas	4,800	113¾	112¾	113¾	111½
Penna. R. R.	2,600	143¾	142¾	143¾	142¾
Pressed Steel Car	1,400	42½	40	42	41
Do pfd	100	84½	84	84½	
Reading	6,300	39¾	38¾	39¾	39½
Do 1st pfd	4,400	76¾	75	76½	74½
Do 2d pfd	2,200	49	48	48¾	48
Rep. Iron & Steel	800	19½	18¾	19½	18¾
Do pfd	400	73¾	72¾	73¾	72¾
Rubber Goods	100	19	19	19	
Southern Ry	6,200	27¾	26¾	27¾	26¾
Do pfd	3,800	83¾	82¾	83¾	83
St. L. & S. F. 1st pfd	100	68½	68½	68½	67
Southern Pacific	100	67¾	67¾	67¾	67
St. L. S. W	500	29	28	29	28¾
Do pfd	2,600	60	57	60	57
St. L. & S. F. 1st pfd	200	74	74	74	74
St. L. & S. Fran	800	42	40¾	42	40
Do 2d pfd	1,160	83½	82	83½	81
Sloss. S. F. & Co	300	68	67	68	67
Law & Adair	3,200	96¾	93½	95¾	93½
F. St., L. & W. pfd	100	33½	33½	33½	32½
Texas Pacific	5,500	24	23¾	24	23
Twin City	800	95	94	95	94
Tenn. Coal & Iron	2,500	62	58	61¼	58¾
Union Pacific	118,100	101	98¼	100¾	96⅝
Do pfd	500	89	88½	88½	88
U. Bag & Paper	100	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15
U. S. Rubber	100	18	18	18	17
U. S. Leather	800	12¾	12¼	12¼	12
Do pfd	200	78	77	77½	77½
U. S. Steel	48,200	40½	38¾	40½	38⅝
Do pfd	17,600	97	93	96¾	93
Wheeling & L. E.	100	18	18	18	17½
Wabash	1,600	21	19¾	21	19¾
Do pfd	5,300	39¼	36¾	39¼	36¼
Wis. Central	900	21¾	20¾	21¾	20¼
Do pfd	200	46¾	46¾	46¾	46
Western Union	3,800	93¾	91	93¾	90¾
Va. Car Chem	200	60	60	60	
Do pfd	100	119¾	119¾	119¾	120

Number of shares sold, 681,000.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	170	United States	86
American	190	Fargo	140

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. ref. 2s, reg	107¼	U. S. old 4s, reg	113
Do coup	107¼	Do coup	113
U. S. 3s, reg	108¼	U. S. 5s, reg	107¾
Do coup	109	Do coup	108
U. S. new 4s, reg	137¼	D. of C. 3.65s	124
Do coup	138¾		

NEW YORK BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS—10 A. M. TO 5 P. M.

$3000 Atch gen 4s ..... 97¼@97⅝
..... 103¼@104 | 15000 do 2d ..... 82¾@83
5000 do reg ..... 103 | 2000 do 5s Tex 105
10000 do adjmt ..... 96¼ | 8000 Mo Pac 5s, 1917 ..... 106½@106¾
20000 do stamped 93¾@94 | 1000 Ann Arbor 4s ..... 60¼ | 4000 do con 6s 121¾
33000 B-O 4s ..... 102½@103 | 5000 Mex Cent 4s 104⅝
24000 do conv ..... 104¼ | 1000 M-O new 6s 130
1000 Br 7th Av cons 120¾ | 10000 N Y O-W ref 4s 104
47000 Bkln Elev 4s ..... 101¾@102¼ | 2000 N-Sc. 1st 121½
5000 Cent N J 6s reg ..... 129¼ | 10000 M-St L 4s 104⅜
5000 C Pac 4s ..... 103⅞@104 | 10000 N Pac 3s 72⅜
10000 do 2½s ..... 87⅛@87⅜ | 10000 N-W 4s 103⅝
21000 C-O reg 4½s ..... 107 | 10000 N Y G-E 4s 97⅛
2000 do con 5s ..... 119 | 10000 Nor & W gen 4½s 112
7000 C-A 5s ..... 84¾@84⅞ | 26000 Rdg gen 4s 95⅝
6000 C C C-St L 4s ..... 102⅝ | 8000 St L S W 1st 97⅞
..... 104@104 | 40000 do 2d 75½
3000 C R-O 1st 5s ..... 102⅜ | 35000 So P 4s ..... 91⅝@91¾
4000 do Neb Ex 4s ..... 103¼ | 3000 S S-S 6s 105¼
150000 do new ..... 97⅝@97⅞ | 10000 Tex P 1st 5s 119
1000 Colo So 4s ..... 86¾ | 1000 Third Av 5s 123
4000 Colo Mid 3-4s ..... 82 | 22000 T P-W 4s ..... 91@93
1000 E-Tn gen 5s ..... 108 | 34000 U P 4s ..... 103⅝@104¾
25000 Erie gen lien 4s ..... 86¾ | 1,351,000 do conv 97⅞
10000 do con 4s ..... 97@97¼ | 1000 Wis C 4s 87½
5000 Ft W-D C 1st ..... 100 | 5000 W Va C 1st 119¼
4000 Int Paper 6s ..... 111 | 5000 W U 4½s 100
1000 L I gen 5s ..... 121 | 14000 W-L E con 93
1000 do unified 4s ..... 93 | 210000 Wab deb B ..... 61@62
1000 L-N N O-M 1st 130 | ..... 60¼@62
8000 Mex Cent 1st .. 81 | 8000 W S gtd 4s 112¼
2000 do 2d inc .. 22 | 10000 do reg 111¾
19000 D M-T 1st 5s
Amount of bond sales, $2,325,000.

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash, Bonds, Mining Shares, and Other Securities at the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., July 23.—[Special.]—The local market today was one of the dullest of the season, home specialties being neglected to a marked degree. The improved tone of the Wall street list made for improvement of tone locally, but that is about all that can be said. Trading in the coppers was light and ran mainly in the direction of odd lots. Price changes as a rule have been nominal. Some arbitrage trading was done in Amalgamated, and this, together with continued absorption for investment account, strengthened the price about 1 per cent. Boston traders took profits on the bulge which followed the announcement that the capital stock of Sugar would be increased. Union Pacific was the most active of all the arbitrage issues. Trading in the Steel stocks was light.

The money market remains firm. Call loans, 4@4½ per cent; time loans, collateral, 4@5 per cent; time loans, mercantile paper, 4½@5 per cent; clearing house loans, 3 per cent.

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Allouez	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
Atchison	750	83	83¾	83	83¼
Do pfd	1,800	94	94¾	93¾	94¾
Amn. Sugar	2,300	142	144¼	142	143¾
Do pfd	77	128	128	128	128
Amal. Copper	1,700	113¾	114	111¾	113¾
Amn. Woolen	75	17⅞	17⅞	17	17
Do pfd	150	78	78	77	77
Arcadian	60	15	15¼	15	15¼
Arnold	50	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
Atlantic	50	27	27	27	27
Adventure	60	75	75	75	75
Best & Belcher	100	19	19	19	19
Centennial	100	17¼		17¼	
Cochiti	350	6	6	6	
Copper Range	450	76½	76½	76¼	
Elm River	100	17		17	
Dominion Steel	150	30		30	
Dominion Coal	100	97		97	
Do pfd	100	97		97	
Isle Royale	150	41		41	
Mass Mining	125	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
Michigan	900	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Mohawk	250	40½	41	40½	41
Mont. Coal	50	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
Mex. Tel	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
Napa	50	4	4	4	4
N. E. Gas & Coke	50	6	6	6	6
N. E. Tel. rites	450	6¾	6¾	6¼	6¾
Old Dominion	225	20½	20	20½	20
Mass. El	1,500	38¼	38¼	38	38
Do pfd	90	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾
Phoenix	50	4½	4½	4½	4½
Trinity	275	34	34½	34	34½
Union Sh. & Mchy.	200	36½	36¾	36½	36¾
United Fruit	60	93	93	92	92
U. S. Mining	50	17	17	17	17
U. S. Oil	100	13½	13½	13½	13½
Utah	100	30	30	30	30
Union Pacific	4,000	98	101	96¾	100¼
Victoria	100	7¾	7¾	7	7
Wolverine	50	60	60	60	60

BONDS.

$4000 N E Coke 5s..55¾-½ | $5000 Cent Va 4s 86½
1000 Ann Bell 4s..101 | 1000 KCFtS&M 6s..125
5000 Bost. Gas 5s.. 86¼ | 10000 KCM&B 4s 90½

IN FOREIGN MONEY MARKETS.

General Tendency of Cash, Bonds, and Other Securities in London, Paris, and Berlin.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The Commercial Advertiser's London financial cablegram says: The markets here were weak at the opening. Americans opened hesitating, dealers being alarmed by the crop reports, but spurted on news that rain had fallen in the corn belt. Later they became stagnant, awaiting developments from New York. The opening there caused a reaction of 2 points, which was followed by feverish fluctuations and inactivity, but the close was near the top. The bank bought gold to the amount of £16,000 and sent £50,000 to Scandinavia. Berlin exchange, 20.42½.

LONDON, July 23, 4 p. m.—Consols for both money and the account, 92 9-16; Anaconda, 8⅞; Atchison, 73⅜; do preferred, 95¼; Baltimore and Ohio, 97; Canadian Pacific, 104⅜; Chesapeake and Ohio, 45; Chicago Great Western, 22⅜; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 162½; Denver and Rio Grande, 41¼; do preferred, 92¼; Erie, 36⅜; do first preferred, 66; do second preferred, 50; Illinois Central, 150½; Louisville and Nashville, 103⅛; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 28; do preferred, 56½; New York Central, 153½; Norfolk and Western, 47¼; do preferred, 89½; Northern Pacific preferred, 90; Ontario and Western, 32; Pennsylvania, 73; Reading, 19¼; do first preferred, 38; do second preferred, 25; Southern railway, 29⅝; do preferred, 84⅝; Southern Pacific, 56¼; Union Pacific, 100½; do preferred, 90; Wabash, 19½; do preferred, 38. Spanish 4s, 70⅛. Rand mines, 6 4l.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today was £84,000.

Bar silver, 27d per oz. Money, 1¼@1¾. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2 5-16@2⅜ per cent; for three months' bills, 2⅜@2 7-16 per cent. Gold premiums are quoted today as follows: Buenos Ayres, 136.60; Madrid, 37.17; Lisbon, 39.

Money on the Continent.

PARIS, July 23.—There was a general adverse movement in prices on the bourse today and buyers were discouraged by the weakness of New York and the additional failures in Berlin. Government securities eased. Brazilians were pressed for sale, in consequence of the decline in exchange. Industrials were depressed by heavy selling, notably in the case of Sosnovice, Thomson-Houston, and Metropolitan. Rio Tintos experienced a material decline on the fall in copper. De Beers and Kaffirs were weak, but rallied somewhat towards the close on better purchases.

BERLIN, July 23.—On the boerse today money for the settlement was quoted at 3⅝. The market was dull owing to the absence of business. The decision of the issuing firms to take back the 2,000,000 marks 5 per cent Gerhard-Ferlinden debentures at the price of issue produced an improvement for a short time. During the afternoon the market again became dull. Americans were firm.

IN FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

Current and Closing Quotations on Grain, Cotton, and Provisions at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, July 23.—Wheat—Spot firm; No. 2 red Western winter, 5s 9½d; No. 1 Northern spring, 5s 9½d. Futures steady; September, 5s 9¼d; December, 5s 10¼d. Corn American mixed, spot, new, firm, 4s 4½d; do old steady, 4s 6d. Futures steady; July nominal; September, 4s 6¼d; October, 4s 6½d.

Beef—Extra India mess firm, 68s 3d. Lard—American refined in pails firm, 43s 9d; prime Western in tierces firm, 44s 6d. Bacon—Short clear backs firm, 44s 6d; clear bellies firm, 51s 9d. Shoulders—Square firm, 39s. Receipts of wheat during the last three days, 114,000 centals, including 104,000 American. Receipts of American corn during the last three days, 164,800 centals.

Cotton—Spot moderate business; prices firm; American middling, 4 19-32d. The sales of the day were 7,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export and included 5,900 bales American. Receipts, 6,000 bales, including 5,500 American. Futures opened quiet and closed easy; American middling, l. m. c.: July, 4 28-64@4 29-64d sellers; July and August, 4 28-64d buyers; August and September, 4 25-64@4 26-64d sellers; September, 4 25-64@4 26-64d sellers; October, good ordinary clause, 4 17-64d buyers; October and November, 4 25-64d buyers; November and December, 4 15-64d; December and January, 4 14-64d buyers; January and February, 4 15-64d; February and March, 4 14-64@4 15-64d buyers; March and April, 4 15-64@4 16-64d sellers.

TRACTION FAILS TO PAY.

SHAREHOLDERS HOLD THEIR ANNUAL MEETING.

Financial Statement Shows Union Company in Good Condition, but with Nothing in Sight Like a Dividend—Northwestern Elevated Proves a Formidable Competitor—Treasurer Eckels' Report Shows $12,650 Surplus—Controller Calls for Statement.

Shareholders of the Union Traction company held their annual meeting yesterday. The financial statement was better than expected, but it failed to show anything in the form of prospective dividends and to that extent was disappointing.

The company is doing only a little more at present than meeting fixed charges and operating expenses. Much of the traffic on the North Side has been lost to the Northwestern Elevated. An official announced that 5,300 shares were represented in person and 212,525 shares by proxy. President J. M. Roach presided. The following directors were reelected:

John M. Roach, Walter H. Wilson, Charles L. Hutchinson, C. K. G. Billings, William Dickinson, Jesse Spalding, R. A. C. Smith, H. B. Hollins, James H. Eckels, P. A. B. Widener, John V. Clarke.

Secretary Ord of the company stated after the meeting that it was probable that the directors may not meet to elect officers for several days, or a week or two, owing to so many being absent from the city that it is hard to get a quorum. Jesse Spalding is chairman of the Board of Directors, and it is expected will be reelected. Reports that the directors have under consideration a plan to improve the North Side service by running some of the new electric cars over the State street line, by way of Division street out North Clark street were denied.

Figures from Income Account.

The income account, as presented by Treasurer Eckels, for the year ending June 30, 1901, shows that the company received $7,289,815.81 in passenger receipts, $4,222.40 for chartered cars, and $15,101.18 for the operation of mail cars. The gross earnings were $7,289,139.34, the total operating expenses were $3,942,194.24, making the net earnings from operation $3,346,945.10. The gross income of the company for the year was $4,216,613.97, from which were made deductions for taxes, interest on loans, rentals, and premiums on bonds, amounting to $4,058,040.74, leaving a net income of $158,573.23. Adding to this last amount the surplus from last year, $4,075.54, gives a total of $162,650.77 applicable to dividends. A dividend of 1¼ per cent on preferred stock, amounting to $150,000, will leave a surplus of $12,650.77.

Treasurer Eckels reported additions to property during the year involving an outlay of $766,745.77. Of this amount $110,927.94 was used in construction work, $147,410.19 on land and buildings, $388,067.13 for equipment, $119,082.51 on reconstruction, and $408 on other property accounts.

Elevated Road Causes Loss.

President Roach, in his report, said: "The operation of the Northwestern Elevated road through our territory resulted in a direct loss in traffic of from $1,500 to $2,000 daily, which, together with the unsettled labor question the greater part of the year and with the losses attendant upon the suspension of building operations, materially affected our receipts. In addition to this loss of traffic operating expenses were increased by raising the wages of the employés of the North Side lines to conform to the rate paid by the larger West Side system.,

"While the foregoing items of loss and expense prevent our showing an increase of receipts as compared with the year previous, nevertheless we have met all our fixed charges, paid the first quarterly dividend on our preferred stock, maintained our credit, improved the efficiency and standard of our rolling stock, roadbed, and general equipment, and are now able to show a surplus of $12,650."

To Close Union Loop Deal.

It is currently reported that representatives of the Blair syndicate will come to Chicago about Aug. 1 for the purpose of closing up the deal for the purchase of the Union Loop by the Northwestern Elevated. It is not unlikely that negotiations may be renewed with some of the other elevated lines with a view of taking them into the consolidation.

Controller of the Currency Dawes yesterday issued the long-expected call for a statement of the condition of national banks at the close of business on Monday, July 15. The Chicago contingent have been ready and waiting for several weeks and have had daily balances so that no time was lost in getting out statements.

The call will have the effect, according to financial authorities, of making money easier and supplying the demands from the interior that have been increasing of late. The previous statement was on April 24.

Fifteen national banks in Chicago make an excellent showing in their last reports.

Loans and discounts show a gain of $18,424,836 over the last report. Deposits show an increase also amounting to $15,932,146. In the face of this additional financial strength and commercial activity the cash resources have only decreased $1,060,392.

The statements of the different banks are as follows:

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

Banks.	July 15.	April 24.
Bankers'	$ 8,356,636	$ 7,421,899
Commercial	17,876,517	15,067,352
Continental	24,128,122	21,175,320
Corn Exchange	22,450,496	20,520,496
Drovers'	2,941,143	2,766,279
First	44,877,223	41,507,400
Fort Dearborn	2,880,933	2,880,933
Merchants'	10,077,000	8,380,124
Metropolitan	16,452,800	14,671,211
Nat'l Bank of Republic	6,128,774	6,342,150
National Live Stock	5,010,000	5,216,000
Totals	$164,297,974	$145,873,538

DEPOSITS.

	July 15.	April 24.
Bankers'	$ 12,941,685	$ 12,838,866
Commercial	28,528,095	24,456,091
Continental	36,187,901	33,359,550
Corn Exchange	34,788,717	31,931,040
Drovers'	4,749,176	4,424,702
First	74,020,263	68,774,240
Fort Dearborn	4,490,991	4,428,277
Merchants'	15,417,165	14,577,095
Metropolitan	21,620,032	21,375,914
Nat'l Bank of Republic	12,362,521	12,067,751
National Live Stock	5,700,000	5,895,000
Totals	$251,707,464	$235,775,318

CASH RESOURCES.

	July 15.	April 24.
Bankers'	$ 4,832,819	$ 4,454,758
Commercial	12,053,661	10,798,353
Continental	13,628,621	13,047,751
Corn Exchange	13,818,423	15,044,596
Drovers'	2,206,195	2,141,455
First	30,833,336	29,844,994
Fort Dearborn	2,406,912	2,677,109
Merchants'	6,548,913	7,135,187
Metropolitan	7,849,142	9,428,300
Nat'l Bank of Republic	6,073,132	6,780,542
National Live Stock	1,105,000	1,306,000
Totals	$103,689,853	$104,750,245

Can Stocks Slightly Higher.

The Chicago stock market made a better showing yesterday. Prices ruled slightly higher. Transactions were confined to a few lines, with trading limited, but the market was well supported. American Can stocks were the principal feature, and were firm from strength borrowed from United States Steel stocks in the East. Can common gained a full point over Monday, closing strong at 23½, while preferred closed strong at 74. Biscuit common sold at 42 and reacted fractionally. The preferred was steady at 101½ for small lots. Street's Stable Car stock sold at 21¼ and North Chicago at 206. Little was done in bonds. Metropolitan 4s were steady, but the new extensions lost ¼, $16,000 selling at 98¼.

Farmers Financially Strong.

The farmers in the Western and Southwestern territory affected by the drought are reported as financially stronger than at any time since its settlement. They are rich enough to tide over a period of crop damage and to buy whatever fodder may be necessary. If they can succeed in raising enough for feeding purposes the results will prove less serious than now anticipated from drought reports.

A telegram from New York yesterday to a prominent firm of local brokers stated that it was pretty generally understood that the Steel corporation intends to fight the strike to a finish, but from well informed sources we learn that a settlement is not far off, as it is said the men are in no position to remain out of work any length of time.

The Treasury department has transferred from Washington to Chicago $500,000 and also bought $29,000 4s at 113.0515.

New York exchange in Chicago yesterday ranged from 40c to 80c discount, indicating an increase in the recent movement of currency to the interior.

Iowa Central Sells Bonds.

The Iowa Central has sold $3,000,000 of its first and refunding fifty-year 4 per cent gold bonds to Redmond, Kerr & Co. of New York. The mortgage is to be authorized at a meeting of stockholders of the company on July 31.

The Baltimore and Ohio dividends are payable Sept. 3 to stock of record Aug. 17.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent on its preferred stock, payable Aug. 21. Books close July 30 and reopen Aug. 22.

The Jefferson and Clearfield Coal and Iron company has declared a dividend of 2½ per cent on its preferred stock, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record Aug. 6.

The Milwaukee and St. Paul road's surplus for the year is reported as equal to 12 per cent on both classes of stock.

The Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg railway company has declared its regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent on Aug. 15 to stock of record Aug. 6.

The Lehigh Valley Transportation company, with a capital of $1,250,000, was incorporated at Trenton, N. J., yesterday to operate water craft. The company now has a line of steamers plying between Chicago and Buffalo in connection with the Lehigh Valley railroad.

The Baltimore and Ohio railroad has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent each on the preferred and common stocks.

Railroad Earnings.

Railroad earnings are reported as follows:

WISCONSIN CENTRAL.

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Second week July	$ 117,000	$ 104,500	$ 12,500
From July 1	340,155	311,772	28,387

SEABOARD AIR LINE.

Second week July	$ 183,197	$ 190,885	*$ 7,748
From July 1	503,311	$ 497,451	* 14,250

NORTHERN PACIFIC.

Second week July	$ 690,554	$ 686,620	$ 83,895
From July 1	1,993,483	1,170,029	154,454

*Decrease.

Sales on the Chicago Exchange.

Sales on the Chicago Stock Exch

CORN LONGS TAKE FRIGHT

UNANIMOUS REALIZING CAUSES FIVE CENTS BREAK.

Few Scattered Showers and the Suggestion of a Possibility of More Finds the Market Bare of Buyers and Full of Selling Orders—Oats and Wheat Sympathize with the Slump in Corn—Provisions Are Generally Easier.

Corn bulls tried to take their profits all at once yesterday, and as the shorts had been run in the day before there were no buyers until after a break of 5c had wiped out profits in heart-breaking fashion. Just why there should have been such unanimity of action at the opening was not altogether apparent except on the theory that holders realized the advance had been too rapid to be healthy, had probably more than discounted the damage done to the crop or in immediate prospect.

September had an opening range of 4c from 55c to 59c, slipped to 54½c, rallied within five minutes after the opening to 58c, settled back to 57c, and late in the session broke badly again to a close at 55¼-⅜c, a net loss of 4⅛c for the day and only ¼c above the close of last Saturday.

There had been no rains to repair the damage supposed to have been done by the excessive heat of three days, but there seemed to be a sober second thought all around that the price was more excessive than either the heat or the damage. Conservative estimates from various sources entitled to consideration that the damage had been exaggerated and Nebraska and Iowa will still raise a half to three-quarters of a crop with rains in a week received more attention.

Holders Afraid of Rains.

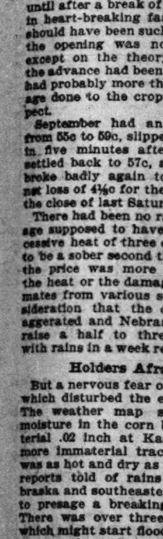
But a nervous fear of rains was the specter which disturbed the equanimity of holders. The weather map showed no trace of moisture in the corn belt, except an immaterial .02 inch at Kansas City and a still more immaterial trace at Des Moines, and was as hot and dry as could be. But private reports told of rains in southeastern Nebraska and southeastern Iowa, which seemed to presage a breaking up of the drought. There was over three inches at Galveston, which might start floods farther north. The forecast for today, while predicting generally fair and warm weather in the corn belt, varied the monotony with "possible local thunderstorms" in sections of Nebraska, Iowa, and Missouri. A New York cable to London announcing "heavy rains" in the Missouri Valley helped stocks and made the grain market weak, and Liverpool futures were ¼d higher to ¼d lower, a poor response to the Monday advance. This influenced the selling mood and a private forecast from a St. Joseph, Mo., weather prophet of general rains in Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Iowa, and southern Illinois last night and today added to the general wretchedness of the bull.

There was practically no trade at the opening above 55c, at which point a world of stop orders were executed. Buying by local professionals started a quick rally to 58c, but the advance brought in little outside buying and late in the session the local crowd unloaded as best they could.

There were continued reports of hot, dry weather and rapid damage, but it was not their day to be effective. The break enabled the sale of 100,000 bu for shipment East, and there were seaboard sales of 208,000 bu. World's visible supply decreased 782,000 bu. Spot corn in Liverpool was up 1½d to 2d.

Wheat Closes Weak.

Wheat was extremely sensitive to the fluctuations of corn, though subject also to some strong special influences of its own. September opened from 71c to 72c, dropped to 70¾c, but rallied to 72½c, the top, only to tumble in the last half hour to 70¼c, closing at 70⅝c, a net loss of 2-¼c for the day. As much of the sharp gain of Monday was due to the strength of corn, the break in that cereal was sufficient license for a weak opening in wheat and there was considerable stop loss selling. But there was bullish foreign news, Paris up 2½c to 4½c, with reports of a wet harvest. Vague claims of increasing damage in the Northwest were also in circulation. Snow discovered a deterioration of 25 per cent in fourteen South Dakota counties, with similar losses in Nebraska, Southern Minnesota, and the Jim River valley in North Dakota. There was enough local buying to whoop up the price gayly, but the late corn break showed the enthusiasm unwarranted. There was undoubted selling on a good scale for Northwestern account and heavy hedging sales by houses with Southwestern connections on decidedly liberal acceptances brought out by increased bids. An estimate of the Northwest crop by a Minneapolis dealer of 235,000,000 bu, or 90,000,000 bu in North Dakota, 100,000,000 bu in Minnesota, and 45,000,000 bu in South Dakota, was the last straw on the bull's back. Local receipts were heavy at 539 cars, and primary receipts liberal, 918,891 bu, compared with 780,556 bu a year ago. Clearances were 669,015 bu. World's available supply increased 656,000 bu, compared with a decrease of 1,925,000 bu last year. There was an estimate of a Russian exportable surplus of 144,000,000 bu. Liverpool futures were up ⅝-¾d, Antwerp 1¼c, and Berlin 1¾c. There were local shipping sales of 25,000 bu and the seaboard reported export takings of 184,000 bu.



Sept. Wheat Range.

Oats Suffer a Setback.

The opening in oats was almost a counterpart of the early market of the day before, except that yesterday it was a slump instead of a bulge. First sales were made simultaneously in different parts of the pit at 38c and 38c, and before the worst of the selling rush was over the enormous selling pressure had pounded the price down to 35c. This looked like a big break—over 3c—to the many friends of that cereal, and within an hour the "purchase for a reaction" had punched the price up to within a fraction of 37c, but the buying power was not sufficient to hold it there. The market slumped off by sixteenths and eighths until it got down to 35¼@¾c, at which it closed. Almost every item of crop news was on the bull side, and the outside trade was as firm as ever in its belief that conditions justify a maintenance of recent values, but the local trade was against the advance, on the theory that it must rain soon. The decline made the cash market more active, sales on shipping account being 50,000 bu. The seaboard cleared 12,500 bu.

Statistics were bullish. There was a decrease in Bradstreets world's available of 1,147,000 bu, which was slightly smaller than the previous week, though vastly larger than a year ago, when the decrease was only 862,000 bu. Local contract stocks decreased 310,000 bu, and are now 1,249,000 bu. Receipts were 145 cars, with 26 of them contract.

About the only oats on the market come from the local trade. Country traders continue firm believers in the price.

Corn Carries Pork Down.

There was a strongly marked sympathy between coarse grain and hog product, and as a consequence pork prices made a somewhat sharp decline. Other product, however, was fairly steady and suffered little or no loss as compared with Monday's prices. Pork offerings were quite free, and there was not at all times a demand for the property. These were more the conditions at the opening, and soon thereafter, than later in the day. September pork covered a range from $14.40 to $14.60, closing at $14.47½, 10c lower than Monday. Deferred delivery of ribs also lost 7½c. Hog receipts were 18,000, the eight packing points having 71,900, as compared with 113,600 the previous week and 48,400 a year ago. Shipments of cured meats were 4,208,000 lbs, compared with 3,523,000 lbs a year ago, and of lard 2,471,000 lbs against 1,061,000 lbs.

Rye was easy and lower. September dropping from 56½c to 55¼c, which was the close. Private stocks are reported at 10,000 bu, making a total of 126,000 bu.

Little or nothing was doing in barley though the inspection was 17 cars. Demand was lacking. New No. 3 September was offered at 50c. Barley screenings sold at 52½c. Nominal quotations on the various grades were 40@45c for medium to fair, 46@49c for good, and 50@54c for choice to fancy. September timothy seed sold at $5.45 and October at $5.25. Both supply and demand were moderate. Almost nothing was done in flaxseed beyond a sale of October at $1.60. Cash was offered at $1.80 with $1.70 bid. Local receipts were 6 cars, making 14 at the three points, against 8 last week and 20 last year.

Figures for the Day.

Grain and provision futures ranged as follows:

WHEAT.

	Closed July 22.	High.	Low.	Closed yester- day.	Closed July 24.
July ...	71¼	70½	69	69¼	74¼
Sept. ...	72¾-¼	72½	70¼	70⅝	75¼
Dec. ...	74⅝	74⅝	73¼	73⅝	....

CORN.

July ...	57¼	57⅝	53⅝	53¼	58¾
Sept. ...	59⅝-½	59	54½	55½-⅝	58¼
Dec. ...	59¼	59¼	55	55⅝	....
May ...	61¼	60¼	56½	57⅝	....

OATS.

July ...	38	37	35¼	35¼	22¾
Sept. ...	38¼-¼	38	35	35¼-¼	23¼
May ...	40¼-⅝	39½	38⅝	38⅝	....

PORK.

Sept. ...	14.57½	14.60	14.40	14.47½	11.92½
Jan. ...	15.05	15.07½	14.90	14.90	.....

LARD.

Sept. ...	8.70	8.75	8.70	8.70-3½	6.77½
Oct. ...	8.72½	8.77½	8.72½	8.72½	6.82½
Jan. ...	8.65	8.70	8.60	8.62½	.....

SHORT RIBS.

Sept. ...	8.00	8.02½	7.95	7.97½	6.95
Oct. ...	7.92½	7.97½	7.87½	7.90	6.92½
Jan. ...	7.65	7.90	7.77½	7.77½	.....

GRAIN INSPECTION.

	No. 2 and better.	No. 3.	Low grade.	Total.
Winter wheat	368	112	17	527
Spring wheat	7	5	12	
Corn	16	222	50	288
Oats	145	59	60	264
Rye	13	4	...	17
Barley	...	2	1	3
Totals	453	406	133	992

Inspected out: 49,100 bu winter and 20,600 bu spring wheat, 1,800 bu corn, 65,400 bu oats. From unlicensed houses: 48 cars and 156,800 bu winter wheat, 6 cars spring wheat, 33 cars and 40,000 bu corn.

Movement of Produce.

The following were the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and provisions for the last twenty-four hours, as compared with the same time last year:

	Receipts 1901.	Receipts 1900.	Shipments 1901.	Shipments 1900.
Flour, brls.	19,028	18,275	10,294	8,096
Wheat, bu.	341,400	101,500	294,813	10,283
Corn, bu.	223,500	196,295	96,555	295,816
Oats, bu.	171,300	121,100	184,015	193,241
Rye, bu.	5,074	1,750	.....	650
Barley, bu.	17,150	18,150	8,145	7,403
T. seed, lbs.	26,000	4,700	80,400	80,926
C. seed, lbs.	1,320	3,268	121	.....
O. seed, lbs.	11,700	49,180	4,500	3,100
F. seed, bu.	.....	4,996	.....	.....
C. meats, lbs.	616,465	482,147	4,208,431	3,523,290
Can. me'ts, c's	.....	1,242	3,124	5,664
D. beef, lbs.	650,816	843,842	5,262,294	4,288,218
Beef, tcs.	14	.....	10	100
Beef, brls.	9	.....	422	480
Pork, brls.	12	.....	1,625	2,500
Lard, lbs.	292,460	283,206	2,471,463	1,061,049

The receipts and shipments of wheat and corn at the points given were as follows:

Western points.	Receipts, bu— Wheat.	Receipts, bu— Corn.	Shipments, bu— Wheat.	Shipments, bu— Corn.
Chicago	341,400	223,500	294,813	96,555
Milwaukee	24,750	21,600	3,000	35,400
Minneapolis	124,640	6,020	27,390	.....
Duluth	35,225	4,585	.....	145,000
St. Louis	165,000	80,000	66,000	28,000
Toledo	112,567	24,403	23,144	48,000
Detroit	11,809	5,000	.....	2,356
Kansas City	79,200	81,500	174,600	40,500
Peoria	20,800	25,000	700	5,000
Total	918,891	421,608	579,647	395,811
Seaboard	212,650	54,000	112,192	3,490
New York	119,489	35,930	.....	.....
Boston	118,047	7,911	57,691	7,991
Philadelphia	221,066	6,524	148,000	111,427
Baltimore	165,000	2,000	235,000	.....
New Orleans	836,252	106,365	552,883	122,908
Total	1,755,143	528,033	1,132,530	518,719
Grand total	1,094,146	1,294,161	256,773	1,076,535
Same d's 1900				

Cash Produce Transactions.

FLOUR—Quiet. Spring, special brands, $3.90@4.00; hard patents, $3.40@3.50; soft, $3.30@3.40; winter patents, Southern, $3.30@3.40; straights, $3.10@3.20; white rye, brls, $2.60@2.65; dark, $2.50@2.55.

WINTER WHEAT—In fair demand at a decline of about 2c. Sales in store and to go: No. 2 red, 71¼@71½c; 25,000 bu on p. t.; No. 3 red, 70½c; No. 4 red, 69c. On track: No. 3 red, 71c; No. 2 hard, 71c. Free on board: No grade red, 69¾c; No. 3 red, 70¾@71c; No. 2 hard, 71@72c. Billed through: No. 2 red, 71¼@71½c; No. 3 hard, 69¼@70c; No. 2 hard, 70¼@71c; No. 1 hard, 71c.

SPRING WHEAT—Quiet and lower. Sales in store and to go: No grade, 60c. Free on board: No. 4, 65@66c; No. 3, 69½c. Billed through: No. 3, 68½c.

CORN—Unsettled and 1@3c lower. Sales in store and to go: No. 2 yellow, 55¼c; No. 3, 55¼@55¾c; 110,000 bu for shipment on p. t.; No. 3 yellow, 55½c; no grade, 50c. On track and free on board: No. 3, 55¾c; No. 3 yellow, 56¼c. Billed through: No. 4, 52@54c; No. 3, 54@54½c; No. 3 yellow, 54@54¾c; No. 2 yellow, 54¾c.

OATS—Active, unsettled, and lower. Sales in store and to go: No. 2 white, 100,000 bu on p. t.; white clipped, 50,000 bu on p. t. On track and free on board: No. grade, 38½c for new white; No. 4, 38@38½c; No. 4 white, 39@41½c; No. 3, 38½c and white 31½c; No. 3 white, new, 39½@40c; old, 39¼@43½c; No. 2, 38¾@39c; No. 2 white, new, 39½@40¾c; old, 41½@42¼c. Billed through: No. 4 white, new, 38c; old, 38@38½c; No. 3, 38c; No. 3 white, new, 38c; old, 39@40c; No. 2 white, new, 38½c. Cash PROVISIONS—Generally easier. Sold $14.35@14.40, lots of mess pork were quoted at $14.35@14.40, with repacked 10@12½c discount; lard, $8.67½@8.70; short ribs, $7.85@8.00, according to weight.

COOPERAGE—Steady. Ash pork brls, 82½@85c; oak, 85@87½c; lard tierces, $1.02½@1.05.

HIGHPROOF SPIRITS—Firmer, $1.29.

HAY—Steady. Receipts, 669 tons; shipments, 10 tons. Sales on track: Choice timothy, new, $14.00; 8 cars old, $15.50; No. 1 timothy, new, $13.50; not graded timothy, old, $15.25; choice prairie, new Kansas, $15.50; new Iowa, $15.25; No. 1 prairie, new Iowa, $14.00; No. 2 prairie, new State, $10.00@11.00.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

Estimated receipts today: Wheat, 275 cars; corn, 170 cars; oats, 70 cars; hogs, 26,000.

The petition for a restoration of quotations on distant deliveries, and for the privilege of running business of this character through the Board of Trade clearing-house will be posted today for ballot ten days hence. This was decided by the directors yesterday.

Commission houses still have long oats on their books at 25c and 26c and long corn at 43c for country holders who evidently expect still larger profits than have been in sight so far. One moderate corn line was closed out on Monday which showed a profit of 13c. A still fatter profit occurred on a car of corn which was bought by Requa Bros. for 37c, sent to their elevator without hedging, and sold yesterday for 55c, net gain of 18c.

The break in corn found some orders from Eastern shippers and there were sales of 110,000 bu, 50,000 bu by Armour and 60,000 bu by Richardson. One lot was sold at 57c f. o. b. for Buffalo, a much better price, relative to the September than could have been obtained any time before since the corn advance started.

High temperature in North Dakota led to the claim late in the session of serious damage to the spring wheat in that State.

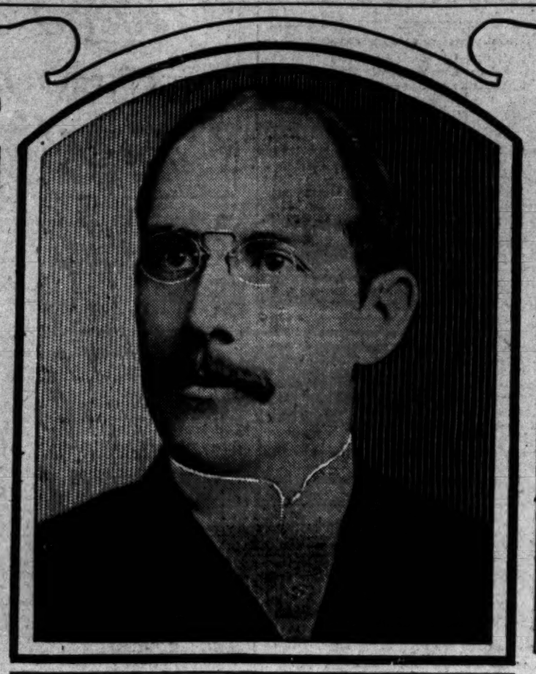
"With rain in a week or ten days the people of Nebraska and Iowa," said George W. Patten, who has just returned from a short trip through those States, "will raise more corn than they are expecting. They have been needing rain for a month and are badly scared naturally, but I think they have exaggerated the damage."

With a big hole bored in the bottom of the bull corn market and the buying enthusiasm temporarily at a low ebb, it was possible to hear more conservative estimates of the probable damage done the crop. H. D. Russell, an expert just back from a trip through Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Iowa, and southern Illinois, said of the prospects: "There has not been as much damage as people here, and in the West have believed. Half the corn is not yet in tassel, is green, and has a deep root reaching to moisture, and with cool weather and good rains will make lots of corn yet. There has been a great deal of damage done to corn in tassel, but by excessive heat rather than by drought. Pastures, however, are practically dried up and vegetables a failure in the corn belt."

Captain Phillips, writing to Carrington-Hannah from Newton, Kas., says that after several days' investigation of cornfields he finds that the farmers had not exaggerated the damage done by the drought, as he had been inclined to believe, but the situation was bad. "In this county, one of the best in the State, there will be hardly any corn. They will not raise 5,000 bu, probably not 500. Farmers will be compelled to feed from one-half to all their wheat. Corn is selling here at 60c, wheat at 53c. There is no wheat selling now, and will not be even if the price advances. Farmers who are able to do so will hold their wheat, expecting $1 a bu for it in the spring with no corn, no hay, no fodder, and a short oats crop."

There is a good deal of corn in Chicago elevators to supply any crying demand which may develop either East or West. There was an increase in contract stocks of 199,000 bu to 5,394,000 bu, and total stocks are 11,584,000 bu, or almost as much as the total official visible supply. Contract wheat decreased 122,000 bu to 3,289,000 bu, and total stocks are 5,942,000 bu.

KNOWN AS A NATURAL FINANCIER.


GEORGE F. ORDE.

George F. Orde, cashier of the Northern Trust company, is recognized as one of the ablest and brightest of Chicago's young bank officials. He is known as a natural financier, as well as a hard worker. Mr. Orde was born in Ontario, Canada, in 1864. His early training was in the Canadian Bank of Commerce at Peterboro, which institution he entered in 1880. In 1886 he came to Chicago to take a place with the American Exchange National Bank, and remained with that institution nine years, a part of the time as assistant cashier. In 1895 he was offered a similar position with the Northern Trust company, and within a year was advanced to his present position. Mr. Orde is a member of the Executive Council of the American Bankers' association, and also is a trustee of the American Institute of Bankers. He is a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, the Union League club, and the Skokie Country club. His residence is at Glencoe, where he lives the year round.

RANGE OF PRODUCE PRICES

QUOTATIONS ON GRAIN AND STAPLES AT LEADING EXCHANGES.

Record of the Day's Trading in Principal Commodities from the Eastern Seaboard to the Western Markets—Tendency of Cotton in the East and South — Receipts and Shipments of Wheat, Corn, and Oats at Milling Points.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Flour—Receipts, 36,017 brls. Exports, 17,936 brls. Quiet, but firmly held in spite of the wheat break. Minnesota patent, $3.70@4.10; winter straights, $3.25@3.50.

Wheat—Receipts, 212,650 bu; exports, 112,922. Spot easier; No. 2 red, 75¾c f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 red, 75¾c elevator; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 78¼c f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 80¾c f. o. b. afloat. Options opened with great activity and a sharp decline on better crop news and with the sensational break in corn. They later rallied on cables and covering, but again yielded to heavy unloading, and closed weak at 1¼@1¾c net decline. July, 76¾@77¼c, closed 76¾c; September, 75½@77c, closed 75c; October, 76¼@76¾c, closed 76¼c; December, 77⅛@78 11-16c, closed 77⅝c.

Corn—Receipts, 54,000 bu; exports, 3,490 bu. Spot easy; No. 2, 58¼c elevator and 58¾c f. o. b. afloat. Option market had an opening collapse under reports of rain in the corn belt and wild unloading. A subsequent rally on covering was replaced by late heavy selling again on further rain news, and the market closed weak at 3¼@3½c net decline. July, 58¼@58¾c, closed 58¼c; September, 58@60¼c, closed 58⅛c; October, 59@60¾c, closed 59c; December, 58¾@61½c, closed 58⅝c.

Oats—Receipts, 208,300 bu; exports, 56,679 bu. Spot easier; No. 2, 40½@41c; No. 3, 40c; No. 2 white, 43c; No. 3 white, 42c; track mixed Western, 40@42c; track white, 42@48c. Options weak and lower through more bearish crop news.

Cottonseed oil—Quiet.

Cheese—Receipts, 12,155 pkgs; market firmer; fancy large colored, 9¼c; fancy large white, 9c; fancy small colored, 9¾c; fancy small white, 9¼c.

Eggs—Receipts, 10,538 pkgs; market firm; State and Pennsylvania, 16@17c; Western, candled, 14@15c; Western, uncandled, 8@12c.

Sugar—Raw firm; fair refining, 3 9-16c; centrifugal, 96° test, 4 3-16c; molasses sugar, 3 5-16c; refined steady; crushed, 5.95c; powdered, 5.65c; granulated, 5.45c.

Range of Cotton Prices.

Cotton—A sensational break in July was the feature of the local cotton market today and dragged the latter months downward. August was next weakest. The decline in the July was 37 points to 7.85c. The opening was barely steady with prices 3 points lower to 1 point higher, and was feverish all day, with rallies few and far between. Smaller operators withdrew from the market wherever possible and refused to take a fresh hold until the July deal was settled for once and all, and until reports from the crop center became more harmonious. The early cables were favorable and reports from spot markets were a steady. Later cables reflected an easier feeling abroad, and orders from the South were almost exclusively to the bear side. By midday the decline was a matter of 5@6 points on the speculative months. Then came a bullish government report stating that the plant was small all over the entire belt and fruiting at the top over the central and Western section. This caused a rally of several points. All of it was lost later under room liquidation and bear selling, with the last hours recording the lowest figures of the day. The forecast gave no promise of a break in the Southern drought, although thunder showers were looked for in the Western portion. Clearances for export from New York were again large, being 8,000 bales, making 18,000 bales within the last two days. Freight engagements for the next five weeks were said to be heavy, and something like 75,000 bales were said to be in preparation for shipment to Europe. A decline of 3-16c in spot cotton here was quite in accordance with general ideas, considering the severe drop in the July position. Port receipts continued sufficiently small to give color to exhaustive predictions. Crop accounts were much mixed from all parts of the belt and gave neither side special advantage. The market was finally easy with prices net 12@34 points lower.

Cotton—Spot closed quiet, 3-16c lower; middling uplands, 8¼c; middling gulf, 8½c; Sales, 1,535 bales.

Futures closed easy; July, 7.88c; August, 7.47c; September, 7.45c; October, 7.48c; November, 7.48c; December, 7.51c; January, 7.55c; February, 7.55c; March, 7.57c; April, 7.59c.

Western Grain Markets.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 23.—Liquida-

(Continued on thirteenth page.)

Illinois Trust & Savings Bank.

La Salle Street and Jackson Boulevard.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS

$7,600,000.00

Interest Allowed on Deposits in Banking and Savings Departments

BONDS:
Government, State, County, City and Choice Railroad Bonds bought and sold.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE:
Letters of Credit, Drafts, Postal Remittances and Cable Transfers.

TRUST DEPARTMENT:
Acts as Administrator, Executor, Guardian, Conservator, Assignee, Receiver, Transfer Agent and Registrar; makes investments and acts as agent in the collection and disbursement of incomes. Trust funds and trust investments are kept separate from the assets of the bank.

ILLINOIS TRUST SAFETY DEPOSIT CO.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.

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201 WASHINGTON STREET

We Own and Offer at Prices Yielding Nearly 5 Per Cent.

$1,000,000

BUTTE ELECTRIC & POWER COMPANY

Of Butte, Montana,

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 5% Gold Bonds,

United States Mortgage and Trust Company, New York, Trustee.

Dated June 1, 1901. Due in Series 1902 to 1931. Interest payable June 1 and December 1 in New York. Denomination $1,000.

PRICES:
1902 to 1906, 100 and Int.; 1907 to 1911, 100.50 and Int.; 1912 to 1931, 101 and Int.

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES
[As officially reported by the Company for the year ending May 31, 1901.]

Gross Earnings	$336,230.87
Operating Expenses	147,147.56
Net Earnings	$189,083.31
Interest on $1,000,000 5% bonds	50,000.00
Surplus	$139,083.31

Net Earnings Three and Three-Quarters Times Interest Charge.

The bonds above offered are secured by a first lien on all of the central station electric light and power companies in the City of Butte, Montana.

Population served in Butte and environs about 50,000.

Mr. Samuel Insull, President of the Chicago Edison Company and Commonwealth Electric Company, has examined and approved these properties prior to our purchase of the bonds. Copies of his report furnished on application.

Write for Special Circular Containing Further Information.

RUDOLPH KLEYBOLTE & CO.
171 La Salle-st., Chicago. Cincinnati. New York.

E. H. ROLLINS & SONS,
19 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Denver. San Francisco

EXPORT OIL & PIPE LINE CO.

OF BEAUMONT.
Incorporated Under the Laws of Texas.

President.....Hon. CHAS. A. TOWNE
Of New York City and Beaumont, Texas.

Hon. S. B. COOPER, now serving his 5th term in the House of Congress as Representative of the 2d Congressional district of Texas, and a member of the Committe of Ways and Means, writes as follows:

Fifty-Sixth Congress.

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Washington, D. C.

Sereno E. Payne, Chairman.
John Dalzell. Joseph W. Babcock.
Albert J. Hopkins. James D. Richardson.
Charles H. Grosvenor. Samuel W. Robertson.
Charles A. Russell. Claude Swanson.
George W. Steele. Geo. B. McClelland.
James A. Tawney. Francis G. Newlands.
Samuel W. McCall. Sam Bronson Cooper.
Chester I. Long. Oscar W. Underwood.
Hull Greenfield, Clerk.

Beaumont, Texas.
June 26, 1901.

Hon. CHAS. A. TOWNE,
342 Stock Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

Dear Senator:—I have examined the lists of lands belonging to the Export Oil and Pipe Line Co., and, in my opinion, their locality promises as good returns as any property in the oil fields upon which oil has not already been developed in paying quantities. The officers of the Company are men of known integrity and business qualifications, hence I believe an investment in this Company as safe, if not safer, than in any Company upon the properties of which there are not already flowing wells.

Your friend,
(Signed) S. B. COOPER.

Since this company's first offering of its stock five new gushers have coms in near its Spindle-Top Heights land, where it is now drilling. Of these the Manhattan, which came in July 13, lies 150 ft. south, and the Beatty No. 2 146 ft. southwest of the Export property.

These instances simply confirm the already established fact that every well brought in on Spindle-Top Heights is sure to prove a gusher, and that, therefore, the Export Co. well now drilling will prove the same.

For the purpose of developing the properties of the company a limited amount of capital stock is offered at

60c PER SHARE,

par value $1.00, full paid and non-assessable. REMEMBER, that when the well "comes in" the stock goes out—that is, off the market. The only time to secure it at any price is before oil is struck; and the only time to secure this stock at 60 cts. is immediately.

Subscriptions should be forwarded either to the company at Beaumont, Texas, or to its Fiscal Agent as below, with checks or drafts payable to the order of WALTER G. HUDSON & CO.

Send for illustrated prospectus mailed promptly on request.

WALTER G. HUDSON & CO., Fiscal Agents,
342 Stock Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.
Members Beaumont Oil Exchange and Board of Trade.

From the RECORD-HERALD of June 23, 1901.

Strike Another Rich Well in Beaumont

Oil Corporation Controlled by Chicagoans Receives Word of a Second Gusher on their Claim Producing 50,000 Barrels a Day.

A great oil well, exceeded by no other in the Beaumont field, running fully 50,000 barrels a day, and owned by the National Oil and Pipe Line Company, of which Robert L. Henry, 3658 Grand Boulevard, Chicago, is President, was developed in Texas yesterday. Mr. Henry received a telegram last evening from Beaumont announcing the fact that the oil had started and that it had run only twenty minutes before the great valve or controller was put into play and the output successfully harnessed.

At the West Virginia price for oil this would mean about $62,500 a day for the company, but at present only one-fourth of that sum can be realised on the new Texas oil. The same company owns another well, recently discovered, the No. 1, which also has a running capacity of 50,000 barrels a day, so altogether the most valuable oil concession in or about Beaumont is controlled by Chicagoans. Only one other well besides these two has an equal capacity. Mr. Henry said last night that within the week a pipe line twenty miles in length and reaching the deep water harbor at Port Arthur would be completed. Full information respecting the National Oil and Pipe Line Company may be obtained from the undersigned.

We are still offering a limited amount of the treasury stock of the company at 85 cents per share.

JOHN J. P. ODELL & CO., 902-903, 135 Adams-st., Chicago.

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—IN THE—
NEW TWELVE-STORY
TRIBUNE BUILDING,

Which will equal or surpass in its interior finish any Office Building in Chicago.

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Surplus and Profits.....$800,000

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GEORGE M. REYNOLDS, Cashier.
IRA P. ROWEN, Asst. Cashier.
BENJ. S. MAYER, Asst. Cashier.
WILLIAM W. HILL, Secretary.

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JOHN C. BLACK. WILLIAM C. SEIPP.
ALBERT J. EARLING. J. OGDEN ARMOUR.
HENRY BOTSFORD. WILLIAM G. HIBBARD.
JAMES H. DOLE. ISAAC N. PERRY.
P. A. VALENTINE. GEORGE M. REYNOLDS.
BERTHOLD LOEWENTHAL.

THE AUDIT COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
Queen Building, New York. New York Life Bldg., Chicago.

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EDWIN A. POTTER, President American Trust & Savings Bank.
JAMES P. MORGAN, President First National Bank.
JAMES H. ECKELS, President Commercial National Bank.
JOHN C. BLACK, President Continental National Bank.

This Company makes audits and examinations of books and accounts and reports the true business conditions. It also makes physical examinations and appraisals of lands, buildings and machinery.

This Company's reports of certificates, showing profits and financial conditions, are of service to corporations, firms and individuals, and can be used with banks and in financial negotiations.

Financial Systems of accounting and those showing "Costs" furnished at moderate prices, frequently effecting economies.

All information confidential and confined to examiners and the Western Manager.

A. W. DUNNING, Western Manager.
F. J. HOWELL, Western Sec'y and Treas.

Union Trust Co. Bank

N. E. Cor. Dearborn and Madison-sts.

Capital and Surplus - $1,300,000.00

Solicits accounts of Merchants, Manufacturers and Bankers.

2% INTEREST allowed on Daily Balances of Checking Accounts.

Issues Certificates bearing interest payable on demand or on time as desired.

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3% INTEREST paid on Savings Accounts.

Deposits made on or before the 10th of the month draw interest from the 1st.

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S. W. Rawson, Pres. F. L. Wilk, Vice President
G. M. Wilson, Cashier. F. H. Rawson, Ast. Cashier
F. P. Schreiber Ast. Cashier.

Northwestern Elevated Railroad Company.

Notice of Meeting of Stockholders.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that a meeting of the Stockholders of the NORTHWESTERN ELEVATED RAILROAD COMPANY will be held on the 1st day of August, 1901, at 1 o'clock p. m. at the office of the Company in the Merchants' Loan and Trust Building, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of considering and passing upon a proposition for the acquisition of the properties, rights, privileges, and franchises of the UNION ELEVATED RAILROAD COMPANY and for the purpose of authorizing an issue of Fifteen Million Dollars ($15,000,000) of the First Refunding Mortgage Four Per Cent Convertible Gold Bonds, and to secure the payment of the same by a mortgage to the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, as Trustee, with provision for issue of additional bonds thereunder not to exceed Ten Million Dollars ($10,000,000), and for the purpose of authorizing an increase in the capital stock of the Company to provide for the convertible features of the bonds, and also to approve the proceedings of the Board of Directors of the Northwestern Elevated Railroad Company at a meeting held on the 28th day of May, 1901.

The Stock Transfer and Registry Books of the Company will be closed on the 31st day of July, 1901, and will be opened on the 2nd day of August, 1901.

CLARENCE BUCKINGHAM, President.
Dated Chicago, Ill., May 28, 1901.

Union Elevated Railroad Company.

Notice of Meeting of Stockholders.

To the Stockholders of the Union Elevated Railroad Company:

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Union Elevated Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company Building, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, on the 1st day of August, 1901, at one o'clock p. m. for the purpose of considering and passing upon the proposition of the Northwestern Elevated Railroad Company for the acquisition of the properties, rights, privileges, and franchises of the Union Elevated Railroad Company.

The Stock Transfer and Registry Books of the Company will be closed on the 31st day of July, 1901, and will be opened on the 2nd day of August, 1901.

JOHN B. DENNIS, President.
Dated Chicago, Ill., May 28, 1901.

Bartlett, Frazier & Co.,
Grain & Provisions.
STOCKS, BONDS & COTTON.
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CHICAGO - - - - MILWAUKEE.
No. 7 New-st., New York.
PRIVATE WIRES.

Vermilye & Co.
BANKERS,
NASSAU AND PINE STS., NEW YORK.
13 CONGRESS STREET, BOSTON.
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Note—The laws of the Postoffice department are strict, and newspapers insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

APOLLO LODGE NO. 642, A. F. & A. M.—Emergent communication Thursday, July 25, at 10 a. m., 3120 Forest-av. Funeral of our late Brother M. A. Thayer. Members requested to attend.
FRANK CROZIER, W. M.
STANDISH ACRES, Secretary.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1901.

The Thirty-ninth Street Sewer.

It is desirable that the Thirty-ninth street intercepting sewer shall be completed as soon as possible. When it is in operation less sewage will be discharged into the lake and more water into the drainage channel. But it is not apparent that any suit which the Drainage board may bring against the city will hasten the completion of that work, unless the board is able to direct the attention of the court to sources of revenue, at present unknown to the city, whence the money with which to rush the work on this only partially completed intercepting sewer can be obtained. It is generally understood that it is not an easy matter to squeeze blood out of a turnip. If the Drainage board can accomplish that feat it may be able to squeeze out of the city treasury some money to be used for the completion of this work in Thirty-ninth street. The city got the money with which it began the building of this sewer by mortgaging the revenues of the water office. It anticipated their collection by selling water certificates. It can finish the work in good season only by continuing to sell these certificates. But there is a question as to their legality. It may be passed on by the Supreme Court this coming winter in a case which originated in Joliet. Until this question shall have been settled in favor of the legality of these certificates the city will not be likely to find purchasers for new issues. Therefore this Drainage board suit serves no other purpose than to call public attention to that botch of a job, the Thirty-ninth street intercepting sewer, which will cost probably, before it is finished, nearly twice what it would have cost had there been more engineering and business capacity at the City Hall.

Army Expenses in the Philippines.

Manila dispatches report that recent conferences between Adjutant General Corbin and General Chaffee will probably result in a considerable decrease in the number of troops in the Philippines, and also in military expenditures there. This decrease in expenses will be due partly to the smaller number of soldiers and partly to the concentration of those to be left in the islands. When they have been gathered together at three points there will be a saving in the cost of quartering and feeding them. It was to see whether these different economical changes were not feasible that the Adjutant General and the officers who accompanied him went to the Philippines. It may well be that the estimated reduction of 60 per cent in the cost of maintaining the American army in the islands cannot be realized, but there will no doubt be a considerable cutting down of expenses. It has been determined, for instance, that there shall be one general military hospital at Manila to replace the seven small ones in use there now. Then rent bills will be much lower. These were economies which the military administration probably would have seen to if it had not had so much to attend to prior to the establishment of a civil administration. Army expenses in the Philippines certainly are going to be reduced. At the same time, the pacification of the islands is being followed by an increase in the insular revenues, which will justify the undertaking of such public works as the construction of roads and electric railways. These will add to the prosperity of the people and incline them all the more to peace. As they become contented the number of troops can be decreased with safety to a minimum.

THE DROUGHT PROBLEM.

The carloads of vegetables recently sent from Chicago to supply sections which are usually tributary to this market, and the present mounting prices for future deliveries of corn, illustrate the extent to which not only the field but even the garden is subject to the ruin of "dry spells."

Increased cultivation of the soil, by summoning moisture from below, protects vegetation from such ruin. But such cultivation is only practicable for certain plants, and for them only in their earlier stages of growth. Water applied to the surface becomes indispensable, therefore, if the enormous destruction from drought which occurs almost every year, and which in some countries is followed by gaunt famine, is to be averted.

The National Irrigation congress, at its meeting in this city in November, called for the inauguration of irrigation schemes on a big scale by the government to transform great sections of the 100,000,000 acres of arid public lands into fertile fields. The value of irrigation, both for agriculture and horticulture, is also a matter of ample and constant demonstration in California and various other States bordering upon the Rockies, and it is plainly destined to be an increasingly important factor in the prosperity of those regions.

Whether or not, however, it will become a recognized feature of tillage in the East—whether that tillage is to become in a material degree independent of the fickle clouds—is a matter of more uncertainty. Yet there is an observable tendency in that part of the country toward artificial watering for horticulture, and even in seasons which are not unusually arid such watering greatly increases the yield of most crops.

The race is constantly becoming more independent of the caprice of nature. Clothing, shelter, and fuel have made us secure in our comfort and occupations against storm and cold on land, and even the sea is mastered. The great function of the tilling of the soil, however, is still at the mercy of the inconstant weather, and every season has its fearful story of consequent economic loss and human suffering. It is accordingly reasonable to expect that some means of eking out nature's rainfall on cultivated land, even in the naturally fertile parts of this country, will be a feature of that intensive tillage of the soil which will respond to and support the increased population of the future.

THE STATE AND DIVORCES.

An interesting resolution concerning the divorce question has been introduced in the Virginia constitutional convention. It sets out by reciting the fact that the State has made itself a party to and custodian of marriage contracts by making it necessary to get a license from the proper State officials before the marriage ceremony can be performed. Then it calls for the engrafting into the constitution of a provision—

Requiring the General Assembly to enact laws making the commonwealth a party in all divorce proceedings hereafter instituted in any court of this State, the commonwealth being represented by its City or County Attorney, as the case may be, whose duty it shall be to inquire carefully into all the facts; and if it shall be found that either or both parties have been guilty of misdemeanor or crime leading up to the breach of marriage, they shall be indicted and punished as the law may direct.

When the courts of a State are asked to dissolve a marriage contract because one of the parties to it has been guilty of some misdemeanor or crime which by its laws is cause for divorce and the divorce is granted for that reason, why should not the State take sufficient interest in the matter to punish the guilty party whether the applicant for the divorce does or does not wish punishment to be inflicted?

Perhaps in this country more divorces are granted on account of "cruelty," often quite imaginary, than for any other one cause. Many divorces, however, are granted on account of adultery. By the laws of this and other States adultery is an offense. In Illinois it is punishable by a fine and imprisonment in jail. Many marriages are dissolved in this State because one of the parties has committed adultery, but the granting of a divorce for that cause is not followed by the arrest, indictment, and trial of the adulterer.

Of these adultery divorce cases quite a number are not contested at all. The defendant, generally the husband, is as anxious to get a divorce as the plaintiff is and sometimes allows his character to be blackened when he could clear himself if he chose. Possibly there would be a more strenuous defense in these adultery divorce cases if the defendant knew that the granting of a divorce would be followed by a criminal suit.

One can learn only by experimenting. If the Virginians determine that the officers who look after the enforcement of the criminal laws of the State shall watch closely the divorce court records to discover violators of those laws, the people in other States will look on with much interest. If they find that public morals are benefited by this new departure they will imitate the example of Virginia.

THE TYRANNICAL CONSTABLE.

Constable Louis Greenberg of Austin has found that when a man who is clothed in a little brief authority, such as an Austin constable enjoys, takes advantage of his position to play a fantastic trick like attaching $200 worth of property when the judgment on which the levy is made is only $19, he is likely not only to make the angels weep, which is apparently the only punishment which Shakspeare has provided for him, but, what is of much more consequence to Mr. Greenberg, he is likely to make Judge Carter angry. It would be hard to blame a Judge for losing his temper under such provocation. When the case came up for trial day before yesterday it appeared that Greenberg had gone to Mr. Arnold's house with an execution against his property, and had at first offered, according to the evidence, to stay the proceedings in case Mrs. Arnold would favor him with two rings she was wearing and with $5 in money. These advances being repulsed, he had ceased to temporize, and, assuming the full majesty and terror of the law, had proceeded to take possession of rugs, curtains, portières, bed linen, tableware, dresses, shirt waists, underwear, baby's shoes, umbrellas, and love letters until the demands of justice were appeased. Dumping all these things into a wagon, he had them driven away, apparently supposing that to take property worth $200 from a person who owed $19 was in the nature of a salutary penalty.

Judge Carter, however, seemed to think otherwise. "Our exemption laws," he said, after some deliberation, "must mean something." And the public certainly will hope that the Judge is right in this surmise. It is intolerable that constables should be allowed to imagine themselves not only mechanical executors of the law but discretionary officers, who may deal out reward and punishment as they think best. One would think that Greenberg was supreme military officer in a district in which martial law had been proclaimed. He might do good service if he were employed by the Turkish government in policing the Armenians or by the Russian government in patroling Manchuria. He would make a famous looter. But as an Austin constable he is out of his proper sphere of influence. It is to be hoped both that Judge Carter will be able to inflict adequate punishment upon him and that the citizens of Austin will remember his name—Greenberg—and give it a the proper treatment when they next see it on a ballot.

CHAOTIC LAND DISTRIBUTION.

It is difficult not to agree with John Gilmer Speed in his article in the current Outlook on "The Oklahoma Land Lottery," that government lands should be distributed by sale instead of by a "rush" or a raffle.

It was the "rush" plan which was prescribed when the original Oklahoma area was given to settlers about ten years ago, and people still recall how the army of land-seekers lined up on the border, at a given signal, made a rush into the territory, only to find their chaotic scramble with each other further complicated and nullified by "sooners" who had fraudulently anticipated them. It is said, too, that in many cases these "sooners" prevailed later in the courts against those who had proceeded lawfully.

On the 4th instant the President announced that something like 5,000,000 acres in Oklahoma would be opened on Aug. 6 for settlement. But wishing to avoid a repetition of the scenes mentioned, and being prevented by statute from offering these lands for sale to the highest bidder, he announced that all applicants would draw lots for choices of locations. This seems an improvement, but it is far from an ideal plan.

There is no good reason why these 15,000 farms of 160 acres each should, irrespective of what they have cost the government, be tossed out gratis to the crowd which happens to be in attendance. Such an event, too, as is already assured, is bound to call into a feverish struggle a number of people vastly in excess of those who can be successful. It induces the same sort of demoralization which is incident to a lottery, and it leaves property of the nation worth probably scores of millions of dollars—the land is said to be quite fertile—to the gambler's device, the dice box.

Whether or not the market value of this land should, as Mr. Speed contends, be made a trust fund for the civilization of the Indian remnant in the Indian Territory, it would certainly be more rational to sell government land at its market value than to assign it through a scramble or by a throw of chance. It would also be better that such land should be offered gradually, rather than in 5,000,000 acre tracts with violent resultant disturbances in the lives of perhaps several hundred thousand people.

There may be no equally important areas for future distribution, but whatever areas there may be it would be proper that in their disposition not only dramatic effect but "pauperizing" and raffling methods should be sacrificed to general convenience and stability and to ordinary economic standards.

AS TO MEN IN HEAVEN.

Regardless of the fact that men are having misery enough in the present heated term and much prospective trouble from advancing prices of grains and garden truck and labor strikes, the Rev. W. B. Leach of the Wicker Park Methodist Episcopal Church must add to existing discomforts by the startling announcement that he is going to be lonesome in heaven because of the lack of men there. "While women are going to heaven, men are going to—well, somewhere else," says Brother Leach. He leaves the destination of men unspoken, but the reader knows the locality he means, where the weather man on the highest tower never can find any indication of a letup in the heated term. At such a time as this Brother Leach's suggestion is incendiary. He should have reserved it for a time when the thermometer is down to zero and not dallying round the hundred mark. No one should be encouraged in adding to the present torridity. Even sermons should be cooling.

THE TRIBUNE is not disposed to dispute the truth of Brother Leach's startling statement because it does not know how many men are in heaven, or if any are there, nor how many women are in heaven, though it hopes all of them finally will get there. Being a secular newspaper, devoted to the affairs of this world, it can form no idea as to what a male and female census of the celestial or the infernal world would show, nor has it any clear idea how Brother Leach knows anything about it. That is his business, however, and he may have inside sources of information of which we are not aware. In any event he appears to speak with a large degree of certainty. He knows he is going to be lonesome when he gets to heaven because of "the lack of men." That is another way of saying that he knows he is going there. THE TRIBUNE hopes he will, but supposing he does not, what then? Supposing he lands in the other place, where presumably all the men are! That is a possibility which should be kept in sight. In this world of uncertainties it is not well to be cocksure about anything.

But, assuming that Brother Leach really gets to heaven, upon his own showing he will find it populated by women. If this were true he is most ungallant to say he shall be lonesome, for what could be more satisfactory than Paradise filled with women? But here again the worldly TRIBUNE is troubled with a doubt. In all the Bible "from lid to lid" there is no mention of women in heaven, no assurance that they are going there. The angels are sexless and the Cherubim and Seraphim are simply the names of the winds, which explains David's remark, "And he rode upon a Cherub and did fly." While it hopes the women are there without exception it still must take into account this harassing doubt.

There is the possibility, therefore, that Brother Leach, who is going anyway, may not only find no men but no women there. In that case he will be lonesome, indeed, and, leaning over the battlements like "the blessed damozel," he may wish himself back here again. Brother Leach should restudy the case and see if when he speaks of all men as bad he did not speak with too much haste, like David when he accused them all of lying.

THE CHINESE INDEMNITY.

The long wrangle over the amount of the Chinese pecuniary indemnity and the way in which it shall be paid may be near an end. It has been protracted not so much by Chinese diplomacy as by the inability of the foreign Ministers to agree. The sum due each country by China will be paid in 4 per cent bonds, the aggregate amount being $323,100,000. China is to pay yearly for interest and sinking fund about $18,000,000, which will extinguish the bonds by 1940.

It was the desire of Russia and other nations, with the exception of Great Britain and the United States, that the customs dues, which are now 5 per cent, should be doubled to provide a fund for these annual payments. Naturally, the last two nations, each of which has a large Chinese trade, took exception to a measure calculated to decrease their exports. The impression is that the sources of revenue which will be decided on are the salt tax, the likin or interior duties, and the maritime customs, each contributing its share.

When each nation shall have received its percentage of these bonds one vexatious question will have been disposed of, but other questions may arise in time. Russia and one or two other countries were exceedingly desirous that there should be an international guaranty of these bonds. Their market value would have been materially enhanced if the United States and Great Britain could have been persuaded to indorse them. Great Britain would not do this. The President could not without the consent of Congress. Therefore these Chinese bonds will not be sought after by investors, who will have their doubts as to whether the Chinese government can be depended on to pay the interest promptly and take care of the principal.

There is where the shoe may pinch. The Chinese government is willing to promise almost everything to get rid of the foreigners. When they have gone it may be unwilling, or really unable, to keep all its promises. Should China default on its bonds, as it may do unless the methods of raising revenue and the administration of the finances are greatly improved, the United States will find the bonds it is to receive a rather poor asset. If the Chinese do not wish to have some of the European nations sending troops to China a few years hence to collect arrears of interest, they will look carefully after the payment of these bonds.

ANOTHER QUESTIONABLE SONG.

Since it has become the fashion to take the singing words out of people's mouths and examine into their moral hygiene one is naturally inclined to be more conscientious in the choice of the songs one sings. The question arises, can "Home, Sweet Home" now be regarded as a typical song and one that truthfully represents the sentiments of the American people? Formerly, when Patti broke into "Be it ever so humble" her American audiences, besides being thrilled by the feeling way in which the song was sung, accepted it as a compliment to their domesticity. But much is said in these days about the homelessness of American people, and it is intimated that the coming generation will be sadly lacking in memories of moss-covered buckets, and that when they wish to refer to the scenes of their childhood they will be obliged to call up a kind of composite memory picture made up of a succession of flats, hotels, and boarding-houses.

"We are breaking up our home preparatory to boarding," is a common expression in these days, though, of course, it is possible that a boarding-house may offer more of the qualities of a home than do some individual dwelling-houses. The sense of home differs in different races, and as the English essayist, Walter Pater, has pointed out, for the Englishman it may mean "the closely drawn white curtain and shaded lamp," while for the wandering Arab, "who folds his tent every morning and makes his sleeping-place among haunted ruins or in old tombs," it is quite another thing.

But if the sentiment itself is dying out, if people, so far from believing that there is no place like home, find many other places much more comfortable and pleasant, let us not perjure ourselves by singing this once typical song.

UP IN THE NINETIES.

Reminder of Happy Days.

When fierce the sun beats overhead
Upon the nerves it grates,
To chance upon dear Willie's sled
And rusty pair of skates.
—Washington Star.

Bad Outlook.

"Harriet, if we don't have rain soon the corn crop will be ruined."
"O, Harry, how dreadful; you know we hate canned corn."—Detroit Free Press.

Echo of the Heated Term.

"The boys have chipped in a dime apiece for the oldest inhabitant."
"What's that for?"
"They've engaged him to come over to Mulford's grocery tonight and tell 'em about the cold winter of '66."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

What He Found.

A man who sought coolness in a suburban home yesterday is mean enough to tell this story: He thought he heard a woodpecker, but on examination found the noise came from his friend's large thermometer, where the liquid was trying to bump itself out of the top of the tube.—Indianapolis News.

A Storm.

O, the music of the thunder,
O, the rumble
And the mumble
When it bids us pause and wonder
At the panic there on high;
When this hot earth cracks asunder
And the arching
Sky is parching
We are grateful for the thunder—
For the thunder in July.

O, the glitter of the lightning;
How it quivers
O'er the rivers,
Every timid mortal fright'ning,
As its glories blaze and die.
But like tears, so gently bright'ning
Scenes of battle,
Roar and rattle,
Comes the cool rain with the lightning—
With the lightning in July.
—Washington Star.

Those Lucky Boston Girls.

"Miss Beens never gets nervous about the heat."
"But she's from Boston, you know."
"Yes, I fancied so. She scowled horribly when I split an infinitive yesterday. But why does that save her from worrying over the heat?"
"She never knows how hot it really is."
"Explain."
"Why, when she takes the thermometer from the hook her hands are so cold that the mercury gets a chill and falls down in a comatose condition, and by the time she can bring her nearsighted spectacles to bear on the tube the freezing point is in sight. 'Fifty-three,' she said yesterday as she stared at the thermometer. 'Isn't it singular how the imagination will affect the human mind? Now, I don't—call that hot.' And it was actually 91° in the shade!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

PERSONALS.

The Crown Prince of Bavaria is the visiting surgeon of the Red Cross Hospital of Munich.

F. Wellington Buckstuhl, the St. Louis sculptor and Secretary of the National Society of Sculptors, has been selected as director of sculpture of the Louisiana Purchase exposition.

The Archbishop of York has just completed his seventy-fifth year, but he still carries on all the work of his position and still reads daily a fixed portion of Hindostanee, which language he learned while he was a soldier in India.

Alexandre Parodi, author of "Rome Vaincue," a tragedy which in 1876 aroused as much enthusiasm as Rostand's plays have of late, died in Paris recently at the age of 61 years. He was born at Smyrna of Italian parents.

The recent death of the Earl of Munster reduces to three the number of peers who entered the House of Lords prior to the repeal of the corn laws. The three are Lord Templemore, who took his seat on June 15, 1842, the day after his coming of age; Lord Leicester, who entered the House on April 29, 1844, four months after his coming of age; and Earl Nelson, who first sat on Feb. 8, 1845.

The Bible used at the marriage service of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert was offered for sale recently at auction at Thornby Rectory, Northamptonshire, England. The book was presented by her Majesty to the Rev. John Smith, D. D., subdean of the chapel royal, and its authenticity was abundantly verified. The bidding was started at a sovereign and rose rapidly to 40 guineas. The book's intrinsic value was probably 10 shillings.

Admiral Sir John Edmund Commerell, V. C., who died recently in England, gives the lawyers this slap in a codicil to his will: "Having had fatal experience of the iniquity of the law in certain cases, when decisions have been given against common sense and justice, I entreat the parties interested in my will not to appeal to the law if any difficulty may arise, but to arbitrate. Having been swindled myself by every lawyer that I ever had anything to do with makes me offer this advice to my heirs, executors, and assigns."

Above Suspicion.

On being informed that a member of his race had been sentenced to the penitentiary for forgery, Brother Dickey exclaimed: "Dat's what comes er dis yer eddication. Thank de good Lawd I never could read or write, an what's mo', I never will!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Agricultural Note.

It would be rather interesting to hear how the corn of the Christian Scientist farmer is coming on in the drought region.—Sioux City Journal.

Last Resort.

Wanted—Ten thousand nigger picnics in the South to produce rain.—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

A LINE-O'-TYPE OR TWO.

FOOLED THE VANDALS.

It was a Maywood maiden,
And she had a pretty lawn.
She took it in at candle light
And put it out at dawn.

A CONNECTICUT Christian Science lady recommends the following for mosquitoes: "If a mosquito is troubling you just speak to him kindly and say: 'Look here, my friend, you leave me alone, and I'll leave you alone.' Then believe that he won't bite you! Even if he does, his sting won't hurt. I have done this for years, and now enjoy having the pretty little things around and listening to their musical buzz." In case the liquid air doesn't work on our fishing trip we'll give the Christian Science treatment a trial.

THE librettist's work, like woman's, is never done.

DR. BEAM of the Health department sees an alarming mote in the water supply. The technical name is basommatophorous pulmonate gastropods, and it smells and tastes even worse. Water snail is the common name, and, as it is common to European coasts and rivers, it is presumed that sailing vessels have brought it over. That's what we get for being a seaport.

BREAKFAST OATS.

When in Eldorado, stop at A. J. Savell's feed yard.—Devil's River (Tex.) News.

IT is gratifying to learn that the school children of Chicago will not be prejudiced one way or another on the Santiago hero controversy, as the school history in use does not mention any names. Said history is of the written-while-you-wait order, and the historian had no time to examine into the details of the famous engagement.

"He worked wonders."

REV. MR. FLEMING testifies that his hearty manner causes him to squeeze every hand that comes his way, regardless of sex. Mr. Fleming must be first cousin to the man that pounds one on the back by way of salutation. We hope these hearty gentlemen will all get what is coming to them.

TO the prospective Dowieite: "Don't."

A LOCAL magistrate decides that it is no crime to be run down by a cable train. All the street car people can do is institute a civil suit.

THE CHICAGO CONSTABLE.

When a constable's engaged in constabuling—
Constabuling,
And maturing his constabulary plans,
His capacity for murderous enjoyment—
'Rous enjoyment,
Is just as great as any highwayman's.
He likes to seize the baby's little stockings—
Little stockings,
And to beat an invalid is famous fun;
But take one consideration with another—
With another,
His victim's lot is not a happy one.
When constabulary duty's to be done—
To be done,
The victim's lot is not a happy one.

FROM England comes the story of a young woman whose legs were not mates until Dowie prayed one of them to the required length. Which recalls one of 'Lige's tours de force of a few years ago. 'Lige had a similar case in hand, but put too much steam into his prayer, the result being that he got the leg too long. Not in the least dismayed, however, he back pedaled for a few minutes, and soon had a superfluous two inches prayed off.

"A MAN OF LETTERS."

THE Herronites should make out their matrimonial leases for 1,100 years.

A TESTIMONIAL.

Hon. Elijah Dowie:
Dear Sir: My horse balked this morning and instead of giving expression to profane objurgations I lit a fire of prayer under him. At the expiration of that brief period I distinctly saw the devil emerge from the horse and scamper down the street. During the rest of the day my horse worked like a Trojan. I couldn't ask for a better horse.
ALBERT CHALK, Dowie Milkman.

HAT-BANDS cause baldness, says a local M. D. The way to prevent it is to discard the hat-band and use a hat pin. We must always look to woman for common sense suggestions in the matter of dress.

GRANDMA IS OLDER THAN SHE LOOKS.

Grandmother Kirkpatrick is 86 instead of 76 years of age, as noted last week.—Iowa City (Ia.) Citizen.

PAY day at Fort Sheridan. A few of the boys expect to get "cocked and primed."

IT'S so hot in Kansas City that they are thankful for any small relief. One of these is, as expressed by the Star, that the Democratic National convention is not in session.

WE can assure the striking clothiers at New York that no one is suffering except themselves. If clothiers must strike this is the best time to do it.

WHY JIM SMILED.

Are you wondering what is causing that large smile on Jim Watson's face? It is all on account of a baby girl that was left at their home on July 5.—Chillicothe (Ill.) Bulletin.

ACCORDING to the Rev. Mr. Leach, heaven is like a summer resort. The men are somewhere else.

LORD MILNER has words of praise for the stout old burghers who remain at home smoking their pipes and urging peace negotiations. But he has no patience with the "roving ruffians" who are shooting up Ed's soldiers.

ARIZONA reports a bumper crop of olives. This will be good news for the Agrostological department, which proposes to beat the pauper olive of Europe to a standstill.

THE CAUDAL APPENDAGE LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Chicago	30	52	.366
Evansville	24	48	.333
Milwaukee	25	52	.325

THE paroled Younger brothers have secured work selling tombstones. This is better than furnishing subjects to go under the tombstones.

NO NEW-FANGLED JIGGER FOR BROCKWAY

Mr. Brockway is mowing the schoolhouse campus in the old-fashioned way.—Lyon County (Minn.) Leader.

AGUINALDO, they say, may head a new party. It seems superfluous to add that he should run well. And the question that always arises is: If it seem superfluous to add a thing, why add it? Ans.: It saves writing about something else.

SIX New York reporters have been barred from the Fosburgh trial because of yellow work, which the court characterized as "outrageous breach of propriety." Not an especially novel offense.

MR. WALZ'S no-relief-in-sight fall down has made him more cautious, and he hedges on all prognosticatory details.

ABOUT 2 per cent of the stuff called history is history.

ONCE more we get a reminder that the one hero of the Santiago campaign was General Shafter.

COME, Professor Triggs, start something fresh.

SPEAKING of favorite hims, there's Mr. McKinley. Is he doggerel?
B. L. T.

Green Worms Vs Railroad Train

True Story of a Battle in Maine

RAILROADING in Maine has not been without its incidents lately. A short time ago the trains on the Canadian Pacific railroad were late, and the story went out that a terrible accident had happened near Megantic, near the western border of Maine. As the line of the Canadian Pacific runs for miles through the wilderness of Northern Maine, the report could not be verified at first. A press telegram was sent out, stating that the Colonist Limited had gone through the bridge, and that large numbers had been killed, but at last the overdue train arrived at Jackman Station, and the story was told. Before any person on the train would say a word, he first made a rush to the general store near the Jackman Station and bought a bottle of some emollient. As the passengers rubbed the soothing compound on the bulging blotches of mosquito bites and on the red rash that marked the punishment dealt by black flies and minges they related their experiences.

It seems that when the train, composed of heavily loaded Colonist cars, struck the foot of a steep grade, the engineer noticed that the drivers began to slip and grind in a somewhat unaccountable fashion. The engineer leaned out the cab, and saw that numerous green worms were crawling on the sleepers and the rails. He yanked the sand lever and set the throttle up a notch or so. The great wheels came flogging down on the rails and the engine rocked and trembled, but as the grade grew steeper the locomotive labored more ineffectually.

At the top of the grade and continuing for a quarter of a mile is a trestle over Moxie Brook. As the engine puffed and snorted toward the end of this trestle, slipping, grinding, jerking ahead and then almost slowing to a standstill, the engineer noticed

THE CONDUCTOR CAME FORWARD.

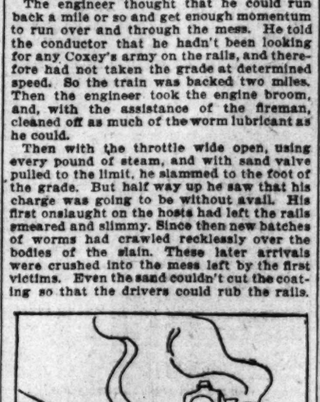
that the green worms were growing more numerous. Behind, they had been in patches and thin processions, like the stragglers behind an army, but at the end of the trestle and along the viaduct as far as the eye could distinguish them they were packing rails and sleepers like a carpet of moving, undulating green. It was evident that the worm army wanted to go somewhere, and was using the trestle of the great Canadian Pacific over which to make an exodus. For every one squashed by the engine wheels two more took his place on the rails, and before the trestle was reached the wheels of the locomotive gave a last, despairing buzz on the slippery rails, and then the train jerked to a standstill. The weight of the cars even pulled the locomotive back a bit ere the brakes would take hold.

The conductor came forward along side of the train, scuffing through the sand of the roadbed, and stepping gingerly through the patches of crawling worms. He found the engineer out by the side of the engine, gazing with intense disgust at the forbidding mess that was smeared over his running gear, and even dripped in thick, yellow streams from the rims of the wheels. The conductor and engineer stood there a moment passing florid comments on the situation, and as they talked they kicked out first one leg and then the other in order to shake off the determined crawlers who insisted on a tour of investigation.

A few passengers, seeing these queer antics, started to come forward, but there were too many worms in sight.

The engineer thought that he could run back a mile or so and get enough momentum to run over and through the mess. He told the conductor that he hadn't been looking for any Coxey's army on the rails, and therefore had not taken the grade at determined speed. So the train was backed two miles. Then the engineer took the engine broom, and, with the assistance of the fireman, cleaned off as much of the worm lubricant as he could.

Then with the throttle wide open, using every pound of steam, and with sand valve pulled to the limit, he slammed to the foot of the grade. But half way up he saw that his charge was going to be without avail. His first onslaught on the hosts had left the rails smeared and slimmy. Since then new batches of worms had crawled recklessly over the bodies of the slain. These later arrivals were crushed into the mess left by the first victims. Even the sand couldn't cut the coating so that the drivers could rub the rails.



WORMS DON'T MIND WATER.

The locomotive came to a halt with its pilot just poked over the first sleepers of the trestle.

There was a second council of war. The engineer suggested that he take the coil of hose in the cab, hitch it to one of the cocks, and sweep the rails with water. This recourse was tried. But as soon as the water began to run each worm halted and clung with all its legs to rail or sleeper. He was able to flatten himself in such a fashion that the water sluiced over him ineffectually. As soon as the stream stopped the worm placidly resumed his course. The water in the tender couldn't be wasted in this fashion, for steam must be kept up.

It was then suggested that the train wait patiently until the worm army had crossed over, but after watching the progress of a sample worm for a few moments the conductor decided that this wouldn't do. The worm didn't hike right along, nor did any of his fellows. Each hitched and undulated for an inch or so and then used up valuable time in reconnoitering. The worm lifted his head, jabbed his stubby snout first to right

THE TRAIN CREW AND THE OTHERS SET TO WORK CUTTING WITHES.

and then to left, and took a long and contemplative survey. Then he hitched along a few more inches and repeated the leisurely survey. The situation was worse than that of a trolley car behind a watering cart in a narrow street.

One of the passengers on the train, a Western farmer, going back to his old home in Germany for a summer visit, said that he believed the only way was to make brooms out of birch withes and sweep the tracks. He declared that he was willing to assist, and on this many of the passengers volunteered. Getting the train out of its predicament was a matter in which all were interested. So the train crew and the others set to work cutting withes down in the ravine, and several in the party tied the withes into brooms for the use of the others. In ten minutes fifty men were out on the trestle, sweeping away for dear life. The air below the framework was filled with flying worms. They pattered like green rain on the leaves of the trees below.

To be sure, there was a quarter of a mile of trestle to clean, but it seemed like a fairly easy proposition. Here, however, ensued a complication. The complication first tackled the men who went into the bushes after the withes. Up from their retreats came the black flies, the minges, and the mosquitoes. They chased the choppers out of the woods and then fell upon the men who were sweeping the tracks.

A person who has not been in the Maine woods cannot understand the tortures that these little terrors inflict. They are at their worst in July. Persons who do not understand those things may think it sounds puerile and cowardly for a man to admit that black flies have "driven him." But even hardened woodsmen and guides will not venture into the woods in June and July until they have smeared their leather hides with grease and tar and other compounds.

The passengers and the train crew were wholly unused to the pests of the Maine forest. Many of them were from cities, and if black flies ever laugh, these terrors of the Moxie must have chortled when they espied the fair white skins of these strangers who had suddenly dropped among them like manna from heaven. By the wireless telegraphy in use in insect land the news was sent abroad, and clouds of pests came winging in over valley and hill. Mosquitoes arrived and went away in content. Black flies splotched

EACH WORM-SWEEPER WAS FOLLOWED BY CLOUDS OF FLIES.

the faces of the toilers. These flies do not fear any movement of man, and settle on the face and hands in patches. Their bite is acute agony. They must use saws where mosquitoes use drills, to judge from the sensation.

Each worm sweeper was followed by clouds of these flies, streaming out behind in the air like bannerets. The minges, such tiny specks as to be hardly visible, came too, and burrowed in the skin in all the claims that had not been staked out by their bigger brothers. The sting of a minge is not a whit less agonizing than the bite of the black fly.

As the workers perspired the plague grew worse. At last fully half the men threw down their brooms and ran for the shelter of the cars, fairly screaming with the torture the insects were inflicting upon them. Only a sportsman who has been in the Maine woods during the summer can understand how infernal this insect persecution is. Other passengers worked on, wielding the broom with one hand and swatting flies with the other. It was necessary to keep one or both hands whirling constantly around the head in order to escape being eaten alive. But fighting the pests was about like kicking out against a breeze. The natural relief from such ineffectual warfare is to swear. So the passengers swore and swatted and swept, and swept and swatted and swore, their perspiring faces puffing redly with the poison that the insects were pumping into them. At last even the bravest gave up the job and they retired to the cars, and left the worms and the insects masters of the trestle. The liliputians were the conquerors of the day. When night came on and the insects went away the fight on the worms was resumed, and at last the train got over the grade and away. But when the passengers got off at Jackman their faces were so swollen that they could barely open their eyes sufficiently to see the way to the store where an enterprising Yankee keeps face lotions.

CROPS WILT UNDER SUN.

INTENSE HEAT SHRIVELS VEGETATION IN MIDDLE WEST.

Maximum Temperature of 100 Degrees or Above Prevailed During Week in States of Central Valleys—Drought Intensified and Its Area Largely Increased—Outlook for Corn Less Favorable with Prospect for Less than Half the Average Yield.

Washington, D. C., July 23.—[Special.]—Following is the official weekly crop report issued by the Department of Agriculture:

Intense heat has prevailed another week throughout the States of the central valleys and middle Rocky Mountain region with only local showers over limited scattered areas. Maximum temperatures of 100° or above were of daily occurrence over more or less of the territory named. Under these conditions the drought has been greatly intensified and its area largely increased. Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, and portions of Nebraska have suffered most, but the conditions are now critical from the lake region, central Ohio Valley, and Tennessee westward to the middle Rocky Mountain region, including the greater part of Texas. Portions of the middle and south Atlantic States continue to suffer from excessive moisture, but favorable temperatures have been experienced in these districts and also on the Pacific coast, where the week was cooler than usual.

The outlook for corn is less favorable than at the close of the previous week. In Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Missouri early corn is practically ruined. With early and abundant rains in these States late corn would probably make half a crop or less. The condition of the crop in Iowa is more favorable than in the before-mentioned States, and copious rains with moderate temperature within a week would greatly improve prospects for a large part of the crop. In Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee, more particularly the western portions of the two last named States, corn is now seriously in need of rain. In Illinois the crop has not yet sustained great damage, but will be materially reduced unless the drought is relieved within a week. In the middle Atlantic States the conditions have been highly favorable for corn, and its condition is further improved.

Moisture Injures Wheat.

Moisture has caused considerable injury to winter wheat in shock in the middle Atlantic States. Harvesting continues, where unfinished, in the more northerly sections east of the Rocky Mountains, and is in general progress on the North Pacific coast.

Spring wheat harvest has begun over the southern portion of the spring wheat region, where, as a result of premature ripening, the yield and quality is much impaired. Over the northern portion, where the crop is now ripening, its condition continues promising.

Harvested oats have suffered some injury in shock from moisture in the middle Atlantic States, and the unharvested crop from premature ripening in the Northwest, while rust has caused injury in New York and Pennsylvania. Good yields are reported from the Upper Ohio Valley.

Haying is mostly finished, and a fine crop has been secured in North Dakota, Minnesota, the lake region, Ohio Valley, portions of the middle Atlantic States, and New England.

In portions of Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Florida, the condition of cotton has improved, but in the two last named States and in the Carolinas it has suffered from lack of cultivation. Rain is greatly needed in Tennessee and over the western portion of the cotton belt, where, however, the crop is generally withstanding the drought well. Fruiting at the top continues to be reported from the central and western districts, and throughout the belt the plant is small.

In the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and Wisconsin tobacco is suffering much from drought, especially in western Kentucky, and has been injured by rains in Maryland; elsewhere the crop has made favorable progress.

Throughout the central valleys the prospects for apples have been further reduced, and no improvement is reported from New England and the middle Atlantic States. On the whole, the fruit outlook is not encouraging.

Reports from States.

New York—Hot and generally dry; light showers, heavy in places. Harvest well advanced, fair yields; winter apples scarce; pears light; grapes and peaches promising.

New Jersey—Frequent showers during the first half of the week greatly hindered harvesting and the stacking of grain, latter half more favorable; apples and plums still dropping.

Pennsylvania—Warm weather; frequent rains in eastern third of State; heavy and damaging thunder-storms in southern and central counties; wheat and rice cutting progressed where weather permitted; much wheat sprouting in shock; oats improved slightly, some cut; corn grew rapidly.

Maryland and Delaware—Week generally unfavorable; rains early part interfered with housing and thrashing of grain; wheat in shock considerably damaged.

Florida—Seasonable temperature; too much rain over portions of northern and western districts; citrus fruits, pineapple slips, and cassava advancing.

Arkansas—All crops injured by hot, dry weather; corn suffering for lack of rain and irreparably damaged in some sections; in localities cotton is standing drought fairly well, but timely rains would benefit greatly.

Kentucky—Except over small areas where local showers afforded relief, drought continues and is ruining crops in west section; drought area now covers central counties and is becoming severe in some parts of eastern section; corn and tobacco in west badly injured, and are suffering in central districts.

Missouri—Extreme heat and drought continue; light showers of no benefit, but rather detrimental, causing corn to scald; early corn is practically ruined.

Illinois and Middle West.

Illinois—Dry and hot; some local showers, mostly in north, all vegetation suffering; injury to corn not great as yet, but leaves curling and in few places tassels and top leaves dying; good rains within a week or ten days would save corn, but yield will be below average; crop looks well in vicinity of Springfield and is able to stand ten days more drought; hay harvest nearly over, light crop; gardens and potatoes badly injured; pastures bare, farmers feeding stock; well and stock water becoming scarce; peaches fair; apples continue dropping; blackberries dried up.

Indiana—Hot, dry, sunny weather; local rains on only one day; corn in many localities benefited by the rains, but in others no rain for so many days is causing it to suffer, and although not seriously injured yet, it is curling and wilting. Unless rain comes soon much corn will be seriously injured and the anticipated great yield will be decidedly reduced. Tobacco needs rains; haying, harvesting, and thrashing continue; wheat, rye, and oats yielding well.

Ohio, Columbus—Temperature excessive; precipitation unevenly distributed; wheat thrashing under way, yield poor to fair; in another week corn in most of central and west portions will be seriously affected.

Michigan, Lansing—Weather hot, nearly cloudless, and dry; wheat, barley, and rye harvest and haying made rapid progress and all cut is well secured; oats maturing rapidly, harvest general in southern counties; corn and sugar beets made good growth; late potatoes and beans doing well, but need more moisture; hot, dry weather has shortened early potato and berry yields, pasturage getting poor.

In the Wheat Belt.

Wisconsin—No rain during week, except light local showers on Wednesday; drought serious in southern countries, elsewhere crops generally in excellent condition; in southern counties corn on sandy soil badly injured, but doing well on low land; oats and barley ripening rapidly; large acreage of hay put in prime condition; late tobacco plants badly injured by drought, early plantings still satisfactory; potatoes good, except in southern section.

Minnesota—High temperatures daily, unprecedently high on 20th, with continued dryness; weather favorable in Red River Valley, and small grains promising, except on lands previously flooded, elsewhere considerable damage to spring wheat and late oats by premature ripening, and in southeast by chinch bugs; spring wheat harvest began on 16th; barley and oat harvest well advanced; large hay crop being secured.

Iowa—Drought condition intensified, with but slight relief from scattered showers; reports indicate material damage to early corn in tasseling stage, especially in southern districts; late corn on best soil showing much less injury; copious rains and moderate temperature within a week would greatly brighten outlook for large part of corn crop; harvesting nearly completed and thrashing in progress; pastures, potatoes, apples, and gardens show steady deterioration.

North Dakota—Crops still maintain previous good standing; wheat filling well, with heads slightly shorter than usual that sown early ripening fast; some barley harvested; corn improving rapidly; flax also improving, some in blossom; haying still in progress.

South Dakota—Beneficial rains in extreme west, also over limited areas in eastern localities, where drought continues; prospective yield and quality of spring wheat and oats further reduced, harvest in progress; early corn tasseling, except in north, and except where rain fell, is generally somewhat damaged, some localities considerably; late corn withstanding drought, but both early and late deteriorating, and unless relieved this week serious results are apprehended.

Corn Suffers in West.

Nebraska—Unfavorable for corn; early planted practically ruined except in few northern counties, and there somewhat damaged; with rain soon late planted corn would make partial crop, but generally less than half a crop in southern counties; corn deteriorating daily and most fields must have rain within a week.

Kansas—Early corn practically ruined for grain, some being cut for fodder; late corn damaged, though holding out well, and has been temporarily benefited by local showers, some beginning to tassel; with rain soon late sown corn may make half a crop; leaves falling; gardens dead.

Oklahoma and Indian Territories—Drought uninterrupted; rains too late to be of benefit; early corn ruined and late in poor condition; will not yield half a crop under most favorable conditions.

Colorado, Denver—Beneficial showers over small areas in Larimer, Weld, El Paso, and Pueblo Counties; spring grains being harvested; upland district yield light, owing to drought and high temperatures.

California—Weather favorable for all crops in most sections; grain harvested; grapes thrifty, nearly average yield promised; oranges, olives, and walnuts in good condition, more than average yield probable.

IN THE NEW YORK MARKETS.

Current and Closing Quotations on Dry Goods, Coffee, Butter, and Metals.

NEW YORK, July 23.—[Special.]—The market for all descriptions of cotton goods has been quiet today. There has been a slow spot business doing, and barely an average mail order demand. In no directions do prices show any change in either staple lines or fancies. Print cloths are inactive and unchanged. Silks are firm, with moderate demand.

Coffee.

Rio on the spot was dull at 5⅝@5⅝c for No. 7. Reported sales of Rio No. 7 at 5.10c, 5½c, and 5.15c, c. and f.; 1,500 bags Santos No. 4 spot at 6½c; 1,000 bags Maracaibo. Futures advanced 5 points on some months, but reacted and closed unchanged, with the tone steady. Sales, 24,250 bags. Havre was unchanged to ¼f lower. Hamburg declined ⅛ pfg. American warehouse deliveries, 16,908 bags. Rio firm at 50 reis advance. Exchange, 10 5-32d (7-32d decline). Receipts, two days, 42,000 bags. Stock, 407,000. Santos firm at 100 reis advance. Receipts, two days, 38,000 bags. Stock, 495,000. Interior receipts, 39,500 bags.

Some months in coffee advanced a trifle early in the day owing to a little local buying, but later on the improvement was lost on selling by importers against purchases on Brazil. European markets were easier and the Brazilian receipts continued heavy.

Butter.

Creamery—Extras, per pound, 19¼c; do firsts, 18@19c; do seconds, 17@17½c; do thirds, 15@16c; State dairy tubs, fancy, 18@18½c; do firsts, 17@17½c; do seconds, 16@16½c; do thirds, 14@15c; Western imitation creamery, fancy, 16@17c; do firsts, 15@15½c; do lower grades, 14@14½c; Western factory, fancy, 15c; do firsts, 14½c; do to good, 14@14½c; do lower grades, 13@13½c; renovated butter, fancy, 16½@17c; do common to choice, 13½@16c; packing stock, 13@14c.

Poultry.

Alive—Spring chickens, 4 lbs and over to pair, 14c; do, under 4 lbs, 13c; fowls, per lb, 9½c; roosters, 5½c; turkeys, 8c; ducks, Western, per pair, 50@75c; do, Southern and Southwestern, 40@50c; geese, Western, $1.00 @1.25; do, Southern and Southwestern, 80@ 90c; pigeons, per pair, 15@20c.

Dressed—Turkeys, hens, 7@8½c; toms, 7c; spring chickens, Philadelphia, 4 lbs and over to pair, 19@20c; do, mixed sizes, 16@18c; do, Pennsylvania, fair to good, 15@17c; do, Western, dry picked, large, 15c; do, scalded, 14c; do, small, dry picked or scalded, 12@ 13c; fowls, Western, dry picked, fancy, small, 10½c; do, scalded, 10c; do, heavy, 9½c; do, Southwestern, dry picked, small, 10@10½c; ducks, spring, Long Island and other near by, 12@12½c; do, Western, 7@9c; geese, spring, Eastern, white, 18c; do, dark, 14@ 15c; squabs, choice, large, white, per doz, $2.25; do, mixed, $1.75@1.87.

Metals.

The local market for pig tin was unsettled with the spot price nominal at $27.50, without buyers. August sold at $26.25, with that price asked at the close, and $26.00 bid. Other deliveries were closed as follows: July, $26.75 bid and $26.90 asked; September, $25.75 asked; October, $25.50 asked; November, $25.75 asked. The London tin market declined £4 again today, thus making a decline of £11 on spot within three days. This heavy break was said to be due to the collapse of the attempt to squeeze the shorts. Spot closed in London at £122. Futures declined £1 10s, closing at £114.

Copper ruled dull and nominal here, with Lake quoted at 17c each, electrolytic and casting at $16.62½. London closed, 2s 6d lower at £68 1s 3d for spot and at £68 8s 9d for futures.

Lead ruled dull here at 4¾c. London closed unchanged at £12 1s 3d.

Spelter unchanged at home and abroad, with spot closing here at $3.90@3.95. London closed at £16 15s.

Iron was slow of sale here, with prices nominally unchanged, and quoted as follows:

Pig iron warrants, $9.50@10.00; No. 1 foundry, Northern, $15.00@15.50; No. 2 foundry, Northern, $14.00@14.50; No. 1 foundry, Southern, $14.75@15.25; No. 1 foundry soft, $14.75@15.25.

The foreign market ruled quiet, with Glasgow quoted, 53s 9d, and Middleboro, 44s 10d.

NEW BRUNSWICK BILLS COMMON

Chicago Coin Dealers Often Asked for Them, but Deny Selling—Seen at Banks.

Chicago coin dealers denied yesterday that they had sold notes of the State Bank of New Brunswick, N. J., to Charles Leonard and Edward Judge, who are now in jail at Joliet.

A. L. Doherty, 106 Dearborn street, asserted that he had not sold a piece of wildcat or even confederate money for three years, although he received frequent demands for it from collectors and others. Mr. Doherty claimed to have knowledge that Leonard and Judge obtained their worthless money from another dealer.

"The brother of one of the men," said Mr. Doherty, "I don't know which one, came in here a month ago and asked me about the money. He said his brother had bought some. Many others have come to me trying to buy this paper, but I never sold it for fraudulent uses."

S. C. Stevens, who occupies a room in the McCormick Building, 69 Dearborn street, admitted that formerly he had sold the New Brunswick bills in sets at $1 a set, but said he had not bought or sold any for two years. He said he did not know Leonard or Judge.

At several banks yesterday it was stated that the bills frequently were offered for deposit.

The arrest of Judge and Leonard caused a sensation in Will County, where Judge is well known. His mother and sisters reside in Wilmington and are highly respected. Judge has two brothers, followers of the races.

Word was received from the police at Buffalo that two men had been arrested there for passing the same kind of bills

GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT OF THE ALTON.

Geo. J. Charlton.

George J. Charlton, General Passenger Agent of the Chicago and Alton railway, is perhaps the youngest General Passenger Agent employed on any of the more important railway systems of the country. He entered railway service with the Alton road at the age of 16 as a messenger boy and junior clerk, and has remained with that company for twenty-five years, successively filling all clerical positions in the passenger and ticket accounting departments from office boy to General Passenger Agent. He has taken an active and leading part in all matters pertaining to passenger traffic of the country for the last twenty years.

NEWS OF THE RAILWAYS.

NORTHERN PACIFIC DIRECTORS ELECT NEW MEMBERS.

Board Reorganized in Accordance with Recommendation of J. Pierpont Morgan—Atchison Company Gets Possession of the Grand Canyon Road and Will Extend It and Build a Hotel—Old Southern Pacific Employes Sending in Resignations.

Northern Pacific directors held a special meeting in New York yesterday and gave practical effect to the decisions of J. Pierpont Morgan in relation to the composition of the board. Mr. Morgan's recommendations were carried out, thus securing harmonious relations among the previously warring interests in the property.

The new directors elected were James J. Hill, E. H. Harriman, William Rockefeller, H. McK. Twombly, and Samuel Rea. These men take the places of Edward E. Adams, R. M. Callaway, Samuel Spencer, Dumont Clarke, and Walter G. Oakman. The full board is now composed of the following:

Robert Bacon.	Charles S. Mellen.
George F. Baker.	Samuel Rea.
E. H. Harriman.	William Rockefeller.
James J. Hill.	Chauncey M. Depew.
Brayton Ives.	James Stillman.
D. Willis James.	E. B. Thomas.
John S. Kennedy.	H. McK. Twombly.
Daniel S. Lamont.	

It is understood that as a result of the adjustment of the fierce conflict waged between the Harriman and Hill factions last spring the plans of President Hill regarding the operation of the Burlington road will be considerably modified. It was the intention of Mr. Hill to extend the Guernsey branch of the Burlington to Salt Lake City, and there connect with the Los Angeles line projected by Senator W. A. Clark of Montana. The carrying out of this plan has been effectually prevented, and this is believed to have been the main object of the Harriman syndicate.

The Atchison company has secured control of the Santa Fé and Cañon railroad, which extends from Williams on the main line to a point eleven miles from the rim of the cañon. The road was sold last Saturday at Williams by Receiver E. B. Gage for the upset price of $150,000. The purchasers were a committee representing the bondholders of the road and the Santa Fé holds a majority of the bonds. It is proposed to extend the line at once to the rim of the cañon at Bright Angel and to build there one of the finest summer hotels in the West. It is also the intention to build an electric line skirting the rim of the cañon for a distance of thirty miles.

The Grand Trunk is sponsor for the project of a new grain route to Europe. It is proposed to establish a line of steamers from New London, Conn., but the Central Vermont, which is owned by the Grand Trunk, wants Congress to assist it by making an appropriation for deepening the harbor, so that deep draft vessels can enter there. The Central Vermont has arranged, if the plan goes through, to erect a $400,000 grain elevator at New London.

Charles M. Hays, President of the Southern Pacific is now on his way East to consult with E. H. Harriman and J. C. Stubbs regarding important changes to be made in the operation of the Southern Pacific. The number of resignations of Southern Pacific officials is exciting attention. Reports are current that the services of all the old Huntington officials will be dispensed with.

Earnings of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis (Pan-Handle) railroad for the month of June and for the six months ended June 30 were as follows:

June—	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross	$1,589,801	$1,528,790	$ 61,011
Net	435,648	354,012	81,636
Surplus	108,389	8,856	104,488
Jan. 1 to June 30—			
Gross	9,751,057	9,383,514	367,543
Net	2,596,825	2,253,036	343,780
Surplus	861,630	365,944	495,685

Decision Favors Scalpers.

Rochester, N. Y., July 25.—The law passed by the New York State Legislature last winter forbidding traffic in railroad tickets by others than authorized agents of railroad companies was declared unconstitutional today by the Appellate Division of the State Supreme Court.

REGENT SENTENCE IS UPHELD.

Branch Appellate Court Affirms Conviction in the Insurance Conspiracy Case.

Judge Arba N. Waterman, speaking for the Branch Appellate Court, has affirmed the judgment of the Criminal Court finding Dr. Michael N. Regent and Delia Mahoney guilty of conspiring to defraud the National Council of the Knights and Ladies of Security. The main point on which a reversal of the sentencing of the defendants to prison and to pay fines was sought was the argument that the grand jury which returned the indictment was not impaneled according to law.

GET NINE JURORS IN A WEEK.

Suit Brought by Metropolitan Elevated Railway Drags in Judge Vail's Court.

A case now on hearing before Judge Vail has been on the call for more than a week, and as yet a jury has not been secured. Several panels, in all 205 jurymen, have been called for examination. Only nine jurors have been secured and one of these has left the city. The suit is brought by the Metropolitan West Side Elevated railroad company to secure a right of way. Counsel on each side are exercising their right to challenge jurors who are not property-owners.

RANGE OF PRODUCE PRICES

QUOTATIONS ON GRAIN AND STAPLES AT LEADING EXCHANGES.

Record of the Day's Trading in Principal Commodities from the Eastern Seaboard to the Western Markets—Tendency of Cotton in the East and South — Receipts and Shipments of Wheat, Corn, and Oats at Milling Points.

(Continued from eleventh page.)

tion and profit-taking were the factors in today's wheat trading, and under the selling pressure the market sank under 60c and held the lower level up to noon for September. Just after noon the market broke to 68c. Towards the close further weakness was shown on reported rain in Kansas. The market broke to 67¼@67⅝c for September and closed at 67¾c; July, 67¼c; December, 69¾ @69¼c. Cash wheat was in good demand all through, and a satisfactory business was done. Low grades sold a shade firmer, and on the milling wheat the prices were lower in conformity with the option, but the basis held firm at 1½c over September for No. 1 Northern; No. 2, 68¾@69¼c; No. 3, 66@67c. Flour—First patents, $4.00@4.10; second patents, $3.80@3.90; first clears, $2.90 @3.00; second clears, $2.20.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 23.—Close—Wheat—Lower; No. 2 red cash, elevator, 68¼c; track, 69¼@69¾c; July, 67¼c; September, 68¾c; December, 71½c; No. 2 hard, 69¾c. Corn—Lower; No. 2 cash, 57¼c; track, 58½c; July, 56c; September, 56⅛c; December, 57¾c. Oats—Lower; No. 2 cash, 41c; track, 41½c; July, 40¼c; September, 38½c; No. 2 white, 40@ 41½c. Lead—Steady, $4.30@4.40. Spelter—Firm, $3.85. Receipts—Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 165,000 bu; corn, 80,000 bu; oats, 47,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 11,000 brls; wheat, 56,000 bu; corn, 28,000 bu; oats, 33,000 bu.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 23.—Close—Wheat—July, 65c; September, 66c; December, 68½c; cash No. 2 hard, 66@68½c; No. 3, 65½c; No. 2 red, 67c; No. 3, 65@66c. Corn—July, 58½c; September and December, 57c; cash No. 2 mixed, 58½@59½c; No. 2 white, 59c; No. 3, 58½c. Receipts—Wheat, 79,200 bu; corn, 33,600 bu; oats, 13,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 156,000 bu; corn, 45,200 bu; oats, 6,000 bu.

DULUTH, Minn., July 23.—Close—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 72⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 70¼c; No. 2 Northern, 65¾c; No. 3 spring, 61¾c. To arrive—No. 1 hard, 72⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 69¼c; July, 70¼c; September, 68¾ @69¼c; December, 70@70½c. Corn, 51c. Oats, 36¼@36c. Flax—Cash, $1.85; September, $1.65; October, $1.60.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 23.—Flour—Steady. Wheat—Lower; close, No. 1 Northern, 71@72½c; No. 2 Northern, 70¼@71c; September, 70¼@72c. Rye—Steady; No. 1, 56c. Barley—Steady; No. 2, 56c; sample, 35 @54c. Oats—Lower; No. 2 white, 39½@40c. Corn—September, 55@55c.

TOLEDO, O., July 23.—Wheat—Active; lower; cash and July, 71c; August, 71½c; September, 71½c; December, 74c. Cloverseed —October, $6.05. Oil—Unchanged.

PEORIA, Ill., July 23.—Corn—Higher; No. 3, 56c. Oats—Firm; No. 3 white, 38c billed through. Whisky—On the basis of $1.29 for finished goods.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 23.—Spirits turpentine steady, 32@½c. Resin, firm, 95@ 1.00. Crude turpentine, quiet, $1.00@2.00. Tar, firm, $1.00.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 23.—Spirits turpentine—Firm, 33c. Resin—Firm and unchanged.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 23.—Turpentine steady, 32½c. Resin—Firm, unchanged.

SHARP ADVANCE IN POTATOES.

Nearly All Desirable Grades Marked Up Ten Cents a Bushel on Light Receipts.

Only 26 cars of potatoes have come in so far this week, against 63 cars for the two days of last week, and the scarcity together with the demand made prices generally 10c higher yesterday. In all sections there are reports of marked reductions to the crop by the unusual weather. Butter was also advanced ½c and navy beans 2c. All other produce held steady. Buyers have given up expectations of finding high grade produce and this is helping the sale of inferior goods.

Quotations on round lots were as follows:

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Eggs, loss off, cases returned	11¼@12c	Cheese, fancy brick	8¼@9¼c
Eggs, at mark, cases returned	10½c	Butter, creamery, extra	19@19½c
City recandled	12c@12½c	Firsts	16@17c
Seconds	14@14½c	Seconds	14@15c
Storage eggs, 75c@$1.50		Dairies	14@15½c
Cheese, Amer.	10@10¼	Ladles	13@13½c
Cheese, twins	9½@10¼c		

POULTRY.

Iced chickens, scalded	8c	Live turkeys, lb	5@7½c
Do, dry picked	8@9½c	Chickens	10c
Do, roosters	5½@6c	Do spring, lb	11@12c
Iced turkeys	6@8c	Geese, doz	$3.50@4.50

VEALS.

50@60 lbs	4@5c	100@110 lbs	6@6½c
60@70 lbs	5@6c	75@150 lbs	5@6c
85@100 lbs	6@7c	150@200 lbs	5@6c

FISH.

Black bass, lb	12@12½c	Pickerel	6@6c
Carp	7½@8c	Pike	6@8c
Perch	6@7c	Soles	6@8c

FRUITS.

Apples, good to choice	$1.50@2.25	qts	80c@$1.15
Apples, fancy	$2.50@3.25	Bananas, bch	$1.25@1.50
Lemons, Cal., packed	$3.50@4.00	Red raspberries, 24 pints	$1.25@1.75
Do, Messina	$3.00@3.50	Black raspberries, 16 qts	$1.40@2.00
Pineapples, Cuban, per 100	$5.00@8.00	Cherries, 16 qts, sour, cases	$1.25@1.60
Do, Florida, 24@30 crates	$3.00@3.50	Peaches, Ill., 4 basket case	50@60c

Do Miss	80c	Lettuce, head, home grown, tubs	25@50c
Do, Texas, Elberta, bskts	90c@$1.00	Do, leaf, in cases	45@50c
Apricots, box	$1.00	Beets, new, bu	$1.00
Cantaloupes, brls	$2.50@3.50	String beans, new, 1½ bu	$1.75@2.00
Gems, Ill., crates	50@60c	Peas, new, 1½ bu	75@80c
Watermelons, Georgia, per car	$200.00@250.00	Tomatoes, Tenn., 4-bskt. cases	75@90c
		Do, Illinois	75@80c

VEGETABLES.

Beans, navy, hand-picked	$2.10	Do, home grown, early Ohios, 1¾ bu	$1.00@1.25
Medium	$1.90@2.00	Kentucky Hebrons, fancy, brl	$3.00@3.10
Celery, Mich., cases	50@60c	Do, bu	$3.00
Cucumbers, ill., ½ bu	20@30c	Virginia, Rose and Hebrons, brl	$3.10@3.25
Do, Balto., bu	60@75c	Tomatoes, Tenn., 4-bskt. cases	75@90c
Cabbage, new, home grown, per 100	$3.00@4.00	Do, Illinois	75@80c
Carrots, new, brls	$2.00@2.50		
Radishes, home grown, 100 bunches	$1.00@1.25		
Turnips, new, bu	50c		
Onions, Louisville, sacks	50@55c		
Sweet corn, 1½ bu sacks	50@60c		
Cauliflower, boxes	60@$1.25		

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of country produce for the last 24 hours, as compared with the same time last year:

	Receipts—		Shipments—	
Articles.	1901.	1900.	1901.	1900.
Apples, brls	1,196	48	230	92
Beans, bu	210		2,068	210
B. corn, lbs	143,800	1,800	82,400	1,400
Butter, lbs	1,919,308	1,435,061	1,113,905	1,535,647
Cheese, lbs	774,000	313,654	220,600	144,945
D. fruit, lbs	96,000	40,000	28,000	9,250
Eggs, pkgs	11,397	7,986	4,863	2,987
Hay, tons	900	643	10	
Hides, lbs	365,387	129,040	662,778	449,337
Potatoes, bu	7,663	13,390	618	2,575
Poultry, lbs	82,200	700	37,643	23,658
Poultry, cps	1,100	100	810	270
Wool, lbs	529,508	484,418	1,142,550	190,196

IN LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep—Figures of the Week.

The cattle market closed weak and about 10c lower than on Monday. Hogs averaged a little higher, but closed weak. Sheep closed a little lower and lambs 10@20c higher. The best cattle offered sold at $5.65, hogs at $6.22½, and lambs at $5.40.

Stock-Yards receipts and shipments follow:

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, July 22	21,517	800	33,880	13,709
Tuesday, July 23	5,000	1,500	18,000	14,000
Totals	26,517	2,300	51,880	27,709
Same time last week	33,908	3,011	64,470	46,490
Correspond. time 1900	17,846	1,536	31,188	29,600
Shipments—				
Monday, July 22	6,750	11	7,895	1,109
Tuesday, July 23	3,500	100	4,000	1,000
Totals	10,250	111	11,895	2,109
Same week last year	10,808	130	11,929	822
Correspond. time 1900	5,668	9	10,008	2,874

Combined receipts at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Louis, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Thus far this week	80,000	106,000	53,000
Same period last week	74,000	143,000	75,000
Same period 1900	44,000	61,000	47,000
Same period 1899	89,000	94,000	49,000

Packers purchased 15,000 hogs, leaving 3,500 in the pens. Droves averaging 156@163 lbs cost $5.85@5.86; 150@170-lb packers, $5.92; and 235@265-lb butchers and shippers $5.99@ 6.09. Armour bought 6,500; Anglo-American, 1,500; Boyd & Lunham, 400; Continental, 500; Hammond, 700; Lipton, 700; Morris, 900; Swift, 3,000, and butchers 800.

Receipts for July 24 are estimated at 27,000 cattle, 34,000 hogs, and 25,000 sheep, against 15,837 cattle, 34,202 hogs, and 23,190 sheep Wednesday of last week. The three leading Western roads reported 1,440 cars, against 810 Wednesday of last week.

The average cost price of hogs at Chicago today was $5.92, against $5.86 Monday and $5.00 a week ago. Average the first two days of this week, $5.89, against $5.96½ a week ago.

Eleven markets received 77,000 hogs, against 121,000 a week ago, and 52,000 a year ago. Total the first two days of this week, 156,000, against 219,000 a week ago, and 107,000 a year ago.

Cattle—Some cattle sold steady, but the general market closed weak and 10c lower. Dealers are expecting between 25,000 and 30,000 cattle for Wednesday, a great many of them from the drought country. Kansas City has been getting more cattle this week than Chicago, which is unusual. The first two days of this week Kansas City received 42,000, or 15,000 more than arrived at Chicago. A large share of the cattle at the former market are half-fat steers and thin stockers. The Burlington road reported 790 carloads of all kinds of live stock in sight for Wednesday. The quality of the offerings today was rather poor. The best offered, ninety head of 1,312-lb distillery steers, sold at $5.65. Native steers sold at $3.75@5.65, bulk at $4.85@5.45; corn-fed Westerns sold at $4.75@5.60, with 982@1,229-lb Kansas-Texas at $4.35@4.75. Straight Texas steers sold 10@15c lower, at $4.50@4.80, averaging 1,060@1,187 lbs. Native butcher stock declined a little, and stockers and feeders sold 15@25c lower than the close of last week. Milkers and springers sold $5@10 per head lower than a week ago at $20@40 per head.

HOGS—Prices averaged a shade higher. The market opened steady, later ruled 5c higher, but weakened and closed dull, with 3,500 left in the pens. Receipts were quite liberal, and the quality better than usual for Tuesday. Packers were good buyers between 9 and 10 o'clock, but the urgent orders were soon filled. One of the Boston shippers was out of the market. Two loads averaging 278 lbs sold at $6.22½, with 227@280-lb averages at $6.15@6.20. Only about half a dozen loads sold above $6.12½. The Armour and Swift droves cost $5.92. Quotations follow:

Bulk of sales	$5.85@6.05
Selected butchers', 220@270 lbs	6.00@6.17½
Selected bacon, 150@195 lbs	5.85@6.05
Mixed grades, 180@240 lbs	5.85@6.12½
Heavy shipping, 200@350 lbs	6.05@6.22½
Heavy packing, 280@400 lbs	5.85@6.05
Rough heavy grades	5.60@5.80
Poor to choice pigs	3.50@5.65

SHEEP—Trade was active and lambs ruled 10@15c higher, with sheep about steady. Lambs sold at $2.75@5.60; bulk, $4.75@ 5.30. About 3,000 grassers from Idaho sold at $3.25@5.50. Native sheep sold at $1.50@ 4.00; bulk, $3.25@3.75; native yearlings at $2.75@4.90; grass Western sheep, $3.40@4.00.

Live Stock Markets Elsewhere.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 23.—Cattle—Receipts, 18,000 natives, 900 Texas, 1,100 calves. Best beef steers and cows steady to 15c higher; Texans and stockers and feeders steady. Choice export and dress beef steers, $5.40@5.90; fair to good, $4.60@5.35; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.40; Western fed steers, $4.50@5.50; range steers, $3.65@4.25; Texans and Indians, $3.00@4.25; Texas cows, $2.65@ 3.00; native cows, $2.50@4.25; heifers, $2.50@ 4.75; canners, $1.50@3.25; bulls, $2.50@4.50; calves, $3.00@4.00. Hogs—Receipts, 19,000. Market 5@10c higher. Top, $6.07½; bulk of sales, $5.60@6.00; heavy, $6.00@6.07½; mixed packers, $5.70@6.00; lights, $5.30@5.80; pigs, $3.50@5.25. Sheep—Receipts, 6,000. Lambs, 10@15c lower; sheep steady; lambs, $4.50@ 5.00; fed wethers, $3.25@4.00; range wethers, $3.50@3.80; ewes, $2.75@3.25; stockers, $1.75 @2.50.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 23.—Cattle—Receipts, 7,000, including 3,500 Texans. Market steady for natives to a shade easier for Texans. Native shipping and export steers, $4.90@5.80; dressed beef and butcher steers, $4.20@5.50; steers under 1,000 lbs, $3.90@5.00; stockers and feeders, $2.50@4.10; cows and heifers, $2.00@4.85; canners, $1.25@2.75; bulls, $1.50@ 3.75; Texas and Indians, $3.25@4.00; cows and heifers, $2.35@3.60. Hogs—Receipts, 5,300. Market slow, but 5c higher. Pigs and lights, $5.80@5.90; packers, $5.75@5.90; butchers', $5.55@6.20. Sheep—Receipts, 1,200. Market dull and slow. Native muttons, $2.25@3.25; lambs, $3.75@4.25; culls and bucks, $2.00@ 3.00; stockers, $1.50@2.25.

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., July 23.—Cattle—Receipts, 8,500. Market active, steady; native beef steers, $4.25@5.85; Western steers, $4.00@4.90; Texas steers, $3.50@4.25; cows and heifers, $2.80@4.25; canners, $1.50@2.75; stockers and feeders, $2.80@3.80; calves, $3.00 @5.00; bulls, stags, etc., $2.25@4.00. Hogs—Receipts, 11,000. Market steady to a shade stronger; heavy, $5.70@5.85; mixed, $5.67½@ 5.70; light, $5.65@5.70; pigs, $4.50@5.50; bulk of sales, $5.67½@5.70. Sheep—Receipts, 9,000. Market steady and lower; wethers, $3.35@ 3.75; ewes, $2.80@3.30; common and stock sheep, $2.75@3.25; lambs, $4.00@5.00.

SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 23.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,655. Market mostly 5@10c lower; natives, $3.90@5.80; cows and heifers, $1.25@4.80; bulls and stags, $2.25@4.30; stockers and feeders, $2.15@4.15; veals, $2.00@5.50. Hogs—Receipts, 14,441. Market generally 5c higher; light and light mixed, $5.60@5.80; medium and heavy, $5.70@6.10; pigs, $3.25@ 4.75; bulk, $5.75@5.95. Sheep—Receipts, 1,152. Market steady to 10c lower; lambs active at steady prices; top, $4.90.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Beeves—Receipts, 250; nominally steady; exports, 977 cattle and 5,600 quarters of beef; tomorrow, 4

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN THOROUGHLY acquainted with demurrage rules, switching rates, location of the various industries in and around Chicago desires position with concern doing large carload business. Address E 92, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—REGISTERED ASST. pharmacist, having down-town experience, wishes position evenings or Sat. and Sun. Address F 100, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—CLERK IN OFFICE OR otherwise, by reliable young man, fair knowledge of bookkeeping, good at figures, penmanship; place more object than salary. F 67, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper, good office man, or shipping clerk; 10 years' experience. Address F 98, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—REGISTERED PHARmacist in down-town store wants to change Aug. 1. Address F 71, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TEMPORARY, BY 1ST-class accountant. Address F 533, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS bookkeeper and stenographer. H 440, Tribune.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED — PAINTER; MECHANic, all branches; has tools. Basement, 4504 Champlain-av.

SITUATION WANTED — PERMANENT, BY A machine draftsman on machine design in the city; references given. Address F 51, Tribune.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED — BY EXCELLENT JAPanese as a butler, houseman; good refs. Address F 61, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY JAPANESE YOUNG boy, experienced, as cook, houseman; good references. Address F 62, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COACHMAN, ENGlish; thoroughly understands care first-class stable; stylish, careful driver; best city refs. Address L E 134, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COACHman, single; willing to be useful; best refs. Address H 408, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED — BY STENOGRAPHER and general office man; rapid and accurate; reasonable salary. Address H 437, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—STEN., REM.; RAPID, accurate, willing; $8 week. F 78, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT STEnographer and general office man. F 77, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—RELIABLE, ELDERLY man wants good home; janitor, houseman, or care of horse, lawns; references. E. A. FOOTE, 48 Eldredge-ct.

SITUATION WANTED — SINGLE MAN, understands work around private place, care of horses; personal references. F 59, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — TEMPORARY, BY young man, 15 years of age; best city reference. Address H 432, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EMPLOYMENT OF any kind from 8 to 5; references. H 538, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — WILLING YOUNG man, 23; good refs. Address H 514, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CASHIER, ASSISTant bookkeeper, or both, by thoroughly competent lady; can operate typewriter; good references. Address F 64, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY THOROUGHLY competent lady bookkeeper; d. e.; several years' exp.; accurate; good penman. F 96, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — YOUNG LADY DEsires office position; 2 years' experience; good penman. Address ANDERSON, 551 W. Ohio-st.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT girls, cook and house maid, in first-class family; no objection to suburbs; best references. 3121 Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DISHWASHER IN hotel or restaurant, by reliable colored woman. Address 591 Fulton-st. MARY OWENS.

SITUATION WANTED — BY ELDERLY LADY in small family to assist in housework; will go to suburbs. 575 43d-st., Flat 4.

SITUATION WANTED—GERMAN SECOND girl; also housework in flat, small family; $3.50 to $4; references. 3310 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COLORED WOMan, general housework. 3021 Wentworth-av., side entrance.

SITUATION WANTED — GENERAL WORK around house; colored man; good references. W. HOWARD, 2012 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—HOUSEWORK; 8 YRS' ref. 4208 Cottage Grove-av., Flat 1.

SITUATION WANTED—GERMAN GIRL, GENeral housework; no second maid. 652 E. 45d-st.

SITUATION WANTED — SWEDISH GIRL IN small family. Call 6119 Morgan-st., 2d floor.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT COOK; also 2d or general work. Ref. 4226 Ellis-av.

SITUATION WANTED — BY GIRL OF 16 IN A small family, Swedish. 2 Warren-av., flat 25.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER'S POsition, widower's family, by young widow; no objection to one child. CORBETT, 1309 Hayward-st., 3d flat. No triflers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER IN widower's family. Refs. given. M. F., 3817 Cottage Grove-av.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—GOOD SEAMSTRESS IN family; $1 a day; best references. M., 400 S. May-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—A WOMAN WOULD like position with family going to some bay fever resort; care of children or invalid; understands sewing and housekeeping. Address X N 165, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NURSE OF GOOD experience; confinements a specialty; $12 per week. Box 870, Barrington, Ill.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—SWEDISH WOMAN wants washing and ironing to go out or by the day. MRS. LINDELL, 2156 Burling-st.

SITUATION WANTED WASHING AND cleaning by the day. Address N F 587, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—WASHING AND IRONing by the day. 3735 Cottage Grove-av., Flat C.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 GIRLS FOR housework; refs. 3973 Vincennes-av. 'Phone Gray 1501.

SITUATIONS WANTED — BEST SERVANTS, with references. Woman's Exchange, 3310 Cot. Grove.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT YOUNG lady stenographer, of good appearance; desires position of trust and as correspondent; reliable and well appearing; references the best. Address F 95, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY, swift S. P. operator; has knowledge of stenography; first-class refs.; no agencies. L. G., 554 31st-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY stenographer; 6 months' experience; wages $6. Address F 75, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — STENOGRAPHER, Rem. or S.-Premier; short experience; accurate; salary moderate. E. T. CASEY, 3027 Evans-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BRIGHT BEGINNER; good address, accurate; small salary. Address H 423, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED LADY stenographer will fill temporary positions; $2 per day. Call or address 1004 Monadnock Block.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY graduate; work, writing; good penman. Address H 425, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRApher; good writer; rapid, accurate; reasonable salary. Address H 436, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BRIGHT YOUNG LADY stenographer, with machine; $5. H-406, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EDUCATED, REfined young woman, nursery governess or companion, party going to Europe; small salary; reference. Address 1 Bell Terrace, Hyde Park.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED young lady as reception lady in doctor's office or general office work. Address F 72, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY IN doctor's office [3 years' experience], with board; $4 per week. 34 E. 35th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BRIGHT, ATTRACTIVE young lady would like engagement as traveling demonstrator; best references. F 94, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — BY JAPANESE YOUNG lady who will take care, valet or waiter; good ref. Address F 63, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES—AUDITORIUM TOWER [Congress Entrance.] 100 BRANCHES IN THE WORLD.

Private lessons, private classes, conversation classes, literature classes, commercial classes; no drudgery; native teachers only. Trial lesson free.

THE AMERICAN METHOD OF SINGING, copyrighted May, 1900, by the discoverer and teacher, MARY M. SHEDD, 74 Auditorium Bldg. Booklet free. Voices tested free.

THE BALTHAZARD MODERN SCHOOL OF Languages, Hall's French, German, Italian, Latin; visitors welcome; summer rates now; best native teachers only; quickest results.

DRAMATIC ART, ELOCUTION, FENCING, stage dancing. 61 S. Clark-st., Rooms 23 to 26.

JONES BUSINESS COLLEGE, DAY AND NIGHT sessions; 2 mos., nights, $10. 190 Washington-st.

DANCING SCHOOLS.

WALTZ, TWO-STEP, AND ALL THE LATEST steps and ballroom dancing taught by PROF ROACH, 161 W. Madison-st., Haymarket Bldg.

MACHINERY.

CEREAL AND FLOUR MILL MACHINERY, complete plant; practically new; used six months; standard makes. E. P. Allis Co., Nordyke-Marmon, Invincible Grain Cleaner Co., etc.; special prices for quick sale; all or any part. Address H 427, Tribune office.

WANTED — HOISTING ENGINE, DOUBLE drum, double cylinder, 2 or 4 spools; will pay cash. ROEMHELD & GALLERY, Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

ENGINES, BOILERS AND PUMPS, ALL SIZES, bought and sold. The E. H. Wachs Co., 158 Indiana-st.

BICYCLES AND BICYCLE GOODS.

WANTED—FIFTY SECOND-HAND WHEELS at office for country orders; bring wheels and get our cash offer. MEAD CYCLE CO., 350 Wabash-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER—A1, FOR TEMPORARY WORK; must be a good penman and furnish first-class credentials at interview; $2.50 per day. Address N F 248, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER—BRIGHT YOUNG MAN; ONE who has some knowledge of printing business preferred; state age, experience, references, and wages expected. Address F 88, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER—COMpetent Oliver operator; salary $12. 46, 94 La Salle-st.

BOOKKEEPER — ASST., AN EXPERIENCED young man. Room 911, Adams Express Bldg.

BOOKKEEPER—MAN, AGE 25-40; MUST BE A1; $25. 740 Monon Bldg.

BKPR. AND OFFICE CLERK—EXP. IN SASH and door business; $12. K. WILSDON, Fort Dearborn Bldg.

BK. AND STENOG.—YOUNG MAN, EXP.; $12. K. WILSDON, Fort Dearborn Bldg.

DRUG CLERK—RELIEF WORK. COLE, 32D and Wallace-sts.

MAN—FOR TIMEKEEPER; MUST BE EXCELlent penman; good position for cripple. Address F 70, Tribune office.

NIGHT CLERK — MIDDLE-AGED MAN, TO act as night clerk and watchman; must have good refs. and be a man of neat appearance. Apply Kenwood Hotel, 47th and Kenwood-av.

OFFICE CLERK—18 TO 23; GOOD CHANCE FOR advancement. 180 Dearborn-st., Room 911.

REGISTERED DRUG CLERK — MUST SPEAK German and give good references; single man; $15. Address F 55, Tribune office.

REGISTERED PHARMACIST—FOR COUNTRY town. Address F 90, Tribune office.

REGISTERED RELIEF DRUG CLERK—FOR 1½ days per week. 1355 Wabash-av.

YOUNG MAN—ABOUT 21 YEARS OF AGE, AS general assistant in the accounting department of a large concern; must have had a few years' business experience, a good penman, and quick and accurate at figures; wages $8 per week; position open Monday, July 22; bring letters at interview. Address N F 347, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—GOOD ADDRESS, GENERAL OFfice work; transportation company; steno. preferred; give age, experience, references, and salary expected. Address H 404, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—AGE 20. GOOD WRITER. EXperienced in office; $7. A. B. NYMAN, 92 La Salle-st.

YOUNG MAN—NEAT APPEARANCE, GOOD penman, exp. in ins. office; $60. L. STAPLIN, 403 Fort Dearborn Bldg.

YOUNG MAN—AGE 20; GOOD WRITER; OFfice; $7. HOWARD, 134 Monroe-st.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

AMBITIOUS, ENERGETIC MEN OF GOOD CHARACTER, WHO CAN FURNISH SATISFACTORY REFERENCES, CAN SECURE EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE GENERAL AGENCY RENEWAL CONTRACTS FROM THE ILLINOIS LIFE INS. CO., 134 MONROE-ST.

CITY SALESMEN—TO SELL CLEAR HAVANA Key West cigars. Address E 158, Tribune office.

CITY SALESMEN—TO CALL ON SALOONS TO sell staples. Address E 159, Tribune office.

EXPERIENCED SOLICITORS—A FEW, ONLY men of good address, for city and country. Room 201, Washington-st.

GOOD ALL AROUND FURNITURE SALESMAN to leave city. Address H 405, Tribune office.

"LIVE SALESMEN"—FOR "THE BEST GROcers' and Butchers' Scales on Earth." Call or write, REID & CO., 17 Quincy-st., Suite 306, Chicago, Illinois.

MEN—WHO ARE NOW ENGAGED IN REPREsenting wholesale tailoring firms and who have been successful in the line; the very largest wholesale tailoring concern in the United States will give such men an opportunity to make more money than they are making at the present time; the very best sample equipment, such as woolens, cottons, garments, swatches, etc., will be furnished; branch stores will be opened without requiring investment of the salesmen, and salaries guaranteed to good parties; good salesmen will make their opportunity; we do not advise the others to apply.
W. H. NICOLL, Lock Box 529, Chicago, Ill.

SALESMAN—FIRST CLASS, EXPERIENCED mechanical rubber salesman, capable of handling large trade; fine opportunity for right party; state age and experience; confidential. Address N K 481, Tribune office.

SALESMAN — EXPERIENCED TRAVELING, to represent Eastern factory in Western territory; must be able to approach large department store buyers, handle old and sell new trade; line is most complete of its kind; permanent position for able, energetic salesman; prefer man between 26 and 35 years of age; state experience in full, where last employed and where traveled; will pay suitable party expenses, salary, and commission. Address C 156, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—THOROUGHLY RELIABLE, EXperienced grocery salesman for city retail trade; route by leading Chicago house; permanent position and good salary for good, able man; give age, experience, and reference. Address F 86, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—ON ENTIRELY NEW PROPOSItion; nothing less than $25 men selected; good address, strong personality, and able to approach best business and professional men. THOMPSON, 912, 153 La Salle-st.

SALESMAN—EXPERIENCED, SPECIALTY TO sell an established line to the wholesale and retail grocers of Wisconsin, Minnesota, and the Dakotas; give age, experience, and references. Address F L 36, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—TRAVELING, TO SELL THE JOBbing department store trade; first-class man can make favorable salary arrangement. Regent Mfg. Co., 124 Market-st.

SALESMAN—CAPABLE TO SELL BRUSHES OR handle agents; also one good active man to deliver. P. & A. Brush Co., 84 Lake-st.

SALESMAN — FOR GROCERY SPECIALTY; a permanent place and good salary to the right party. Address F 461, Tribune office.

SALESMAN AND SOLICITORS—$18 AND EXpenses; something new; articles of merit; sell without effort. 313 Ashland Block.

SALESMAN — BRIGHT, ENERGETIC, FOR steam coal; good opening to right party. Call 410 S. Canal-st.

SALESMAN — TRAVELING, GROCERS' SUNdries; expenses and salary; best references only considered. Address F 79, Tribune office.

SALESMAN — EXPERIENCED, SPECIALTY, cereals; refs., age, sal. expected. B 304, Tribune.

SALESMAN—EXPERIENCED, OFFICE SPEcialty. Call Room 11, 80 Dearborn-st.

SALESMEN—COLLIER'S WEEKLY IS HAVING an enormous sale, and a handsome and beautiful set of books is given with each year's subscription; inexperienced men are earning $15 to $28 weekly; any neat-appearing man can secure employment with us. I. P. ROBINSON, 522 Rand-McNally Bldg.

SALESMEN — A LARGE MANUFACTURING firm wants 4 good salesmen in every State to sell staple article to retail trade; we give handsome premium worth $3 free with each order; $5.00 a day man makes $1.50 on each sale. WHOLESALE DEPT., SUITE 34, 184 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

SALESMEN—ONE RELIABLE MAN IN EACH town, city, to sell our canvassing outfit; people come to you to buy; good money; steady position; Chicago taken; write; stamp. Buyers' league, 473 East 46th-st., Chicago.

SALESMEN—FOR LINE OF MEN'S AND WOMen's medium grades, Western made, in northern Minnesota, North Dakota, and Montana; must have established trade and be well recommended, young, and energetic. Address F K 480, Tribune office.

SALESMEN — OF BUSINESS EXPERIENCE and good address; the right party will secure profitable employment and good pay. Apply between 9 and 12 a. m. International Society [DAVIS], 131 Wabash-av.

SALESMEN—EXPERIENCED, SPECIALTY, TO sell an established line to the wholesale and retail grocers on Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska; state age, experience, and references. Address F L 25, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—TWO EDUCATED YOUNG MEN, about 25, to learn our business; begin as salesmen and take responsible positions when qualified; references required.
GEO. L. SHUMAN & CO., 315 Dearborn-st.

SALESMEN—TWO EDUCATED YOUNG MEN, about 25, to learn our business; begin as salesmen and take responsible positions when qualified; references required.
GEO. L. SHUMAN & CO., 315 Dearborn-st.

SALESMEN—CAN'T FIND BETTER ARTICLE. Our automatic door and window alarm sells on sight. The terror to sneak thieves, porch climbers, and window workers. Automatic Alarm Co., 182 S. Clark-st.

SALESMEN—THREE EDUCATED, WELL dressed, gritty salesmen, 25 to 35, to learn our business; chance for advancement; refs. required. Address F 81, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—A FEW GOOD MEN TO HANDLE our line of household specialties on side or exclusive; can easily earn $75 to $100 per month. Makers' and Sellers' Co., 47 W. Lake-st.

SALESMEN — TO SELL CALENDARS, ETC. Liberal commission. Experience required. Bennett-Thomas Mfg. Co., 334 Dearborn-st.

SALESMEN—GROCERY AND SPECIALTY MEN, we have A1 side line; pocket sample. Call or address R. 303, 42 River-st.

SALESMEN—HUSTLING INSURANCE MEN TO do some special work. Address E 213, Tribune.

SOLICITOR — ACTIVE, AGGRESSIVE, FOR permanent business; good income; references. Address C 88, Tribune office.

SOLICITORS—WE HAVE EXCELLENT PROPOSITION FOR HIGH GRADE SOLICITORS. QUALIFIED TO REPRESENT LARGE CITY BANK. THIS IS NO GET-RICH-QUICK SCHEME BUT GOOD MONEY CAN BE MADE FROM $3.00 TO $6.00 PER DAY. MUST BE ABLE TO FURNISH CITY REFERENCES AS TO HONESTY. APPLY ROOM 62, 70 LA SALLE-ST.

SOLICITORS—LIVE, UP-TO-DATE MEN OF business ability can get a chance to connect with a grand Chicago institution and make big money. See MR. DAVIS, 1206 Tacoma Bldg.

SOLICITORS—FOR HOTELS AND RESTAUrants; can make $5 per day; references required. Address F 475, Tribune office.

SOLICITORS—ACTIVE, FOR HUYLER GUM machines; liberal commission. B 325, Tribune.

TRAVELING MAN—SALARY $20 WEEK, ALL expenses, experience unnecessary; $25 cash security required. Call today at Great Northern Hotel. Knapp Co.

UMBRELLA SALESMAN — EXPERIENCED, for the large Western cities, including Pittsburg; also experienced man with knack to teach New York City trade. Write or call. The Mohican company, 416 Broadway, New York City.

Boys.

BELL BOY — AT THE NORTH SHORE HOtel.

BINDERY BOY—FOR TABBING, ETC. H. L. RUGGLES & CO., 142 Monroe-st.

BOY—AN INTELLIGENT, EXPERIENCED BOY about 18 years old, as general assistant in office of jobbing house; prefer boy living at home; must write good business hand and be correct in his work; state age and references. Address H 401, Tribune office.

BOY—ABOUT 16 YEARS OLD, FOR OFFICE duties; well educated and of a good family; none other need apply. Address F 74, Tribune office.

BOY—IN OFFICE, GRADUATE HIGH SCHOOL; $7. Address F 85, Tribune office.

BOYS AND YOUNG MEN—ALL PARTS OF city, to sell package goods; call afternoons. 2014 State-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Trades.

BLOCK STONE PAVERS—15; 9 HOURS, $4.50 day. Apply at 19th and Sidney, South Side, on work Pittsburg, Pa.

BOILERMAKERS—COMPETENT, FOR PACIFIC coast; wages $3 to $3.50 per day, according to ability; a deposit covering cost of transportation will be required, which will be refunded at end of six months' service. Apply 600 McCoy's Hotel.

BOILERMAKERS—10 FIRST-CLASS MEN FOR railroad shop, out of city, country. Parlor O, Tremont House, corner Lake and Dearborn-sts.

CIGAR MAKERS—FIFTY HAND WORKERS; steady employment. 232 E. Randolph-st., top floor.

COATMAKERS—FIRST-CLASS MAN ON THE floor in a large custom coat shop; must understand all branches of fine coat shop. Address N F 532, Tribune office.

CUSTOM CUTTERS—THERE IS ALWAYS ROOM at the top and the great modern system will help you to get there. Taught by Cleveland Cutting School, Cleveland, O.

CUTTERS, TAILORS, LADIES' TAILORS, ETC. We can place you "right" before the trade. Croonbergh's Cutting School, 108 Washington-st.

CUTTERS—STOCK WORK; GOOD POSITION for competent men. SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., Fulton and Desplaines-sts.

CUTTER—FIRST-CLASS MAN ON COUNTRY orders; good wages; A1 man. Address N F 516, Tribune office.

ENGINEER—TO RUN ELECTRIC ELEVATOR and take care of low pressure boiler; state experience and salary wanted. Address H 435, Tribune office.

ENGINEER — WHO FAIRLY UNDERSTANDS boilers, electric light plant, and refrigerating machine; must have city license. Call 118 S. Wayne.

EXPERIENCED GORDON PRESSMAN—Steady position. Printer, 281 Dearborn-st.

IRON BED MAKERS—THOSE ACCUSTOMED to pouring; wages from $2 to $4 per day. Apply to Simmons Mfg. Co., Kenosha, Wis.

JOINERS, CABINET MAKERS, AND COACH carpenters. Room 620, 225 Dearborn.

MACHINISTS—COMPETENT, FOR PACIFIC coast; heavy work; wages $3 to $3.50 per day, according to ability; a deposit covering cost of transportation will be required, which will be refunded at end of six months' service. Apply 600 McCoy's Hotel.

MACHINISTS — BOTH VISE AND MACHINE hands; good wages and steady jobs are offered to the right men. Address The Sucyrus Company, South Milwaukee, Wis.

MACHINISTS—CITY SHOP; PERMANENT jobs. Room 1220, 185 Adams-st.

MOLDERS—COMPETENT, FOR THE PACIFIC coast; wages $3 to $3.50 per day, according to ability; a deposit covering cost of transportation will be required, which will be refunded at end of six months' service. Apply 600 McCoy's Hotel.

ONE OR TWO EXPERIENCED ARMATURE winders for our electrical repair shop. Address KURZ & ROOT, Appleton, Wis.

STATIONARY ENGINEER — MUST BE TEMperate and reliable. F 56, Tribune office.

TAILOR—TO LEARN CUTTING AND TAKE charge of tailoring parlor. Call 601 Cable Bldg.

TEMPLATE MAKERS, MARKERS, PUNCHERS, fitters, and laborers. Chicago Bridge and Iron Co., Washington Heights, Ill.

TYPE CASTERS AND DRESSERS — FIRST-class. Inland Type Foundry, 188 Monroe-st.

YOUNG MEN—IN LIGHT MANUFACTURING; those experienced in clockworking materials preferred; pay to start between 2 and 4 at 385 Wabash-av., 6th floor.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

COACHMAN—
3152 South Park-av.

STABLEMAN—WITH FIRST-CLASS REFERences; must live on premises. Apply the Electric Light, Oil and Gas Del., Clybourn-pl. and Hawthorne-av.

TEAMSTER—TO DRIVE GRAIN AND HAY wagon; references. 3105 La Salle-st.

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS WANTED—EVERYWHERE; EXCLUsive territory. "One dollar a year protects you." We issue more accident policies than any other similar company in the world because we have the most popular and cheapest insurance written; new plan; $1 a year pays for a $500 policy; no assessments or dues; other amounts in proportion. Death benefits, weekly indemnity, free medical attendance; many other original and popular features. Issued to either sex between 16 and 63 years without regard to color, nationality, or occupation. $100,000 deposited with insurance department protects policy-holders under our system. All claims promptly and liberally settled. Write for application blank. Reliable representatives wanted everywhere; good territory still open; liberal contract to capable agents. The International Registry Company, 189 Broadway, New York.

PERMANENT POSITION FOR LIFE; COMpensation $25 to $75 per week; the Policy Holders' National Union, an Illinois corporation, with $250,000 capital, organizing a fraternal benefit local representatives in every city and town in the U. S.; our business, new and non-competitive and a positive necessity to every firm, corporation, and individual; no bond or investment, but first-class references required. Address Superintendent of Agents, 321 Chamber of Commerce, Manhattan Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS GUARANTEED $30 TO $60 WEEKLY introducing our labor saver; $10 outfit free; experience and talking unnecessary; business permanent; position convinces; particulars with 500 money making secrets, one dime. A. Wayvell-Chappell Co., 53 River-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—ON SALARY OR COMMISSION: THE greatest agents' seller ever produced; every user of pen and ink buys it on sight; 200 to 500 per cent profit; one agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days; another $32 in two hours. Monroe Mfg. Co., K 58, La Crosse, Wis.

AGENTS—YOU SHOULD HEAR FROM US IF you wish to handle a money-maker; the finest miniature photo jewelry on the market; don't fail to send for particulars.
HURSEN BROS., 325 Dearborn-st.

AGENTS WANTED — FOR 20TH CENTURY hatpin; indorsed by milliners; 200% profit to agents; sample, postpaid, 25c. G. L. HOSKINS, 240 S. Broadway, Denver, Colo.

AGENTS FOR DAVIS' MECHANICS' SOAP; REmoves fruit stains, ink, paint, etc.; also toilet soaps; big profits. Davis Soap Co., Chicago.

AGENTS AND CANVASSERS WANTED EVERYwhere for our latest toilet article; send 25c for sample; sells for 75c. Sheridan Toilet Co., Chicago.

AGENTS AND SOLICITORS WANTED IMMEdiately by city and country; can make $20 a week. COOK, 3742 Cottage Grove-av.

AGENTS—WE SELL YOU THE ADVANCE PEAnut machine for $12.50; send for circulars. American Vending Machine Co., 221 5th-av., Chicago.

Employment Agencies.

MEN—IT IS MUCH CHEAPER TO CALL AT our office for a GOOD, STEADY POSITION than to try and find it yourself.
WE HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED FOR YEARS.
Positions secured by us must prove permanent or no charge will be made for replacing.
IF YOU WANT A GOOD, STEADY POSITION IN GENERAL OFFICE work, collector, bookkeeper, credit man, accountant, clerking in grocery, dry goods, etc., bank clerk, cashier, floorwalker, car record clerk, pay roll clerk, law office clerk, general work in wholesale house, shipping clerk, assistant manager, city salesman, canvassing, voucher clerk, rapid extender, manager, office clerk, stockkeeper, office boy, bill clerk, checking, calling, etc., or MALE HELP of any kind, city salesman, lithographer, telegraphing position on railroad, street and lines, entering, collecting, etc., call
STROUP'S BUREAU,
190 and 201 Clark-st., second floor, between Monroe and Adams-sts. Tel. Cent. 1395.

AUDITOR—TO TRAVEL.....$25.00
Stenographer, Rem., for bank..... 18.00
Bookkeeper, out of town, references..$8.00 to 12.00
Bookkeeper and office, cash, door, and blind business, exp..... 12.00
Stenographer, Rem., exp. tabulator..... 15.00
Stenographer, Rem., South Side..... 12.00
Shipping clerk, wh. and town, $40 bonded..... 12
Stenographer, Rem., North Side..... 10.00
Young man, exp. in electrotype work..... 8.00
Young man for office work; good writer..... 7.00
Stenographer, Rem., good writer..... 6.00
Soda clerk, South Side..... 7.00
Boys..... $3.50 to 6.00
KING'S MERCANTILE AGENCY.
134 Monroe-st. 524 Dearborn-st. 92 La Salle-st.

BOOKKEEPER—UNDER 30.....$25
Stenographer, very rapid..... 15
Stenographer, good penman..... 18
Bookkeepers, young men..... 15
Bill clerk, rapid figurer..... 15
Stenographer, West Side..... 15
Asst. bookkeeper, young man..... 10
Office clerk, good writer, about 21..... 10
Stenographer, Rem., N. S..... 12
Order clerk, young man..... 8
Young man, 18, in shipping-room..... 7
MERCANTILE EXCHANGE,
185 DEARBORN-ST.

BOOKKEEPER, GROCERY EXP.....$15
Bookkeeper, neat young man..... 10
Bookkeeper and stenographer..... 12
Stenographers, two, good..... 12
Stenographer, young man..... 8
Shipping clerks, two..... $8, 10
Correspondent, young man..... 10
Office men, two..... $8, 10
Merchants' Clerical Exchange, 740, 108 La Salle-st.

VACANCIES. VACANCIES.
100 OR MORE.
Call at HEADQUARTERS and secure what you want. We place every one.
STAR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU,
167 Washington-st.

FOR WORK OF ALL KINDS.
MORRELL'S, 146 STATE-ST.
NO JOB, NO PAY.

AT ADAMS & TILLOTSON'S, WORK NEAR Los Angeles, California, on Southern Pacific railway: Machinists, drillers, laborers, and teamsters; five years' work; big wages; finest climate in the world; cheap fare. Particulars at 117 S. Canal-st.

MEN — TO LEARN BARBER TRADE; ONLY eight weeks required; tools presented, wages Saturdays; positions guaranteed. Catalogue mailed free. Moler Barber College, 435 Wabash-av.

TWO COMPETENT YOUNG MEN STENOGRAphers, $75. Call the Oliver Typewriter Co., 107 Lake-st.

BUSINESS-MEN, WRITE TO H. P. E. SOCIETY, Jones School Bldg., on Thursdays for help; free employment.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER — YOUNG MAN, IN RAILroad office; must have good schooling, be able to take at least 100 words per minute correctly, and be good at spelling and punctuation; one living with parents preferred; answer in own handwriting, giving age, business experience if any, references, and other particulars; much will depend upon the completeness of your answer. Address H 407, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER — YOUNG MAN, EXPERIenced, in sash, door, and blinds mill; $12. A. B. NYMAN, 92 La Salle-st.

STENOGRAPHER—YOUNG MAN; GOOD OPERator; $12. 740, 108 La Salle-st.

STENOGRAPHER — EXPERIENCED, YOUNG man. Room 911, 185 Dearborn-st.

STEN.—EXP. MALE; YOUNG MAN; WITH A1 refs.; $80-$75. C. D. PAYNE, 134 Monroe-st.

STENOGRAPHER — YOUNG MAN, RAPID AND accurate; $12. 740, 524 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

AN INCOME OF $15 WEEK CAN BE EARNED in spare time or evening by any person able to write; proof sent free anywhere to those sending addressed envelope to Robert Grannan, Mfg. Co., Box 237, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CANVASSERS—FOR FAMILY TRADE; GOOD appearance and first-class references required; salary $9 per week and commission. Apply the Electric Light, Oil and Gas Del., Clybourn-pl. and Hawthorne-st.

EX-ASSISTANT SUPT., EXPERIENCED EXagent of industrial company, to select one as manager of agents; guarantee salary; state particulars, languages spoken. Address N F 396, Tribune.

FAMILIES—WITH BOYS AND GIRLS, AGES 15-20, wanted for country; permanent work guaranteed men, boys, and girls; free transportation; cheap houses. MORRELL'S, 146 State-st.

MAN—PERMANENT POSITION FOR THE right man to represent old established company having $200,000 capital; $900 per year and expenses; payable direct from our office; no deception; absolutely straight salary, not conditional on results. Chance for promotion and increase of salary; state age, reference, and business experience. Address Union Mfg. Co., Box 824, Philadelphia, Pa.

MAN—RELIABLE MAN, IN EVERY LARGE town; experience unnecessary; inclose addressed envelope. Detective, 152 W. 22d-st., New York.

MAN—FOR RETAIL DRY GOODS STORE; bring references. Apply Room 604 Medinah Temple, Wednesday, July 24, from 2 to 3 p. m.

MAN—STRONG, TO WORK IN SHIPPING DEpartment; state salary and experience; good packer preferred. Address H 434, Tribune office.

MEN AND WOMEN IN EVERY TOWN WHO write a plain hand, to copy letters or us at home; our work can be done with ink, typewriter, mimeograph; show employer; an hour or so evenings will add $5 to $6 to your weekly earnings. Work sent any distance; inclose stamp. Particulars and all necessary information mailed on application. Address Union Advertising Co., Toledo, O.

MEN AND WOMEN — TO DO COPYING AT home; must write a fair hand; $3 to $12 weekly working evenings; positively no canvassing; inclose stamp. King Mfg. Co., Quincy-st., Chicago.

YOUNG MEN—BY CHARLES SCRIBNER'S Sons; 3 bright young men; must be over 20 years of age, to work in circulating department; good opening for the summer, with view of permanent work; bring references. 504 Cable Bldg., Wabash and Jackson.

YOUNG MAN—WHO DESIRES TO LEARN wholesale shoe business; to not apply unless you have confidence in your own ability. Address F 97, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—STRONG, IN RECEIVING ROOM; must write good hand and not afraid of hard work; state age, salary wanted, and references. Address H 441, Tribune office.

YOUNG MEN — TO RUN ON TRAINS. NEWS stand, Union Depot, down-stairs.

YOUNG MEN—2, TO RUN ON R. R. TRAINS. 167 Plymouth-ct., opp. Dearborn Station.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—POCKETBOOK, BLACK LEATHER, AT Royal Arcanum picnic last Saturday, containing papers and little cash; reward given. WILLIAM CRUTCHETT, care of Lyon & Healy's, Wabash and Adams-st.

LOST—DIAMOND SUNBURST PIN NEAR CORner of Monroe-av. and 64th-st. Return to 6446 Monroe-av. Liberal reward.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—
THOUSANDS OF SALARIED PEOPLE and families in moderate circumstances do their trading with us on "Special Credit" at cash prices. You can select from our elegant new stocks everything worn by men, women, and children; used in furnishing a home complete, from parlor to kitchen. Beautifully decorated chinaware given away with all purchases amounting to $5.00 or more. Established in 1886. E. SHOWERS & CO., 2d and 3d floors. 217-219 State-st.

PERSONAL—NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY FURS at an enormous discount. Fine garments $125 and up. New invoice of beautiful seal skins. Order now and have the benefit of choice selection and low prices. You can make part payment now on these goods, if so desired. Call and see them, references and testimonials as to the results of our work. DAVID BECKER & CO., 90 Wabash-av. Telephone Cent. 2540.

PERSONAL—MANICURING,
FACIAL AND SCALP TREATMENTS.
LADIES! GENTLEMEN!
MME. BARTON
Suite 522, 263-269 Dearborn.

PERSONAL—BALDNESS AND ALL SCALP diseases cured. MME. M. HESSLER, SPECIALIST for hair and scalp. R. 930, 934 Marshall Field Annex.

PERSONAL—MASSAGE, MANUAL AND MEchanical movement cure, hydrotherapic [Kneipp cure]; separate departments for ladies and gentlemen. Madsen's Institute, 9th floor Schiller Bldg.

PERSONAL — BUY WHEAT AND CORN ON present conditions; present prices look cheap; send for our book, "Successful Speculation," free. J. K. COMSTOCK, 23 Traders' Building, Chicago.

PERSONAL—R. L. ADY, M. D., DE LASCAU Inst., will impart a great professional secret to every elderly lady and gentleman calling on her this week free of charge. 3051 Cottage Grove-av.

PERSONAL—WANT A DIAMOND? STEP IN, we will let you have one on easy terms; low prices this month. LOFTIS BROS., 103 State-st.

PERSONAL — ROACHES AND BEDBUGS EXterminated from your premises under guaranteed contract. FREDERICK PERES & CO., 427 State.

PERSONAL — HORSERADISH JACK'S NEW quarters, finest in city; cheese, butter, eggs, jellies, etc., at wholesale prices. Now at 65 Randolph.

PERSONAL—MRS. M. E. FRANCIS, COMPLEXion brushes; $1 and 75c. All Mme. Qui Vive's toilet requisites. Suite 311 Venetian Building.

PERSONAL — POST CASH PAID FOR DIAmonds, old gold

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

2032 MICHIGAN—BEAUTIFUL ROOMS WITH board; detached house. Phone 4091 Calumet; ref.

2156 PRAIRIE-AV.—CAN FIND BOARD AND rooms; near three transportation lines.

2446 MICHIGAN-AV.—HANDSOME DETACHED stone residence; beautiful front room, with board.

3724 WASHINGTON-AV.—FRONT AND SINGLE rooms, with board; near L. C.

267 MICHIGAN-AV., NR. AUDITORIUM—REST first floor rooms and table for refined people.

3157 PRAIRIE-AV.—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM with board; refs.

West Side.

WILL ACCOMMODATE CLUB OF 8 GENTLEMEN in first-class style, reasonable; Warren-av., near Sacramento. Address H R 127, Tribune office.

North Side.

16 ASTOR-ST., NR. DIVISION-ST. AND LAKE Shore-drive—Unique, finest living in Chicago, to people of refinement. $5, $6, $7, or $8 per week.

204 E. ERIE-ST. — SINGLE AND DOUBLE rooms, with board; very reasonable.

243 DEARBORN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms with board; produce direct from country.

208 CASS-ST.—SINGLE AND DOUBLE ROOMS, with board. MRS. KAUTZ. Tel. 1363 North.

242 DEARBORN-AV.—ROOMS, WITH BOARD, single and double; refined musical family.

487 FULLERTON-AV.—LARGE COOL ROOMS; good table; reasonable rates; express W. L. C.

531 BELDEN-AV. — NEWLY FURNISHED rooms; excellent table; fine location.

Hotels.

HOTEL TURNER, 33D AND WABASH-AV.—Without exception one of the nicest and best located family hotels on the South Side; rooms single or en suite, with or without private baths; electric elevator service; all modern improvements; convenient to elevated, Indiana, and State-st. car lines. Phone 408 South.

NEW PRIVATE HOTEL, THE LOUVRE, 3611 Lake-av.—Most elaborately furnished; all modern conveniences; hot and cold water; excellent table; beautiful single or double rooms; big lawns; lake 1/4 block. L. C.; refs. Tel. 1257 Oakland. Two blocks cable.

HOTEL GLEN, 10-12 E. MADISON — HAS steam heat, electric fans, brass beds, leather chairs; the best hotel in town for men; elevator runs all night; rates, $1 and up; a reasonable reduction by the week.

THE ELLIS PARK HOTEL, 107 37TH-ST.—ELEgant 3, 4 and 5 room suites with private bath; also single rooms; facing Ellis Park, near L. C. and C. G. cable. Table first-class. Phone 576 Oak.

HOTEL HAYES, 64TH AND LEXINGTON-AV.—1 block from S. S. elevated. L. C. and electric lines; modern heat; private baths. Tel. Oak. 656. American and European plan.

EDINBURGH HOTEL, 2124 MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Suites of two and three, also single, with private bath; very cool and quiet. Tel. 1038 South.

WASHINGTON HOTEL, 85 SOUTH CLARK-ST. Steam-heated Rooms—Outside rooms; $1 per day and $1.50 per week up.

NORTH SHORE HOTEL—150 ROOMS, OVERlooking Lake and Lincoln Park; best; rates reasonable. Lake View and Deming-pl. Limits car.

ALABAMA, ELLIS AND BOWEN-AVS.—COOL rooms; elevator, fine bath; summer rates.

MIDLAND HOTEL, 167 MADISON-ST.—ROOMS; with bath, 1 person, 75c; 2 persons, $1.

Summer Resorts.

BUTTERNUT LAKE, WIS. — IF YOU LIKE peace, good bass fishing, and first-class accommodations come here; rates reasonable. BEACH HOUSE, Butternut Lake, Wis.

FREE OUTING FOR WOMEN—LAKE BLUFF; tickets $1. 429 La Salle-av., city. Tel. Black 873.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM—FOR MAN AND WIFE; private family, west of 48th-av.; state price. Address N F 588, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND GOOD ROOMS—FOR PROFESsional man and wife, near lake and transportation; references. Address H 444, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—NEW, ELEGANT FURNISHED rooms, with or without housekeeping privileges; bath. 2806 Calumet-av.

TO RENT — 370 MICHIGAN-AV., PLEASANT, cool rooms; near Auditorium.

TO RENT—3017 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE AND small, cool newly furnished rooms.

TO RENT—$1.25 PER WEEK UP; PLEASANT rooms; 2 blocks Harrison-st. cars. 624 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—1839 MICHIGAN-AV., NEATLY FURnished rooms, first-class; prices reasonable.

TO RENT—ONE OR TWO FINE ROOMS; KITCHen privileges; cheap. 4047 Grand-blvd., Flat 4.

North Side.

TO RENT—379 DEARBORN-AV., ELEGANTLY furnished rooms; near Marquette club; fine location; 'phone; very reasonable; modern conveniences.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED, OUTside rooms; private family. 417 La Salle-av., 3d floor.

TO RENT—262 ONTARIO-ST., CORNER LINcoln Park-blvd., elegantly furnished front rooms, modern.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY FURNISHED FRONT rooms for couple; kitchen privileges; two blocks from Lincoln Park. 562 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—SUITE NICE MODERN ROOMS; TWO gentlemen; no other rooms. 38 Walton-pl., Flat 3.

TO RENT—275 ERIE, FRONT FURN. ROOM; up-stairs; housekeeping rooms, furnished.

TO RENT—494 DEARBORN-AV., FURNISHED large front room and other rooms.

TO RENT—151 DEARBORN-AV., NICELY furn. double and single rooms; conveniences.

Suburban.

TO RENT—2 ROOMS AND BATH; $9 MO. FOR couple. 858 S Central-av., Austin.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY YOUNG LADY, FURnished room, south of parlor and piano, on West Side, with or without board. F. W. STONE, 153 Morgan-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM BY YOUNG MAN, single, within 3 blocks of terminal of N. W. elevated. C. G. JONES, 1208 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—6 NEW HOUSES ON 34TH-ST., BEtween Cottage Grove and Rhodes-av.; hardwood finish and floors; hot water heating; 2 baths, warming closets, laundry, every known modern convenience; rent reasonable.

J. D. ALLEN, 100 Washington-st.

TO RENT—LARGE GREENHOUSE, COTTAGE, and barn; situated on Bond-av., near 79th-st.; about 5 minutes' walk. Apply to EDWARD E. MOYNAN, 9145 Commercial-av., or JEREMIAH LARKIN, cor. Torrence-av. and 108th-st.

TO RENT—MAGNIFICENT 16-ROOM MODERN residence; hot water heat, electric light, etc.; specially adapted for physician; for rent or sale. Prairie-av. NEWBURY & CO., 204 Dearborn.

TO RENT—2802 MICHIGAN-AV., CORNER 28TH-st., 18 rooms, stable; $100.

GEORGE H. HIGH & CO., 83 Washington-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—700 W. MONROE-ST., 10-ROOM RESidence, new plumbing, new hardwood floors, and beautifully decorated; every detail in perfect order; price $45. K. BRITTAIN & CO., 405, 155 La Salle-st., Chicago.

TO RENT—57 CAMPBELL PARK, NEAR CORner of Oakley-blvd. and Harrison-st., 9-room stone front house; very fine location; $30.

North Side.

TO RENT—NEW MODERN 14-ROOM STEAMheated residence, 366 Ontario-st., 1 block from the lake. NEWBURY & CO., 204 Dearborn-st.

Summer Resorts.

TO RENT—FURNISHED COTTAGE, ST. JOE River, E. W. MOORE, Benton Harbor, Mich.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—FLATS—62D AND GREENWOOD-av., elegant new 4 and 5 rooms, finished in mahogany, white enamel, Flemish and English oak, tiled entrances and bathrooms, steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, coolers, and everything to suit Illinois Central, Alley L, 61st, and 63d-st. Electric and Cottage Grove and cable roads; near Midway, Washington and Jackson Parks, and Chicago University. Telephone in building.

TO RENT—YOUNG COUPLES, COZY 3 AND 4 room heated flats, 6802 Yale-av.; 17 min. out; $144.50; furnished, $17 to $25. Elegant; All of 5 and 6 room flats, 6239 Cottage Grove-av. and 6011 Ellis-av.; $22.50, $25; just what you want. OWNER, 175 Dearborn-st., Room 312.

TO RENT—300 and 302 65th-pl., near I. C. 67th-st. station, 1st and 2d flats, 6 and 7 rooms, all light, new building, modern in every detail; special inducements; $32.50 to $35. H. SIMON, Agent, 3547 Cottage Grove-av. 'Phone Oakland 501.

TO RENT—FINE 6-ROOM FLAT, NEWLY DECorated; walking distance; $20; 493 S. State-st., over Lehmann store. Address H B PEABODY, 203 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NEW AND BEAUTIFUL 4 AND 5 room apartments, n. w. corner 64th-st. and Jackson-av.; all hardwood floors and trim.; near Alley L, 67th station, electric cars, and the parks; open.

TO RENT—2, 3, 4 ROOM FLATS; STEAM HEAT; hot water, private bath; convenient transportation; rates reasonable; strictly first-class. The Royce, 3626 Rhodes-av.

TO RENT—WASHINGTON PARK AND ELEvated station; nicely modern steam flats, free till Sept. 1; 6048 Vincennes-av., $30; 5410 Kimbark-av., $25.

TO RENT—KENWOOD—CHOICE LAKE SHORE 7-room flat, 3627 Oakenwald-av., only $25; also 7-room heated flat, 4023 Lake-av., $30. See these before renting. OWNER, 175 Dearborn-st., R. 312.

TO RENT—LENOX, SMALL FLATS, $15 TO $18; steam heat, hot water. Office, 3537 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—4831 PRAIRIE-AV., FINE, LIGHT, modern 7-room flat; $25.

THOMAS MOSES, 43d-st. and Indiana-av.

TO RENT—3133 INDIANA-AV., ELEGANT 7-room modern apartment; hardwood floors. DANIEL MARDIN, 217 31st-st.

TO RENT—4247 ELLIS-AV., 7 ROOMS; FIRST-class inducement to good tenant.

TO RENT—2 AND 3 ROOM FLATS. BARKER & JACKSON, 1818 Wabash-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—THE HANDSOMEST FLATS IN CHIcago for the money, $15 and $16; fine modern bullt-in shades, screens, new gas fixtures, electric bells, fine plumbing; call and see them; agent on premises, 108 Desplaines-st., cor. Monroe.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 5-ROOM STEAM-HEATed flat; porcelain tub, hardwood floors, janitor service, 423 W. Madison-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

North Side.

TO RENT — DIVISION-ST., NEAR LAKE, 8 rooms, furnished; $45 per month; short lease. MRS. E. W. CASE, 20, 107 Dearborn-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER the city. Call or send for our printed list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORES.

West Side.

TO RENT—HANDSOME STOREROOMS, $25 each; electric power if necessary; also 10,000 sq. ft. fine light basement, cheap. N. e. cor. Desplaines and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—A FEW DESIRABLE OFFICES IN Garden City Building, n. w. cor. Fifth-av. and Randolph-st.; all modern conveniences; good location for manufacturers' agents. Apply Room 306, J. S. MEYER

TO RENT—ELEGANT OFFICES, VAULT, hardwood floor; light and janitor service. Boylston Bldg., 203 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—$15—MODERN OFFICE, OAKLAND Music Hall, 40th and Cottage Grove-av. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—SPACIOUS DESK ROOM, LIGHT OFfice, $5 per month to satisfactory tenant. 65, 6 to 12 Pacific-av., east of Board of Trade.

TO RENT—DESK AND PHONE, IN PLEASANT office. 140 Dearborn-st., R. 95, Hartford Bldg.

Floors and Lofts.

TO RENT—WITH POWER, HEAT, AND ELEvator service—Most elaborately furnished; all modern conveniences; hot and cold water; excellent table; beautiful single or double rooms; big lawns; lake 1/4 block. L. C.; refs. Tel. 1257 Oakland. Two blocks cable.

HOTEL GLEN, 10-12 E. MADISON — HAS steam heat, electric fans, brass beds, leather chairs; the best hotel in town for men; elevator runs all night; rates, $1 and up; a reasonable reduction by the week.

THE ELLIS PARK HOTEL, 107 37TH-ST.—ELEgant 3, 4 and 5 room suites with private bath; also single rooms; facing Ellis Park, near L. C. and C. G. cable. Table first-class. Phone 576 Oak.

HOTEL HAYES, 64TH AND LEXINGTON-AV.—1 block from S. S. elevated. L. C. and electric lines; modern heat; private baths. Tel. Oak. 656. American and European plan.

EDINBURGH HOTEL, 2124 MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Suites of two and three, also single, with private bath; very cool and quiet. Tel. 1038 South.

WASHINGTON HOTEL, 85 SOUTH CLARK-ST. Steam-heated Rooms—Outside rooms; $1 per day and $1.50 per week up.

NORTH SHORE HOTEL—150 ROOMS, OVERlooking Lake and Lincoln Park; best; rates reasonable. Lake View and Deming-pl. Limits car.

ALABAMA, ELLIS AND BOWEN-AVS.—COOL rooms; elevator, fine bath; summer rates.

MIDLAND HOTEL, 167 MADISON-ST.—ROOMS; with bath, 1 person, 75c; 2 persons, $1.

Manufacturing Property.

TO RENT—FACTORY BUILDING AT 397 TO 405 W. Kinzie-st., 120x80, 6 stories; yard room and sheds; well adapted for woodworking; low rental; will divide. J. W. WILSON, Owner, 192 S. Ashland-av.

TO RENT—LIGHT MANUFACTURING SPACE and power, first-class, 5,000 to 20,000 feet. H. A. STREETER, 41 Indiana-st.

TO RENT—12-14 S. JEFFERSON-ST., LARGE manfg. bldg., 20,000 SQ. FT. ALL LIGHT. E. W. ZANDER & CO., 135 LA SALLE-ST.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—

BASEMENT.

N. w. corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st. Desirable basement, mosaic floors, marble wainscoting, modern plumbing. Can remodel to suit tenant. Apply to janitor on premises.

TO RENT — 260 S. WATER-ST., ENTIRE 4-story building, 25x85; will put in good repair. OLIVER & SCOTT, 118 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BUILDINGS, STORES, AND FLOORS in all parts of the city. Send for list. WILLIS & FRANKENSTEIN, 104 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—BRICK BUILDING FOR SCHOOL or manufacturing; 3 to 5 years' lease. 621 and 623 Wells-st.

WANTED—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

WANTED—TO RENT—10-YEAR LEASE FROM next May (possibly before), 1,000 sq. ft., good light, within two miles from City Hall; no power, no heat; limit $60 per month. Miller Ladder Co., 202 Orleans-st.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL AND WANTED.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND UP-TO-RATE FURNIture, fourth-room cor. house. Dearborn-av. Address F 506, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

PROF. MARSHALL,

259—MICHIGAN-AV.—259.

PROFESSOR MARSHALL, by his advice, brings success, removes all family troubles and estrangements.

HE GIVES ADVICE ON BUSINESS, speculation, investments, insurance, changes, travels, health, sickness, love, divorce, MARRIAGE, LAW SUITS, separations, WILLS, deeds, mortgages, patents, CLAIMS, collections, etc. He will tell you what trade, business, or profession you are adapted for.

LOVE, COURTSHIP, AND MARRIAGE.

Gives truthful revelations on all love affairs, troubles, marriages, and, by proper advice, restores lost affection, unites the separated, settles lovers' quarrels, tells you WHEN AND WHOM YOU WILL MARRY, and how to win the man or woman you desire, how to make your husband or wife true to you, and how to overpower all your enemies; gives full secret how to control and charm any one you love or meet.

HE NEVER FAILS TO GIVE PERFECT SATISFACTION.

By consulting Prof. Marshall you will learn how to preserve health, retain youth, and restore lost vitality.

You are told how to avoid weakness, warned against all treacherous friends, located buried treasures, mines, old estates, lost friends, etc.

HE TELLS EVERYTHING.

He will tell you SOON. In all, tells your life from the cradle to the grave, and exactly what you want to know.

Remember the REDUCED PRICE. Satisfaction given or no fee taken. Hours, 10 a. m. to 6 p. m., Sundays included.

PROF. E. MARSHALL, 259 Michigan-av.

MME. DERMOND, CLAIRVOYANT AND TRANCE MEDIUM—TRUTHFUL IN HER PREDICTIONS, RELIABLE IN HER ADVICE. Every secret in your life told you. No trouble too great to overcome all your troubles and be successful in love and business affairs. Locates lost treasures, mines, etc.

Letters answered; price within the reach of all. 351½ WASHINGTON-BLVD.

$5 READING FOR $1 BY LI HUNG FONG, THE world's greatest Chinese clairvoyant and palmist, 209 Michigan-av., opp. Logan Monument. Your past, present, and future; satisfaction given or no fee accepted; full readings by mail, $1; a brief but substantial reading for 50c. Hours, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Li Hung Fong is the best and cleverest clairvoyant in the city.—The Record-Herald of April 14.

PROF. C. F. LEON,

1224—MICHICAN-AV.—1224.

Has returned.

FOR THIS WEEK, FEE $1.

PRINCE OF CLAIRVOYANTS, MEDIUMS.

READS PAST, FUTURE CORRECTLY. Tells. Advice on business, lawsuits, love, marriage, divorce, family affairs; guide to success.

JULIA STEELMAN NICHOLS, MEDIUM, NOW in Chicago. Advice daily, all subjects. 749 Wells, Lincoln Park. Parlor meetings Tuesday, Athenæum, 26 Van Buren. Investigators invited.

MADAME KOHN, RELIABLE CLAIRVOYANT; reveals entire life, asking no questions; operates through strongest sympathy; 10 a. m. to 9 p. m. 413 E. North-av., near Wells, flat 6.

MME. LULU, FORTUNE TELLER, PALMIST—Full readings; ladies, 25c; gents, 50c. 257 W. Madison.

PROFESSOR J. A. SADONY, FORMERLY LOcated 16 Rest-av., now at HOTEL MORRISON, Clark and Madison. Parlor floor. Hrs. 10 to 5 p.m.

MME. JOSEPH, FORTUNE TELLER, PALMIST; ladies, 25c; gents, 50c. 892 W. Madison-st.

PROF. L. G. KEY, ASTROLOGER, 32 YEARS' experience. 15 E. Chicago-av., Temple Temple.

MME. LA ROCHE, CARD READER AND SEER. 765 Madison, 1st flat, front. Satisfies all.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

DR. KINGSTON HANNA,

GRADUATE OF EDINBURG, SCOTLAND, 78 STATE-ST., ROOM 32, THIRD FLOOR. Hours, 9 to 6; Sundays, 9 to 1.

SKILLFUL treatment of all DISEASES and COMPLICATIONS of women, by PAINLESS methods, which relieve the most obstinate cases in few hours. Private home provided. LADY CONSULTANT daily, 10 to 2. SPECIAL attention before and during confinement. Consultation free; fees reasonable. THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED and MOST EXCLUSIVE office for ladies in Chicago.

PRIVATE RESIDENCE, 3400 INDIANA-AV.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE OFFICE FOR WOMEN. DR. E. J. DENNIS, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, 1115 MASONIC TEMPLE.

The only physician in Chicago who devotes the whole of his time to the treatment of diseases of women.

SKILLFUL AND SCIENTIFIC TREATMENT OF ALL DISEASES PECULIAR TO WOMEN by improved and painless methods. Prompt relief guaranteed in every case undertaken WITHOUT OPERATION, PAIN, OR DANGER. Consultation and advice free. Private home if desired for ladies remaining under my care. Lady physician in attendance if desired. Office hours, 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. Sunday, 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

LADIES— LADIES. LADIES.

Dr. W. F. Briney, physician and surgeon. City office, Suite 610, 167 Dearborn-st. Hours, 9 to 3. Sundays, 9 to 12. Tel. Central 3578.

Reliable and skillful treatment of all diseases and complications peculiar to women without pain or inconvenience. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case. Long standing, obstinate cases yield in a few hours. The only exclusive office for ladies. Elegant suburban sanitarium will compare favorably with it for pure air and sunlight. Cheerful rooms. Patients not refused who are unable to pay usual fees. Terms quoted only after personal examination.

"GONOVA" CURES ALL INFLAMMATIONS, irritations, ulcerations of kidneys, urinary tract, mucous membranes; a combination remedy—only one in America; $5, $6; cheaper remedies don't cure; free medicine, sent prepaid until recovered, if prescribed 1st fails. DALE A. SEMPLE, 185 Clark-st., Chicago. WEIGLE & HALL, Elgin, Ill.

MRS. HORTA FAUSTMAN, 331 WELLS-ST.—Skillful and scientific treatment of all diseases of women; 20 years' experience; fair treatment guaranteed; consultation and advice free.

DR. WOOD, 121 LA SALLE-ST.—OLD GRADUate physician, 30 years' practice; SPECIALIST IN DISEASES of women; home for private cases; advice free; success guaranteed. Hours, 9 to 5.

MRS. YANNE, 2500 WABASH-AV.—PRIVATE home for ladies before and during confinement; best care in all cases; skilled physicians; prices always reasonable; 40 years' exp. Tel. Green 1061.

A LEGITIMATE LYING-IN HOSPITAL for women during pregnancy and confinement. Free to the deserving. MRS. Adams-st. House physician. 'Phone 466 Monroe.

IDA VON SCHULTZ, 493 N. CLARK-ST., DR. OF delicate obstetrical cases; careful treatment; confinement; 25 years' experience; elegant home for private cases. 'Phone North 946.

BOARD AND NURSING TO LADIES EXPECTING CONFINEMENT. Doctor's private residence, 2328 Michigan, 2328.

DR. W. B. CARROLL—SPECIALTY DISEASES of men only; 26 years' exp. Office, 416 Inter-Ocean Building, 130 Dearborn-st.

ADELE CORNELIUS, EXCLUSIVE HOME FOR ladies, confinement; 16 yrs.' exp. 275 Wells-st.

MRS. REB, CONFINEMENT HOME, 25 YEARS' experience. 606 Wells-st., cor. North-av.

LADIES TREATED SUCCESSFULLY. $5. DR. HASENCLEVER, 970 W. Madison-st. Advice free.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—INVESTORS, ATTENTION!

One of the handsomest and best built store and flat buildings in city; leading retail street; 8-story and base; price $20,000; no trade; store never idle; first-class occupancy; will bear closest inspection; you can deal direct with owner. Address F 60, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—4 STORES INSIDE THE LOOP, cheap; Stickney and Chicago acres; 10 years' time; 5 cors. on Wash. Park; no one can undersell me. NELSON THOMASSON, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE — OR LEASE — MANUFACTURING and dock property; large or small quantities; will advance money for building. H. H. WALKER & CO., 201 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—CORNER, WEST OF STATE-ST.; good for grocery or saloon; rents for $420; bargain at $2,750. F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL BUSINESS PROPERTY, paying better than 5% net; one tenant. KINNEY & STANDISH, 185 Dearborn-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—STEWART-AV., NEAR 78TH-ST., 8-room modern residence and barn; lot 50x166 ft.; $4,000.

Wentworth-av., near 70th-st., 12-room residence, 60 ft. lot; will sell for value of lot.

5th-av., 4314, 2-story frame flats, 4 rooms each, only $1,400.

WM. HOWARD & CO., 160 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME NEW MODERN houses on 34th-st., between Cottage Grove and Rhodes-avs., all hardwood finish and floors, 2 baths, sanitary plumbing, hot water heat; every imaginary convenience; small cash payment, balance 20 semi-annual payments at 4 per cent. Why rent when you can buy on such terms?

D. G. HAMILTON, 100 Washington-st. D. ALLEN,

FOR SALE—FINE KENWOOD CORNERS—All well located; best class of surroundings; frontage of from 80 to 180 feet; good depth; easy terms. TROTTER & KIMBALL, 182 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—5620 AND 22 SHIELDS-AV. AND 442-444 56th-ct., 2 2-story houses and double flat bldg., in rear, 5 and 4 room flats; sell for less than they cost to build. 452 56th-ct., flat.

FOR SALE—7117-7119 NORMAL-AV., NEW 4 flats, 2 story, stone front; a splendid investment; will bear close investigation. Apply lumber yard only, 7101 Wallace-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN FOR CASH—2-FLAT stone front; steam heat; all modern; in Woodlawn, near I. C. and L. road; $4,750.

KINNEY & STANDISH, 185 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WOODLAWN-AV., BET. 56TH AND 57th-sts., lots 80x176. MANY BARGAINS, near Alley L, Ill. Central, and University of Chicago. W. A. PRIDMORE, 234 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—5631 SHIELDS-AV., 452 56th-ct., 2-story cottage, 2-story and attic. Address 452 56th-ct., 1st flat.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUSINESS LOT, 50 FEET from Alley L, station.

O. BENEDICT, 134 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—TO BUY A HOME ON THE BOULEvards or in Kegwood district go to MATSON HILL, 414 Home Insurance Bldg.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—40 ACRES, SO. SIDE; 8c car fare; only $80,000; reasonable terms.

C. H. MILLIKEN, 108 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—CHOICE 100 FT., Prairie-av., near 60th; want cash offer.

EDWIN WYNN & CO., 132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$20,000 SOUTH SIDE RESIDENCE, 16 rooms, 2 baths, 2 story tims. 145 La Salle-st. WM. GARNETT & CO.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—LOTS ON ROBEY AND Lincoln-sts., near 69th; easy terms; must sell. LANGENFELD, 1211 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE — 25 FEET—BARE FRONT, HALsted, near 69th. OWNER, 183 Warren-av.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—1291 W. MONROE-ST., BETWEEN Colorado and Sacramento-avs., new Roman pressed brick and stone 8-room house; oak trim., oak floors, mantels, sideboard, open plumbing; price $4,200; will take clear lot worth $500 as cash payment, balance $25 monthly, from responsible parties; greatest bargain on West Side. Take Lake or Metropolitan elevated and Madison-st. cable car to Sacramento-av. See owner on any weekday or Sunday.

FOR SALE—REMEMBER OFFER. 10% DIScount on all West Side realty on my list bought during July and August.

CHARLES L. SCHAAR, 184 La Salle-st. Specialty: New Method real estate sales.

FOR SALE—WEST DIVISION-ST., COR. 46TH-av., 50x264 feet, with railroad frontage. See me for price. CHARLES L. SCHAAR, 184 La Salle-st. Specialty: "New Method" real estate sales.

FOR SALE—$2,300 TAKES TWO-STORY STORE and flat building on W. Van Buren-st., near Sacramento-av.; worth $4,000.

HARRISON DEERE, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—COR. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS-avs., 125x125; both streets paved and all improvements in, for $6,000.

DAVIS & HALL, 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$3,000 BUYS 2-STY. HOUSE AND 30-ft. lot, 3 blks. from car; ground is worth $1,000 down, bal. 3 yrs. at 5½ per cent. 890 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SACRIFICE—ONLY $8,500—46 S. Ann-st., 24-ft. front; 14-room and lot. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LEAVITT-ST., NEAR CONGRESS, 2-story eight-room brick house; $5,000. WHITESIDE & MOORE, 167 W. Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUSINESS AND RESIdence lots, Armitage, 41st and 42d-avs.; bargains; see them. Delamater, 88 Washington.

FOR SALE—86 LOTS NEAR DIVISION AND 43d-av.; $200. OWNER, 183 Warren-av.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
GIVEN AWAY. GIVEN AWAY. GIVEN AWAY.

On receipt of a postal I will send you plans of 150 new houses located on the South, West, and North Sides and in suburbs; for sale on monthly payments at from $8 to $35, same as rent; very small cash payments; prices $1,175 to $5,000; let your rent money pay for a home.

WRITE AT ONCE.

WRITE AT ONCE. CALL AT ONCE.

S. E. GROSS.

8th Floor Masonic Temple, Clark and Randolph-sts.

11,963 HOMES SOLD ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS IN 22 YEARS.

FOR SALE—ON NORTHWESTERN ELEVATED —New Roman pressed brick and stone trimmed 7-room house, hardwood finish throughout, every modern improvement; price $4,800; $500 cash, balance easy terms; will take clear lot up to $500 as part payment. Only reason for sale, north corner of Sheridan-drive and Byron-st., one block south of Sheridan-drive station, Northwestern Elevated. Time by express trains, 16 minutes; local trains, 24 minutes.

FOR SALE — NORTH SIDE COTTAGES; $25 down, $10 monthly; West Side the same. SAM. BROWN JR. & SON, 1001, 155 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR LAKE VIEW lot, 2-story frame, 683 Orchard-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOOK! LOOK!! YOUNG MEN— HERE IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY.

Get a fine lot for a home. Make money also. CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS IN EVANSTON, 50x149, street paved, sewer, water, gas, stone walks, $2,500; easy terms; much activity in building; buy now while cheap.

E. OSBORN, 177 La Salle-st., R. 6.

FOR SALE—12-ROOM MODERN HOUSE AT Evanston adjoining lake shore; all improvements; large trees, shrubbery, and fine lawn; 78 feet front by 204 feet deep; price, $12,000; terms to suit; no trade considered. Owner leaving city. Address S. T. CLOVER, Evanston.

FOR SALE—$125 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL building lot on the hill at Wheaton, one block from depot, two blocks from school, and three blocks from college; $25 cash and $5 monthly for balance; perfect title. 154 La Salle-st., Room 18.

FOR SALE—WILMETTE BARGAINS—ARE YOU looking for a bargain? If so call and see me. I have several pieces and must be sold. Assets Realization Co. or agents. 1528 Columbus-av.

FOR SALE — AT NORWOOD PARK—25 MINutes' ride, beautiful residence, 12 rooms; modern improvements; large grounds and stable.

JAMES A. MILLER, 129 S. Clinton-st.

FOR SALE — WILMETTE — BEAUTIFULLY shaded corner, 100x200 feet, 3 blocks east of station; macadamized street; big bargain. D. M. ERSKINE & CO., 706 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—BERWYN, NEW, EXTRA FINE 7-room modern house; every convenience; terms. W. J. ANDREWS, 184 La Salle. R. 523.

FOR SALE — WINNETKA, GLENCOE, AND other north shore suburbs: Houses, lots, and acres. E. D. WEART & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ACRE LOTS ON WOODED HILLS at Palos Park; $300 and up; altitude 150 feet; fare, 13c. MONSON & CO., 144 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK AND AUSTIN—NEW houses, $3,000 $4,500, $5,000, $5,500, $6,000; also rents. WEAGE & ROSE, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—S. W. COR. HINMAN-AV. AND Main-st., cheap for cash only; the best corner in Evanston for flats. H. A. STREETER, 41 Ind.-st.

FOR SALE — "BEAUTIFUL BERWYN"—JUST completed, 6-room home; mahogany finish; $2,750; $250 cash. DR. DAVIS, Champlain Bldg.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—ACRES, VERY CHEAP, 71ST AND Indiana-av. PRESCOTT, 110 W. Washington.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES IN STICKNEY, $500 PER acre, 1-3 market price. J. K. BRITTAIN, Exclusive Agt., 155 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE WILD N. AND S. DAKOTA lands for 2½ an acre. J. K. BRITTAIN & CO., 405, 155 La Salle-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—150 IOWA FARMS; WRITE FOR list. GEO. H. GALLUP, Jefferson, Ia.

SUMMER RESORTS.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE, DELAVAN LAKE, $2,000; good location. F 87, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—MODERN 8-FLAT BLDG., NORTH of Fullerton-av., near N. W. L. for an immediate cash customer.

CALLAN & VARTY, 145 La Salle-st.

WANTED—LARGE OR SMALL EQUITIES about to be foreclosed; will pay spot cash, or give clear vacant for same. Address H 420, Tribune.

WANTED—ABOUT 15 ACRES WITHIN 15 MILES Courthouse; some old shade or orchard; state location and price. Address H 431, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

12-ROOM SUBURBAN HOME, 75 FT., AND other lots up to $12,000; want business or improved farm. Address H 416, Tribune office.

WANTED—FACTORIES, STORES, OR BUSINESS for clear imp. and vacant r. e. H 421, Tribune.

TO EXCHANGE—CHOICE LOTS FOR EQUITY and West Side houses. OWNER, 183 Warren-av.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—COMMISSION TO BROKERS.

Van Buren-st., near Hoyne-av., 66 feet, running through to Van Buren-pl., clear; $8,000.

Ingleside-av., n. e. cor. 67th, 99x128, clear, $7,000.

South Park-av., n. e. cor. 58th, 176 feet, on South Park-av.; $6,000; clear.

20th-st., near Prairie-av., 4-story modern 16-room residence; will rent for $1,500; $30,000, inc. $10,000.

300 Ontario-st., near the lake; $16,000; inc. $8,000, 5½ per cent; will trade all or separately.

NEWBURY & CO., 204 Dearborn-st.

EXCHANGE—WANTED, CLEAR LOT, WITH SC fare, worth from $500 to $1,000, as part payment for my equity of $2,500 in new 7-room Roman pressed brick and stone front house, containing every modern improvement; located near the lake in the best residence district on North Side. Call or address owner, D. PENNO, 1366 Sheridan-drive, one block south of Sheridan-drive station of Northwestern elevated.

FOR EXCHANGE—WE HAVE A NUMBER OF two-story flat buildings with mortgages from $1,000 to $1,500 on each, worth $2,000 to $3,000 each, where owners will take some cash and clear suburban vacant lots for equities. If you have unproductive vacant call and see us. WATSON & BARTLETT, 100 Washington-st.

FACTORY SITE, ABOUT 4 ACRES, ADJOINING Chicago Junction, Wisconsin Central, Chicago Terminal, and C., M. & St. P. railroads, one block from depot; value $10,000; what have you? Address H 419, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—

80 lots in growing Western city, $100 each, clear and good property, for Chicago flat equity or stock of goods; pay or take cash difference.

CARR, 424 N. Y. Life Bldg.

SUBURBAN LOTS, VALUE $250 TO $1,000 EACH, all free and clear, suitable to build homes, stores, and flat buildings; offers wanted. Address R 413, Tribune office.

MODERN SUBURBAN HOME OF 15 ROOMS, barn, large grounds, $25,000; will add vacant up to $45,000; prefer improved farm or paying business. Address H 414, Tribune office.

NICE 6-ROOM COTTAGE, STONE FOUNDAtion, 50 ft. ground, and other vacant, clear, up to $6,000; want business or farm for all, or part. Address H 415, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—HOTEL, 130 ROOMS, $80,000, inc. $20,000, 15 minutes' walk from business center. Want Wisconsin lands; quick deal. McKEEVER, 78 Hartford Bldg.

196-ACRE IMPROVED MICH. FARM, VALUE $4,000, for good mdse., business, or imp. Address H 412, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—STORE PROPER

AMONG THE NEW BOOKS.

CUTHBERT LENNOX WRITES ON H. DRUMMOND'S LIFE WORK.

Interesting Resume of the Work to Which the Noted Evangelist Set Himself and Which He Accomplished So Successfully—The Present Volume Contains the Core and Heart of His Simple and Kindly Message.

"THE Practical Life Work of Henry Drummond" is a concise and vigorous biography by some one closely associated during the life of Drummond with that evangelist. The pseudonym of this writer is Cuthbert Lennox, and his unpretentious and interesting work is enriched by a preface by Hamilton W. Mabie, in which is given a description of Drummond which will materially aid those who never came under the influence of that powerful personality in understanding to what the man owed his phenomenal success. Mr. Mabie says: "Religious enthusiasm has inspired many of the finest personalities in history, but the passion for personal teaching of religion by direct contact with men, through the medium of personal appeal, has rarely taken possession of a man so fastidious in taste and habit as Henry Drummond. . . . He was born to be a university man, and the stamp of the university was on his entire expression. In a pursuit which perhaps more than any other turns light into heat and tempts men to exaggeration of statement and excess of emotionalism he never lost his poise, his sense of proportion, his love of good form. . . . He brought to the work of persuading men to become the followers of Christ not only transparent integrity but the force of a manhood which was untouched by pietism, of a speech which was free from all suggestion of professional religiousness, and a personality of singular attractiveness. . . . There was a touch of the artist on his work; he never neglected the service of beauty, so often and so painfully forgotten or ignored by many men of religious spirit and occupation. He was a teacher of religion and science, but he was preëminently a gentleman in the most exacting sense of the word; one who bore himself with constant and delicate perception of the fact that no man lives unto himself, but that every man is set in a social order to which he owes not only the inspiration of his personal conviction but that grace of good manners which makes it easier for men to be and do their best. . . . His real power was in his personality, and that will remain a stimulating and inspiriting memory."

In the life of an evangelist, at once adventurous and original, there are sure to be many interesting episodes, but it is not unlikely that, in view of recent events, the casual reader will be most interested in those chapters which bear upon the student movement, which Drummond set in motion, and which, from Edinburg to Harvard, set the intellectual youth to thinking about the responsibility which educated men fell into the possession of along with the rest of their Christian heritage. The heroic end recently, in China, of certain of the young gentlemen who gave up promising careers in the land of their birth and devoted their fortunes and their energies to the work of Christianizing that most obdurate of heathen strongholds is a confirmation of the strength and durability of Drummond's influence.

Drummond's efforts to offset the cruelty of modern philosophy with the philosophy of spirituality, insisting, as he did, upon the scientific consideration of the aspirations and affection in all anthropological, physiological, and philosophical questions, is well set forth in the present volume. Indeed the core and heart of his kindly and simple message may be found within the pages of this book, which resolves itself into an unconscious argument against the iconoclastic tendencies of an age which beholds with faltering courage the deductions of science, the failure of much that is called religion, and the attempted destruction of the hope of immortality. (James Pott & Co.)

There has appeared another volume of that lyric and luscious verse with which contemporary Irishmen are entertaining the poetry loving world. This is from the pen of Herbert Trench, and is entitled "Deirdre Wed," that poetical enlargement upon an ancient myth being the first and the longest poem in the book. Richly imaginative and with a wild, half-mystical strain, the verses affect one much as does a song in the minor key sung by a sad contralto. There is a lurking melancholy about them which gives a poignant charm to their unaffected melody. As, for example:

Rushes that grow by the black water
When will I see you more?
When will the sorrowful heart forget you,
Land of the green, green shore?
When will the field and the small cabin
See us more
In the old country?

What is to me all the gold yonder?
She that bore me is gone.
Knees that dandled and hands that blessed me
Colder than any stone.
Stranger to me than the face of strangers
Are my own
In the old country.

Vein o' my heart, from the lone mountain
The smoke of the turf will die,
And the stream that sang to the young childer
Run down alone from the sky:
On the doorstone, grass—and the cloud lying
Where they lie
In the old country.

(Published by John Lane.)

"New Modes of Thought" is the title of a small, attractively issued book by C. T. Stockwell (James H. West company). It contains two essays, "The New Materialism" and "The New Pantheism," besides a warmly eulogistic tribute to the late Edward D. Cope. The author is inclined to believe with those biologists who "look for a revelation in the immediate future that shall influence thought as deeply as did the Darwinian discovery of a quarter of a century ago." The old atheistic materialism is dead. No really reputable thinker of today holds it. Even Haeckel has to insist on his own idea of "materialism." "The mind of man," says Mr. Stockwell, "resting today as upon a brink, is peering into the future with an intensity of feeling and expectancy rarely, if ever before, witnessed." Our scientific men, he says are almost overwhelmed with wonder and awe.

According to Haeckel, "monism is neither extremely materialistic nor extremely spiritualistic, but resembles rather a union and combination of these opposed principles in that it conceives all nature as one whole, and nowhere recognizes any but mechanical causes." For "the cause that causes" the whole Spencer looks to what he is pleased to call the unknowable; Haeckel imagines that he finds in the "atoms" themselves the potentialities of all phenomena known to the universe of mind and matter. He even endows the atoms not only with an eternity of being but every one of them with sensation and volition, pleasure and pain, desire and aversion.

But, according to "the new mode of thought," the human mind refuses to rest content either with this idea of the "atom" or of the "unknowable." The conclusion, says the author, seems to be growing that, in the evolutionary forces of all nature, mind, or the mental principle, is the sovereign, the dominant, force rather than the structural, the mechanical, the physical, or even that of heredity and environment. The "God element within," he says, is now believed to constitute a far more important factor in the processes of evolution than has hitherto been conceived by some.

Nature, says Tesla, has stored up in the universe an infinite amount of energy; the eternal recipient and transmitter of this energy is the ether. To this Professor Hemstreet adds: "Now call this energy God's mind, and the ether God's body, then we have the secret of eternal life and the process of cosmic evolution. God in the ether is no more strange than a soul in the body."

Whether this "new mode of thought" is any improvement on the hitherto prevalent thought of God as he who "in the beginning made the heavens and the earth," the personal God and father in whom we all "live and move and have our being," and whose "transcendence" is as certain as his "immanence," is still the open question. And as to the "new pantheism," which this writer tries to explain, the question remains whether it leaves any place for the reality of personality with its own self-conscious responsibility.

In the character sketch of Edward Cope Mr. Stockwell says: The message of Darwin and Spencer largely concerned the kingdom of the head; but in the great message of Cope, while the head is ministered to with unexcelled power, the kingdom of the heart is restored.

Readers of THE TRIBUNE need little said about "Letters of Her Mother to Elizabeth," that clever complement to "The Visits of Elizabeth," as both these bright volumes of correspondence have appeared piecemeal in the columns of this journal. After the "Visits," public curiosity was so whetted as to the girl and her family that it became almost necessary to print a second letter, showing by the same means—letters—what sort of a woman was mother to this enfant terrible. The public has now discovered from which parent Elizabeth got her mixture of cleverness and ingenuousness. While the mother appears to be heavier in thought and spirit, there is more than a hint of the daughter's vivacity and fin de siècle charm. (John Lane.)

Low Rate Excursion Tickets

To Waukesha, Green Lake, Milwaukee, Williams Bay, Lake Geneva, Madison, Devil's Lake, Dousman, Forest Lake, Delavan Lake, and other nearby resorts will be sold by the Chicago and Northwestern Ry. every Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, good returning until the following Monday. Fast trains with parlor cars. Descriptive pamphlets and full information at ticket offices, 212 Clark street, or Passenger Station, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

A Father's Blessing.

BY W. H. HINRICHSEN.

[Copyright, 1901.]

JUDGE THOMPSON sat in his easy chair in his comfortable library smoking his after-dinner cigar. The Judge was happy—as happy, at least, as his judicial dignity would permit. His court had adjourned for the term, and a two months' vacation was before him. He was planning how to spend it.

A light tap, the door opened, and Mrs. Thompson entered. She was a tall, dignified lady, a fitting mate for the Judge.

"Come in, mother, and sit down. I was just trying to decide where we would spend our vacation."

The lady sank into an easy chair and remarked:

"I think we had better remain at home, my dear."

"Remain at home? Why should we?"

"You know, James, that Harold Hamilton has been paying our daughter marked attention for several months, and yesterday he proposed and Maria accepted him. We have been discussing the matter today, and have decided that the marriage shall take place in about two months. The preparations for the wedding will, of course, occupy the intervening period, and we shall have to forego our vacation this year."

The Judge frowned.

"So you have it all arranged without even consulting me, have you?"

"Mr. Hamilton will call upon you this evening to obtain your consent. It is simply a matter of form, of course, but it is the proper thing to do."

"A matter of form?"

"Certainly. You can have no objection to him. He is talented, rich, and of good family. His habits are good and his future brilliant. Besides, he and Maria are sincerely attached to each other. I am much pleased that Maria has chosen so wisely."

"Humph!" said the Judge.

There was another tap at the door.

"Come in," said the Judge, and Mrs. Thompson greeted him cordially, while the Judge nodded.

"Sit down, Harold," said the lady. "I will leave you and the Judge to your cigars."

Mr. Hamilton sat down, and after a few commonplace remarks broached the object of his visit.

The Judge listened to him patiently until he had finished. Then his answer was brief and sharp.

"I refuse my consent."

"Sir?"

"Yes," said the Judge, looking him full in the face. "I mean it. Maria cannot marry you with my consent."

"May I ask what objection you have to me?"

"No, I do not care to give my reasons. That is all, sir. You can tell Maria if you like, but I forbid you my house hereafter."

Harold was a proud man. He rose instantly.

"After such language I cannot remain longer in your presence. Good evening, sir."

"Good evening," said the Judge, lighting a fresh cigar.

In the parlor there was a scene. Maria was broken-hearted. Mrs. Thompson was surprised.

"Wait a minute, children. I will speak to father. There is some mistake."

She found there was no mistake. The Judge was emphatic.

"I will never consent to this marriage, and I don't want to hear any more about it. Please drop the subject."

The Judge's manner and tone admitted of no discussion, and the lady brought no comfort to the disconsolate couple in the parlor.

"I will go and see papa myself," sobbed Maria. "I know he will not break my heart."

She found the Judge braced for the shock, for when she threw herself in his arms and sobbingly asked his consent to her marriage he answered her firmly that it was impossible. She should not marry Harold Hamilton.

"Furthermore," said he, "I want you to be ready to start for Colorado by next Wednesday. I shall take you with us on our vacation, and you will forget this fellow before we return."

"Never!" declared Maria.

"O, yes, you will."

"Papa, won't you——"

"No," said the Judge. "I don't want to hear any more about this silly affair. You be ready Wednesday, mind. Now go to bed."

The Judge smoked his cigar out, then smoked another. He was probably making vacation plans.

Mrs. Thompson carried her dignity to bed early, leaving Harold and Maria alone.

"Your father has no right to ruin our lives, Maria," said Harold.

"Dear papa, this is the first time he has refused a request from me. He was never even short with me before. What can have come over him?"

"What shall we do, dearest?" asked Harold.

"He may relent."

Harold shook his head.

"The Judge never changes his mind. He will never give his consent to our marriage. He will take you West with him and we shall be separated. In the meantime he has forbidden me the house. I cannot come to see you, even."

Maria cried on his shoulder.

"O, Harold, my heart is broken! What shall we do?"

"Get married."

"But papa will not consent."

"Why not dispense with that formality?"

"O, Harold, how horrible!"

"No, just a little unusual. An elopement is not what it used to be. We are both of age. I will procure a license and engage the services of a minister. We can get a couple of friends to accompany us to the parsonage, be quietly married, and take a trip somewhere."

"But what will papa say and do?"

"I am sure I don't know. He cannot hold out long. You are his only child, and when we are married he will make the best of it."

"Shall we consult mamma?"

"No, indeed. This is our secret."

"O, Harold, I am afraid."

"Afraid of what, darling? You have known me for years, and we love each other. My means are ample for our support, and nothing is wanting to our happiness but marriage."

She laid her head on his shoulder.

"Won't you think less of me?" she whispered.

"Never."

"And you will love me the same, always?"

"Yes."

"And—and——"

"Yes."

Nestling closer to him she murmured:

"It shall be as you wish."

"My brave, loving girl."

Their simple plans were soon laid. She was to pack a small trunk, to be sent for after the ceremony, and with a girl friend promised to meet him at a certain drug store at 2 o'clock the next day. He was to procure a license, engage a minister, and secure the company of a male friend.

From the drug store they were to walk two blocks to the parsonage, where the ceremony would be performed. They would then write to her mother, send for the bride's trunk, and start the same evening for Boston.

These plans were carried out to the letter, except that the trip to Boston was indefinitely postponed.

The wedding ceremony was over and the tedious legal formalities were complied with, when the doorbell of the parsonage rang and a messenger brought a letter addressed to Mr. and Mrs. Harold Hamilton.

"Papa's handwriting," said the bride, trembling and turning pale. "Open it, Harold, dear."

The young husband tore open the letter. It read:

"My Dear Children: All is forgiven. Come home and receive a parent's blessing.
Your happy father, JAMES P. THOMPSON."

Maria nearly fainted.

"What does this mean?"

"I don't know," replied Harold.

A half hour later they were in the Judge's library. The Judge looked comfortable, the newly-married pair looked happy, while Mrs. Thompson frowned.

"It is all right, children, but I did not want my vacation spoiled by preparations for a wedding," said the Judge. "I thought you would have spirit enough to disregard my apparent wishes, and I fully expected the elopement. I kept track of your movements, and Maria was never out of the house a minute without my being informed of her whereabouts. In this way I was able to get my letter to you after you were married and before you had time to get out of the city."

"You dear old papa," said Maria, hugging him.

"Thank you, father," said Harold, shaking his hand heartily, and they winked at each other.

Mrs. Thompson remarked:

"I certainly regard the Judge's conduct as unusual and undignified."

The others laughed.

The Judge enjoyed his vacation.

Marquise de Fontenoy Letter.

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MUCH comment has been excited both in England and abroad by the fact that King Edward should have selected the Grand Duke Michael of Russia and the Countess Torby as the first personages to be honored with a country house stay since his accession to the throne. They have leased a country seat in the midland counties—namely, Keele Hall, and it was there that the King spent the week end, remaining from Friday till Monday. Not content with this the King has likewise conferred the Grand Cross of the Victorian Order upon the Grand Duke, and loses no opportunity of showing his regard and affection, not only for him, but also for the Countess.

In order to appreciate just what this means it is necessary to point out that all foreign courts have been notified by the Russian authorities that the Grand Duke and the Countess are not legally married, this notification having followed the action of the late Queen Victoria in inviting the Grand Duke and the Countess to dine with her at Balmoral during their stay in Scotland a couple of years ago. The Czar's younger brother and heir apparent was staying at Balmoral at the time. But knowing the views of his mother and of the Emperor about the matter, he took his departure from Balmoral on the morning of the dinner, so as to avoid meeting his cousin, and as soon as ever the news reached the continent of the dinner both the widowed Czarina and Emperor Nicholas telegraphed strongly worded protests to the Queen, declaring that the Grand Duke and the Countess could not even be considered as morganatically married, since, owing to the fact that their ecclesiastical union had never received the sanction of the late or the present Czar, which was indispensable in order to render it legal, it could only be considered as invalid.

For a time after this the position of the Grand Duke and of the Countess became intolerable, people of high and low degree looking askance at them, as if they were not married and their association of a questionable character. It was then that the King, at the time only Prince of Wales, set to work to befriend them, and since, through his accession to the throne, he has become his own master, he has shown them an even still greater amount of good will than before, English society, of course, taking its cue in the matter from its sovereign.

The King's conduct in the matter is all the more generous in view of the fact that the Grand Duke some years ago subjected him to a peculiarly gross affront. A marriage had been arranged for him with Princess Victoria of Wales, and it was as her recognized and accepted suitor that he spent almost an entire season at Marlborough House as the guest of her parents. Suddenly he left for Paris on the pretext of some pressing business, promising to return in a few days. He did not, however, come back, but a fortnight later the news was received that he had wedded on the Riviera the Countess Sophia Merenberg, the daughter of Prince Nicholas of Nassau and of the wife of the Russian Chief of Police, General Doubelt, a daughter of Russia's famous poet Pushkin, who was only able to legalize her relations with the Prince by marriage long after the birth of her children.

The late Czar was so infuriated by the affair that he deprived the Grand Duke of all his honors and prerogatives, removing his name from the army, banishing him from the empire, and addressing notes to all foreign powers requesting them to accord to the Grand Duke none of the courtesies and tokens of respect that are usually conceded abroad to members of the reigning house of Russia. It was the then Prince of Wales, who was first to forgive and forget the affront to which he had been objected by the Grand Duke, and it was he who obtained from his nephew, the present Czar, the restoration of the Grand Duke to the Russian army and to his prerogatives and the withdrawal of the note depriving him of royal honors abroad.

From time immemorial there has always been a certain amount of animosity between the City of Berlin and its sovereign, which on several occasions has taken the form of sanguinary encounters between the royal troops and the population, as, for instance, in 1848, when the inhabitants ultimately won the day and compelled their King, Frederick William IV., to stand bareheaded on the balcony of his palace while they carried past him in grewsome procession the bodies of the hundreds of men, women, and children who had been shot down by his troops under the orders of his brother William, who died as first German Emperor. Moreover, the inhabitants demanded and obtained the virtual banishment of the then Prince of Prussia, who was forced to withdraw to England, where he remained for many months before being allowed to return to Prussia.

Emperor William seems determined to maintain the traditions of his predecessors on the throne, and since his accession to the crown has been in a state of almost perpetual warfare with the municipal authorities of his metropolis, which has led to all sorts of mutual demonstrations of ill-will. On several occasions the Emperor has publicly taken the municipal authorities to task, apostrophizing them in no measured terms. Twice, at least, the Empress and himself have declined to accept the birthday wishes and congratulations tendered to them by the city fathers. He absolutely refused to permit any steps being taken to repair the graves of those citizens shot down in the street fighting of 1848, or even to allow the cemetery to be surrounded with a new wall in the place of the one that had crumbled to pieces. Then he delayed for two whole years giving his official sanction to the election of Herr Kirschner as Chief Burgomaster and Principal Mayor, this delay having the effect of depriving the metropolis during all that time of representation in the Prussian House of Lords, to which the Mayor of Berlin belongs ex-officio.

Ultimately the Emperor yielded and confirmed Herr Kirschner's election, and now he has declined to confirm the election of Herr Kauffmann as Second Burgomaster and as Assistant Mayor of the capital.

His objection to Herr Kauffmann is based on the fact that Kauffmann some twenty years ago was dismissed from the army for having in spite of his being an officer of the reserve, or landwehr, taken part in the radical opposition to the establishment of a government monopoly of tobacco. This probably is merely a pretext, the real cause of the Emperor's refusal to confirm the election being that Herr Kauffmann is a Radical politician, who as such is constantly identifying himself with measures objectionable to the Emperor.

However, the Kaiser's refusal to confirm his election has, of course, served still further to embitter the relations between the metropolis and the monarch, coming as it does so soon after his address to the regiment of guards on the occasion of the inauguration of their new barracks, the windows of which all look on to the court yards of the interior, nothing but loopholes destined for rifle or rapid gun firing opening on to the street, and likewise the construction of a tunnel from the opera to the grand guardhouse to enable the Emperor to escape unseen if surprised by a popular insurrection while witnessing an operatic performance.

JAILER GETS A LOVING CUP.

Prisoners Refer to Mr. Whitman as a "Noble Sower of the Seeds of Man's Humanity to Man."

Jailer John L. Whitman was 39 years old yesterday, and in commemoration of the event the prisoners, at a meeting of the Improvement association, presented him with a silver loving cup. The speech was made by President Nathan Fisher of the association, who thanked Mr. Whitman for his kindly treatment of the prisoners and assured the jailer of their friendship. On the standard of the cup are the words: "By the John L. Whitman Moral Improvement Association of the Cook County Jail, Chicago, Ill." On the base are the words: "In loving tribute to a noble sower of the seed of man's humanity to man."

Green Lake Service.

Through parlor car to Green Lake via the Northwestern Line leaves Chicago 3 p. m. daily, except Sunday. Through sleeper for Chicago leaves Green Lake at 12:30 midnight Sundays, arrives Chicago 7:30 a. m. Mondays. Season excursion tickets sold daily and special low rate tickets every Friday and Saturday. Ticket offices, 212 Clark street, and Passenger Station, corner of Wells and Kinzie streets.

STRANDED AMERICAN ACTRESS FOUND STARVING IN LONDON.

Several cases of destitution among American actors and actresses stranded in London have been uncovered in the last two weeks. The case of Laura Johnson, a Louisville woman and a former member of Modjeska's company, is particularly sad. Her pride refused to allow her to call on her friends for aid, and when discovered her condition was almost hopeless. Theatrical friends are now caring for her temporarily, and American relatives have come to her aid in response to a cable from Ambassador Choate.

The announcement of her illness from lack of food was the first news American friends of the actress had from her since 1899, when she was starring in Shakspeare plays in the English provinces, where she was highly successful.

Laura Johnson was born in Louisville, Ky., in 1868. As a child she was precocious and clever, and was gifted with a remarkable memory. Her initial performance was at the age of 13, when she played Dandini, the page to the Prince in "Cinderella." She had a good voice and sang frequently in public.

Miss Johnson went to New York when she was 14, and secured a scholarship in Mackay's Dramatic School. When she completed her studies there she obtained a position in Mme. Modjeska's company. It was with the great Polish actress that she made her first successes. She toured Poland with her and became second woman in the company.

For a number of years Miss Johnson was leading woman with Hermann Vezin. Her last venture was as a star in England. Her Rosalind was widely admired, and she played Hamlet with success. She has a strong facial resemblance to Edwin Booth, which was of service in the interpretation of the character of the Dane.

EVENTS IN CHICAGO SOCIETY.

Japanese Tea to Be Given at the Homewood Country Club This Afternoon.

Today will be a gala occasion at the Homewood Country club. The women of the club will give a Japanese tea from 4 to 6 o'clock. Those who will preside are:

Mrs. Henry Martyn Bacon, Mrs. Francis T. West,
Mrs. J. F. Wallace, Mrs. L. G. Richardson,
Mrs. W. G. Forseman, Mrs. Archibald J. McBean.
Mrs. Henry Gower,

They will be assisted by the following:

Miss Halsey, Miss Boak,
Miss Morse, Miss Steele,
Miss Thorp, Miss Richardson.

The Reception committee is made up as follows:

Mrs. Julius Steele, Mrs. C. F. Stokes,
Mrs. Walter C. Nelson, Mrs. A. W. Sullivan,
Mrs. C. L. Hammond, Mrs. J. B. Nellegar,
Mrs. R. M. Shankland, Mrs. William G. Sage,
Mrs. Tappan Halsey, Mrs. John F. Gilchrist.

Professor and Mrs. Albion W. Small of the University of Chicago and Miss Lina Small, 5781 Washington avenue, have returned from a month in the White Mountains.

Mrs. Frederic Tyler, Miss Tyler, and Miss Farwell Tyler have gone East for the summer.

Miss Elsie Neel, daughter of Mrs. V. Neel Park, 157 Forty-seventh street, and Le Roy De Wolf Kellogg, son of Mr. and Mrs. Milo G. Kellogg, 135 Forty-seventh street, were married last night. The Rev. T. B. Bernitz of Des Moines, Ia., performed the ceremony. The Misses Elsie and Louise Neel acted as bridemaids.

EUGENE COWLES IN VAUDEVILLE

He Is the New Star Whose Name Masonic Temple Management Has Been Guarding.

Eugene Cowles is the new vaudeville star whose name the management of the Masonic Temple Theater has been guarding during the last two months. Mr. Cowles is the well known singer, Manager Murdock says, who is to receive $1,500 for one week. The announcement is a surprise to the dramatic profession, as Mr. Cowles has been one of the most successful of American singers in light opera.

DYING WOMAN KEEPS SECRET.

Mother of Three Children, Ill with Consumption at Menominee, Mich., Refused to Say Who She Is.

Menominee, Mich., July 23.—[Special.]—An unknown woman is dangerously ill at Commercial Hotel here with consumption. She has three little children, one only a week old, but persistently refuses to divulge her identity or give any information which would lead to its establishment. To inquiries of physicians and others she will make no reply. The woman has plenty of money and evidently is from a wealthy family. There is little hope of her recovery.

BEING RUN OVER IS UNWISE, BUT NOT AGAINST THE LAW.

Justice Doyle Discharges John Neill, Who Was Tossed by a West Madison Cable Train—Told Not to Repeat.

While it may not be conducive to health and should be avoided in all sorts of weather, it is no crime to be run over by a cable car or to be tossed about like a cork on the fender of the same. Justice Doyle, in the Desplaines street court, yesterday discharged John O'Neill, who on Monday was arrested for allowing a West Madison street cable train to worst him in a wrestling match.

"If it's a crime to be run over," he said, showing the magistrate where the cuticle used to be, "I guess I ought to be hung."

"I shall hold," decided the Justice, "that it is more of a misfortune than a misdemeanor to be pushed along the street under a cable car. Your conduct was not usual, but I see in it nothing of any particular disorder. Therefore, you may go. Don't let it happen again."

MRS. M'KINLEY BRINGS SUIT.

President's Wife and Her Sister Accuse Nevada Man of Taking Ore from Their Land.

Carson, Nev., July 23.—[Special.]—In the United States Circuit Court here suit has been begun by Mrs. Ida McKinley and Mrs. Mary B. Barber against John Steele, William Hayes, and others to recover possession of the Elijah mine, one of the patented claims of the Canton Mining company, on which, it is alleged, defendants are operating; and also for $10,000 damages for ore taken out by the defendants during the occupancy of the mine. The parties are required to answer within forty days.

Steele is the owner of the Macon City mine, adjoining the Elijah, and denies he has extracted ore from the patented claims, all his workings being within his own lines. He states he will contest the suit and will proceed with the extraction of ores as though nothing had happened. Hayes claims no interest in the property, his connection being only as shipping agent for Steele.

Mrs. McKinley inherited her interest in these mines from her father, and when the President was out here he had a conference with her agent and decided to develop the properties, which contain much good ore. They are near Ely, in White Pine County.

Chicagoan Married in Boston.

Boston, Mass., July 23.—[Special.]—Joseph A. Bache, principal of the Dore School in Chicago, was this evening married to Miss Josephine L. Carr at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. S. F. Houghton, widow of the founder of the Boston firm of Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Thomas Simms of the Congregational Church of this place. After a brief wedding trip Mr. and and Mrs. Bache will make their home at Lawndale, Chicago.

FAVORITE HYMNS, NO. 5—IS THIS DOGGEREL?

"Love Divine All Love Excelling" is one of Charles Wesley's most beautiful and dignified hymns. It was one of Henry Ward Beecher's favorite hymns. It embodies the genial and kindly theology in which Mr. Beecher delighted. The most appropriate tune for this hymn is entitled "Beecher," composed by John Lundel, who was for many years organist in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.

The hymn follows:

Love divine, all love excelling—
Joy of heaven, to earth come down!
Fix in us thy humble dwelling,
All thy faithful mercies crown:
Jesus! thou art all compassion,
Pure, unbounded love thou art;
Visit us with thy salvation,
Enter every trembling heart.

Breathe, O, breathe thy loving spirit
Into every troubled breast!
Let us all in thee inherit,
Let us find the promised rest:
Come, almighty to deliver,
Let us all thy love receive!
Speedily return, and never,
Never more thy temples leave!

Come, almightly to deliver,
Let us all thy light receive!
Speedily return, and never
Never more thy temples leave!
Thee we would be always blessing,
Serve thee as thy hosts above,
Pray and praise thee without ceasing,
Glory in thy perfect love.

Finish then thy new creation,
Pure, unspotted may we be:
Let us see our whole salvation
Perfectly secured by thee!
Changed from glory into glory,
Till in heaven we take our place;
Till we cast our crowns before thee,
Lost in wonder, love, and praise.

FIND FLEMING LIED ONCE

PRESBYTERIAN MINISTERS ACQUIT ON DVORAK CHARGES.

Two Allegations of Falsehood Also Dismissed, but One Sustained and Punishment Fixed at Official Rebuke to Be Administered Next Monday—Defendant Takes Stand and Explains Various Statements of Women Who Took Care of His Family.

The Rev. Edward T. Fleming, the suspended pastor of Calvary Presbyterian Church, was convicted of falsehood yesterday afternoon by the Chicago Presbytery and summoned to appear before the body next Monday morning to receive an official rebuke. If he accepts the censure he will be allowed to return to his pastorate, but if he still maintains his innocence additional punishment will be imposed.

After considering the evidence nearly three hours the judicatory decided that Dr. Fleming had not been guilty of improper conduct toward Mrs. F. Stoner Dvorak while her husband was away from home and while his own wife was in Mercy Hospital. The vote was 11 to 8 in favor of dismissing this accusation.

The charge of lying had been brought by the Judicial committee against the pastor on three counts. By a unanimous vote of the nineteen judges the defendant was acquitted of prevarication in regard to the circumstances attending the reception of the Dvorak women into Calvary Church and the conditions upon which they came to care for his family in the absence of his wife. On the third count, which concerned Dr. Fleming's representations in regard to the charge of improper conduct brought against him ten years ago in Winthrop, N. Y., the judicatory found him guilty of falsehood by a vote of 12 to 7. Punishment was fixed as stated.

Fleming Pleased at Decision.

"I am gratified at the finding of the court in regard to the charges made by Mrs. Dvorak," said Dr. Fleming after the end of the trial. "I could wish for no more sweeping vindication of my conduct in my present pastorate than this official disapproval of the statements made against me by the Dvorak women."

Alderman Alling, counsel for Dr. Fleming, said that an appeal might be made to the synod to nullify the censure for lying. Either the prosecution or the defense has the right of appeal to the synod, which meets in October at Jacksonville, Ill., and from that body to the General Assembly next year. The decision of both parties will be announced at the Monday meeting of the presbytery.

Explains Squeezing of Hands.

The morning session of the trial was consumed by Dr. Fleming's testimony in his own defense, which resolved itself into a consideration of the length to which a pastor may go in administering sympathy to a member of his flock. In explaining his remarks to Mrs. Dvorak that they should be "good to each other," the witness said:

"I meant that we both had heavy burdens to bear and should give each other the benefit of sympathy. I wanted her to feel comfortable in my home. I never squeezed her hands more than I squeeze other people's hands. I always give a hearty handshake to the members of my flock."

Dr. Fleming denied in detail all the other charges made by Mrs. Dvorak and her mother-in-law.

Arguments of Attorneys.

Attorney Banning opened the arguments for the prosecution in the afternoon. He devoted his time to arguing for the credibility of Mrs. Dvorak.

The Rev. J. A. Rondthaler took up the argument for the defense with a representation of the whole trouble as a common church quarrel, "of which even heaven often fails to find the cause."

Alderman Alling attacked the evidence and preached a veritable sermon to the preachers on the quality of Christ's mercy which they should show in judging their brother.

ELLIS GLENN TRIAL NEAR END.

Prisoner's Witnesses Testify Scars on Her Head Correspond with Those on Man Accused.

Parkersburg, W. Va., July 23.—[Special.]—The Ellis Glenn forgery case probably will be completed tomorrow, so far as the taking of testimony is concerned. Numerous witnesses were examined today, the majority of them having been on the stand before. The question of identity, whether the young woman prisoner and the Elbert Glenn who committed the forgery are one person, was paramount, the forgery charge being in the background. Scars of all kinds and varieties figured in the proceedings, and the defense received its greatest setback when two of its own witnesses, Doctors Wise and Samuels, testified that they had found scars on Ellis Glenn's head and on one of her hands that corresponded with the scars described by witnesses for the prosecution, who knew Bert Glenn. Another new phase of the case was brought out when Miss Agnes Riley, stenographer and friend of the woman, testified that she thought Ellis Glenn had false teeth. It was testified to all along by the State's witnesses that Bert Glenn had false teeth. This is the first time that it had been stated on the stand that the prisoner has artificial teeth.

SMALL CROWD AT DESPLAINES.

W. B. Leach Tells of the Qualities a Good Christian Ought to Have.

Despite the small attendance at the camp grounds at Desplaines yesterday, the big tent was comparatively well filled when the Rev. William B. Leach of the Wicker Park Church spoke. He enumerated the various qualities that combined to make the "octave" of true Christianity. The Rev. Frank Sherman of the St. Luke's Church conducted the Bible reading in the forenoon, and the Rev. John B. MacGuffin of the Lincoln Street Church delivered a sermon. Today the program will include preaching by Dr. M. A. Chase of the Centenary Church and by the Rev. E. D. Hill of the Lincoln Street Church. Professor P. P. Bilhorn, the evangelistic singer, is expected at the camp during the day.

DAILY HINT FROM PARIS.

The dress represented in the illustration, which is most suitable for the country, is

ECRU LINEN DRESS.

of ecru linen, with bands of turquoise blue linen and a large turn down collar. The plastron is of strong guipure.—New York Herald.